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Statistics Indonesia
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Jakarta, Indonesia

The DHS Program
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLES AND FIGURES ..... **vii**
PREFACE (National Population and Family Planning Board-BKKBN) ..... **xvii**
PREFACE (Statistics Indonesia-BPS) ..... **xix**
PREFACE (Ministry of Health-Kemenkes) ..... **xxi**
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS ..... **xxiii**
READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2017 IDHS ..... **xxv**
MAP OF INDONESIA ..... **xxxii**

1 INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY **1**
1.1 Survey Objectives 1
1.2 Sample Design 1
1.3 Questionnaires 2
1.4 Pretest 3
1.5 Training of Field Staff 3
1.6 Fieldwork 4
1.7 Data Processing 4
1.8 Response Rates 4

2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION **7**
2.1 Drinking Water Sources and Treatment 7
2.2 Sanitation 8
2.3 Housing Characteristics 9
2.4 Household Wealth 9
2.5 Hand Washing 10
2.6 Household Population and Composition 11
2.7 Birth Registration 12
2.8 Education 12
2.8.1 Educational attainment 12
2.8.2 School attendance 13

3 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS **25**
3.1 Basic Characteristics of Survey Respondents 25
3.2 Education and Literacy 26
3.3 Mass Media Exposure 28
3.4 Employment 29
3.5 Occupation 30
3.6 Type of Women's Employment 31
3.7 Health Insurance Coverage 32
3.8 Tobacco Use 33

4 MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY **51**
4.1 Marital Status 51
4.2 Polygyny 52
4.3 Age at First Marriage 52

4.4. Age at First Sexual Intercourse 53
4.5 Recent Sexual Activity 54

5 FERTILITY 63
5.1 Current Fertility 63
5.2 Children Ever Born and Living 65
5.3 Birth Intervals 65
5.4 Insusceptibility to Pregnancy 66
5.5 Age at First Birth 67
5.6 Teenage Childbearing 69

6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES 79
6.1 Desire for Another Child 79
6.2 Ideal Family Size 81
6.3 Fertility Planning Status 81
6.4 Wanted fertility rates 82

7 FAMILY PLANNING 89
7.1 Contraceptive Knowledge and Use 89
7.1.1 Knowledge of fertile period 90
7.1.2 Timing of sterilization 92
7.2 Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods 92
7.3 Informed Choice 93
7.3.1 Pill use compliance 93
7.3.2 Quality of use of injectables 94
7.3.3 Problems with current method of contraception 94
7.3.4 Payment for contraceptive methods and services 94
7.4 Discontinuation of Contraceptives 94
7.5 Demand for Family Planning 95
7.6 Contact of Nonusers with Family Planning Providers 99

8 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 119
8.1 Infant and Child Mortality 120
8.2 Biodemographic Risk Factors 121
8.3 Perinatal Mortality 122
8.4 High-risk Fertility Behavior 122

9 MATERNAL HEALTH CARE 129
9.1 Antenatal Care Coverage and Content 130
9.2 Components of ANC Visits 131
9.3 Complications during Pregnancy 133
9.4 Delivery Services 134
9.5 Postnatal Care 138
9.6 Problems in Accessing Health Care 140

10 CHILD HEALTH 159
10.1 Birth Weight 159
10.2 Vaccination of Children 160
10.3 Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) 162
10.4 Fever 163

10.5 Diarrhea 163
10.6 Treatment of Childhood Illness 165
10.7 Disposal of Children's Stools 166

11 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES 181
11.1 Early Initiation of Breastfeeding 182
11.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding 183
11.3 Median Duration of Breastfeeding 184
11.4 Complementary Feeding 185
11.5 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF) 186
11.6 Micronutrient Intake among Children 188
11.7 Micronutrient Consumption among Mothers 189

12 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ... 199
12.1 HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Transmission, and Prevention Methods 200
12.2 Knowledge about Mother-to-Child Transmission 201
12.3 Discriminatory Attitudes towards People Living with HIV 202
12.4 Payment for Sexual Intercourse and Condom Use at Last Paid Sexual Intercourse 202
12.5 Prevalence of Medical Injections 203
12.6 Prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and STI Symptoms 203
12.7 Source of Information on HIV/AIDS 204
12.8 Women and Married Men Seeking Treatment for STIs 204

13 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 217
13.1 Employment and Earnings 218
13.2 Control over Women's Earnings 218
13.3 Control over Men's Earnings 219
13.4 Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets 220
13.5 Ownership of Bank Accounts and Mobile Phones 221
13.6 Participation in Decision Making 221
13.7 Attitudes toward Wife Beating 223
13.8 Women's Empowerment Indicators 224
13.9 Women's Empowerment and Health Indicators 224

14 FATHERS' PARTICIPATION IN FAMILY HEALTH CARE 245
14.1 Mothers' Antenatal Checkups 245
14.2 Fathers' Knowledge About Children's Fluid Intake during Diarrhea 246

REFERENCES 251

APPENDIX A PROVINCIAL TABLES 255

APPENDIX B SURVEY DESIGN 349
B.1 Introduction 349
B.2 Sampling Method 349
B.2.1 Sample frame 349
B.2.2 Sampling design 349
B.2.3 Sample size 350
B.2.4 Stratification 351
B.3 Implementation 352

APPENDIX C SAMPLING ERRORS 361

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY TABLES 401

APPENDIX E PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2017 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 407

APPENDIX F QUESTIONNAIRES 435

Household 437
Woman 449
Married Man 537
Never-Married Man 563

TABLES AND FIGURES

1 INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY 1

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews 5

2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 7

Table 2.1 Household drinking water 15
Table 2.2 Availability of water 16
Table 2.3 Household sanitation facilities 16
Table 2.4 Household characteristics 17
Table 2.5 Household possessions 18
Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles 19
Table 2.7 Hand washing 20
Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence 20
Table 2.9 Household composition 21
Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5 21
Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population 22
Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population 23
Table 2.12 School attendance ratios 24

Figure 2.1 Household drinking water by residence 8
Figure 2.2 Household toilet facilities by residence 9
Figure 2.3 Household wealth by residence 10
Figure 2.4 Population pyramid 11
Figure 2.5 Birth registration by household wealth 12
Figure 2.6 Secondary school attendance by household wealth 13

3 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 25

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents 35
Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women 36
Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Currently married men 36
Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women 37
Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Currently married men 37
Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women 38
Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Currently married men 39
Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women 40
Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Currently married men 41
Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women 42
Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Currently married men 43
Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women 44
Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Currently married men 45
Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women 46
Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women 47
Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Currently married men 48
Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women 49
Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Currently married men 50

Figure 3.1 Educational attainment 26
Figure 3.2 Education by residence 27
Figure 3.3 Education by wealth quintile 27
Figure 3.4 Literacy by age 27
Figure 3.5 Literacy by residence 27
Figure 3.6 Media exposure 28
Figure 3.7 Internet usage 28
Figure 3.8 Employment by residence 29
Figure 3.9 Employment by education 30
Figure 3.10 Employment by wealth 30
Figure 3.11 Occupation 31
Figure 3.12 Type of earnings 31
Figure 3.13 Health insurance coverage 32
Figure 3.14 Tobacco smoking 33

4 MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 51
Table 4.1 Current marital status 55
Table 4.2 Number of men's wives 55
Table 4.3 Age at first marriage 56
Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics 57
Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse 58
Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics 59
Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women 60
Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Currently married men 61

Figure 4.1 Marital status 52
Figure 4.2 Women's median age at marriage by residence 53
Figure 4.3 Median age at first sexual intercourse and age at first marriage 53

5 FERTILITY 63
Table 5.1 Current fertility 71
Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics 71
Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates 72
Table 5.3.2 Trends in current fertility rates 72
Table 5.4 Children ever born and living 73
Table 5.5 Birth intervals 74
Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility 75
Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility 75
Table 5.8 Menopause 76
Table 5.9 Age at first birth 76
Table 5.10 Median age at first birth 77
Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood 77

Figure 5.1 Fertility by residence 64
Figure 5.2 Trends in fertility by residence 64
Figure 5.3 Age-specific fertility 64
Figure 5.4 Fertility by education 65
Figure 5.5 Fertility by household wealth 65

Figure 5.6 Birth intervals 65
Figure 5.7 Median age at first birth by residence 68
Figure 5.8 Median age at first birth by education 68
Figure 5.9 Median age at first birth by household wealth 68
Figure 5.10 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by residence 69
Figure 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by education 69
Figure 5.12 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by household wealth 70

6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES 79
Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children 84
Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women 84
Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Currently married men 85
Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children 86
Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children 87

Figure 6.1 Trends in desire to limit childbearing 80
Figure 6.2 Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children 80
Figure 6.3 Ideal family size 81
Figure 6.4 Ideal family size by number of living children 81
Figure 6.5 Fertility planning status 82
Figure 6.6 Trends in wanted and actual fertility 82

7 FAMILY PLANNING 89
Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods 101
Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics 102
Table 7.3 Knowledge of fertile period 102
Table 7.4 Knowledge of fertile period by age 103
Table 7.5 Current use of contraception by age 104
Table 7.6 Current use of contraception by age: Currently married men 104
Table 7.7 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics 105
Table 7.8 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics 106
Table 7.9 Timing of sterilization 107
Table 7.10 Source of modern contraception methods 107
Table 7.11 Informed choice 108
Table 7.12 Pill use compliance 109
Table 7.13 Use of injectables 110
Table 7.14 Problems with current method of contraception 110
Table 7.15 Payment for contraceptive methods and services 111
Table 7.16 Mean cost of contraceptive methods and services 111
Table 7.17 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates 111
Table 7.18 Reasons for discontinuation 112
Table 7.19 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women 112
Table 7.20 Need and demand for family planning for all women 113
Table 7.21 Decision making about family planning 114
Table 7.22 Future use of contraception 114
Table 7.23 Reason for not intending to use contraception in the future 115
Table 7.24 Exposure to family planning messages through mass media: Currently married women 115

Table 7.25 Exposure to family planning messages through mass media: Currently married men ... 116
Table 7.26 Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact: Currently married women ... 117
Table 7.27 Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact: All women ... 117
Table 7.28 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers ... 118

Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use ... 90
Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use ... 91
Figure 7.3 Modern contraceptive use by residence ... 91
Figure 7.4 Use of modern methods by education ... 91
Figure 7.5 Use of modern methods by household wealth ... 92
Figure 7.6 Source of modern contraceptive methods ... 93
Figure 7.7 Contraceptive discontinuation rates ... 95
Figure 7.8 Demand for family planning ... 96
Figure 7.9 Trends in demand for family planning ... 96
Figure 7.10 Unmet need by residence ... 96

8 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY ... 119
Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates ... 124
Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics ... 124
Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics ... 125
Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality ... 126
Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behavior ... 127

Figure 8.1 Trends in neonatal mortality, infant mortality, and under-5 mortality rates ... 121
Figure 8.2 Under-5 mortality by mother's education ... 121
Figure 8.3 Under-5 mortality by wealth quintile ... 121
Figure 8.4 Perinatal mortality by mother's education ... 122

9 MATERNAL HEALTH CARE ... 129
Table 9.1 Antenatal care ... 142
Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit ... 143
Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care ... 144
Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections ... 145
Table 9.5 Complications during pregnancy ... 146
Table 9.6 Place of delivery ... 147
Table 9.7 Duration of stay in health facility after birth ... 148
Table 9.8.1 Assistance during delivery: most qualified person ... 148
Table 9.8.2 Assistance during delivery: least qualified person ... 149
Table 9.9 Cesarean section ... 150
Table 9.10 Complications during delivery ... 151
Table 9.11 Preparation for delivery ... 151
Table 9.12 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother ... 152
Table 9.13 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother ... 153
Table 9.14 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn ... 154
Table 9.15 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn ... 155

Table 9.16 Content of postnatal care for newborns 156
Table 9.17 Problems in accessing health care 157

Figure 9.1 Trends in antenatal care coverage 130
Figure 9.2 Components of antenatal care 131
Figure 9.3 Complications during pregnancy 133
Figure 9.4 Trends in place of delivery 134
Figure 9.5 Health facility delivery by birth order 134
Figure 9.6 Health facility delivery by residence 135
Figure 9.7 Health facility delivery by wealth quintile 135
Figure 9.8 Assistance during delivery 135
Figure 9.9 Delivery assistance by residence 136
Figure 9.10 Delivery assistance by wealth quintile 136
Figure 9.11 Postnatal care for mothers by place of delivery 138
Figure 9.12 Postnatal care for newborns by place of delivery 139

10 CHILD HEALTH 159
Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth 167
Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information 168
Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics 169
Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics 170
Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI 171
Table 10.6 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI 172
Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever 173
Table 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea 174
Table 10.9 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhea 175
Table 10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhea 176
Table 10.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea 177
Table 10.12 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids 178
Table 10.13 Disposal of children's stools 179

Figure 10.1 Childhood vaccinations 161
Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations 161
Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by wealth quintile 162
Figure 10.4 Diarrhea prevalence by age 163
Figure 10.5 Treatment of diarrhea 164
Figure 10.6 Feeding practices during diarrhea 165
Figure 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of childhood illness 165

11 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES 181
Table 11.1 Initial breastfeeding 191
Table 11.2 Breastfeeding status by age 192
Table 11.3 Median duration of breastfeeding 193
Table 11.4 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview 194
Table 11.5 Minimum acceptable diet 195
Table 11.6 Micronutrient intake among children 196
Table 11.7 Micronutrient intake among mothers 197

Figure 11.1 Trends in the percentages of children breastfed within 1 hour of birth and receiving a prelacteal feed 182
Figure 11.2 Breastfeeding practices by age 183
Figure 11.3 IYCF indicators on breastfeeding status 184
Figure 11.4 Complementary food consumption 186
Figure 11.5 IYCF practices indicators 187

12 HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ... 199
Table 12.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS 206
Table 12.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods 207
Table 12.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Women 208
Table 12.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Currently married men 209
Table 12.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV 210
Table 12.5 Discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS 211
Table 12.6 Payment for sexual intercourse 212
Table 12.7 Prevalence of medical injections 213
Table 12.8 Prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms 214
Table 12.9.1 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Women 215
Table 12.9.2 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Currently married men 216

Figure 12.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS by educational level 200
Figure 12.2 Women and men seeking treatment for STIs 204

13 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 217
Table 13.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men 226
Table 13.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings 227
Table 13.2.2 Control over married men's cash earnings 228
Table 13.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands 229
Table 13.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women 229
Table 13.4.2 Ownership of assets: Currently married men 230
Table 13.5.1 Ownership of title or deed for house: Women 231
Table 13.5.2 Ownership of title or deed for house: Currently married men 232
Table 13.6.1 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women 233
Table 13.6.2 Ownership of title or deed for land: Currently married men 234
Table 13.7.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women 235
Table 13.7.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Currently married men 236
Table 13.8 Participation in decision making 236
Table 13.9.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics 237
Table 13.9.2 Currently married men's participation in decision making by background characteristics 238
Table 13.10.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women 239
Table 13.10.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Currently married men 240
Table 13.11 Indicators of women's empowerment 241
Table 13.12 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment 241
Table 13.13 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment 242

Table 13.14 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment 242
Table 13.15 Early childhood mortality rates by women's empowerment 243

Figure 13.1 Women's and men's earnings 218
Figure 13.2 Control over women's earnings 219
Figure 13.3.1 Control over men's earnings 219
Figure 13.3.2 Control over husband's earnings 219
Figure 13.4 Ownership of assets 220
Figure 13.5 Ownership of assets 221
Figure 13.6.1 Women's decision making 222
Figure 13.6.2 Men's decision making 222
Figure 13.7 Attitudes towards wife beating 223

14 FATHERS' PARTICIPATION IN FAMILY HEALTH CARE 245
Table 14.1 Care received by mother during pregnancy 248
Table 14.2 Father's knowledge about amount to drink for children with diarrhea 249

Figure 14.1 Trends in antenatal care and delivery 246
Figure 14.2 Trends in fathers' knowledge about amount of fluids to be given to children with diarrhea 246

APPENDIX A PROVINCIAL TABLES 255
Table A.2.1 Hand washing 255
Table A.2.2.1 Educational attainment of the female household population 256
Table A.2.2.2 Educational attainment of the male household population 257
Table A.3.1 Background characteristics of respondents 258
Table A.3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women 259
Table A.3.2.2 Educational attainment: Currently married men 260
Table A.3.3.1 Literacy: Women 261
Table A.3.3.2 Literacy: Currently married men 262
Table A.3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women 263
Table A.3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Currently married men 264
Table A.3.5.1 Internet usage: Women 265
Table A.3.5.2 Internet usage: Currently married men 266
Table A.3.6.1 Employment status: Women 267
Table A.3.6.2 Employment status: Currently married men 268
Table A.3.7.1 Occupation: Women 269
Table A.3.7.2 Occupation: Currently married men 270
Table A.3.8.1 Health insurance coverage: Women 271
Table A.3.8.2 Health insurance coverage: Currently married men 272
Table A.3.9.1 Use of Tobacco: Women 273
Table A.3.9.2 Use of Tobacco: Currently married men 274
Table A.4.1 Number of men's wives 275
Table A.4.2 Median age at first marriage according to province 276
Table A.4.3 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to province 277
Table A.4.4 Recent sexual activity: Women 278
Table A.5.1 Fertility by province 279
Table A.5.2 Birth intervals by province 280

Table A.5.3	Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility by province	281
Table A.5.4	Median age at first birth by province	282
Table A.5.5	Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by province	283
Table A.6.1.1	Desire to limit childbearing: Women	284
Table A.6.1.2	Desire to limit childbearing: Currently married men	285
Table A.6.2	Mean ideal number of children	286
Table A.6.3	Wanted fertility rates	287
Table A.7.1	Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to province	288
Table A.7.2.1	Current use of contraception by province	289
Table A.7.2.2	Current use of contraception by province	290
Table A.7.3	Pill use compliance	291
Table A.7.4	Use of injectables	292
Table A.7.5	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women by province	293
Table A.7.6.1	Exposure to family planning messages	294
Table A.7.6.2	Exposure to family planning messages	295
Table A.7.7.1	Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact: All women	296
Table A.7.7.2	Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact: Currently married women	297
Table A.7.8	Contact of nonusers with family planning providers	298
Table A.8.1	Early childhood mortality rates by province	299
Table A.8.2	Perinatal mortality	300
Table A.9.1	Antenatal care	301
Table A.9.2	Components of antenatal care	302
Table A.9.3	Tetanus toxoid injections	303
Table A.9.4	Complications during pregnancy	304
Table A.9.5	Place of delivery	305
Table A.9.6.1	Assistance during delivery: the most qualified person	306
Table A.9.6.2	Assistance during delivery: the least qualified person	307
Table A.9.7	Delivery characteristics	308
Table A.9.8	Timing of first postnatal check for the mother	309
Table A.9.9	Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother	310
Table A.9.10	Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn	311
Table A.9.11	Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn	312
Table A.9.12	Problems in accessing health care	313
Table A.10.1	Child's size and weight at birth	314
Table A.10.2	Vaccinations by province	315
Table A.10.3	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI	317
Table A.10.4	Prevalence and treatment of fever	318
Table A.10.5	Prevalence of diarrhea	319
Table A.10.6	Diarrhea treatment	320
Table A.10.7	Feeding practices during diarrhea	321
Table A.10.8	Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids	322
Table A.10.9	Disposal of children's stools	323
Table A.11.1	Initial breastfeeding	324
Table A.11.2	Breastfeeding status by province	325
Table A.11.3	Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices according to province	326

Table A.11.4 Micronutrient intake among children 327
Table A.11.5 Minimum acceptable diet 328
Table A.12.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS 330
Table A.12.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods 331
Table A.12.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Women 332
Table A.12.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Currently married men 333
Table A.12.4 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse 334
Table A.12.5 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms 335
Table A.12.6 Prevalence of medical injections 336
Table A.12.7.1 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Women 337
Table A.12.7.2 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Currently married men 338
Table A.13.1.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings 339
Table A.13.1.2 Control over men's cash earnings 340
Table A.13.2.1 Ownership of assets: Women 341
Table A.13.2.2 Ownership of assets: Currently married men 342
Table A.13.3.1 Women's participation in decision making by province 343
Table A.13.3.2 Men's participation in decision making by province 344
Table A.13.4.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women 345
Table A.13.4.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Currently married men 346
Table A.14.1 Care received by mother during pregnancy 347
Table A.14.2 Fathers' knowledge about amount to drink for children with diarrhea 348

APPENDIX B SURVEY DESIGN 349
Table B.1.1 Sample allocation by province 351
Table B.1.2 Expected number of respondents by province 353
Table B.2.1 Sample implementation: Women 354
Table B.2.2 Household interview results for women 355
Table B.2.3 Sample Implementation: Individual interview results for women 356
Table B.3.1 Sample implementation: Currently married men 357
Table B.3.2 Sample Implementation: Household interview results for men 358
Table B.3.3 Sample Implementation: Individual interview results for men 359

APPENDIX C SAMPLING ERRORS 361
Table C.1 List of indicators for sampling errors, Indonesia DHS 2017 363
Table C.2 Sampling error: Total sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 364
Table C.3 Sampling error: Urban sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 365
Table C.4 Sampling error: Rural sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 366
Table C.5 Sampling error: Aceh sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 367
Table C.6 Sampling error: North Sumatera sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 368
Table C.7 Sampling error: West Sumatera, Indonesia DHS 2017 369
Table C.8 Sampling error: Riau sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 370
Table C.9 Sampling error: Jambi sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 371
Table C.10 Sampling error: South Sumatera sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 372
Table C.11 Sampling error: Bengkulu sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 373
Table C.12 Sampling error: Lampung sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 374
Table C.13 Sampling error: Bangka Belitung sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 375

Table C.14 Sampling error: Riau island sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 376
Table C.15 Sampling error: Jakarta sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 377
Table C.16 Sampling error: West Java sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 378
Table C.17 Sampling error: Central Java, Indonesia DHS 2017 379
Table C.18 Sampling error: Yogyakarta sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 380
Table C.19 Sampling error: East Java, Indonesia DHS 2017 381
Table C.20 Sampling error: Banten sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 382
Table C.21 Sampling error: Bali, Indonesia DHS 2017 383
Table C.22 Sampling error: West Nusa Tenggara sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 384
Table C.23 Sampling error: East Nusa Tenggara sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 385
Table C.24 Sampling error: West Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 386
Table C.25 Sampling error: Central Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 387
Table C.26 Sampling error: South Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 388
Table C.27 Sampling error: East Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 389
Table C.28 Sampling error: North Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 390
Table C.29 Sampling error: North Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 391
Table C.30 Sampling error: Central Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 392
Table C.31 Sampling error: South Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 393
Table C.32 Sampling error: Southest Sulawesi, Indonesia DHS 2017 394
Table C.33 Sampling error: Gorontalo sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 395
Table C.34 Sampling error: West Sulawesi, Indonesia DHS 2017 396
Table C.35 Sampling error: Maluku sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 397
Table C.36 Sampling error: North Maluku sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 398
Table C.37 Sampling error: West Papua sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 399
Table C.38 Sampling error: Papua sample, Indonesia DHS 2017 400

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY TABLES 401
Table D.1 Household age distribution 401
Table D.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women 402
Table D.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men 403
Table D.3 Completeness of reporting 403
Table D.4 Births by calendar year 404
Table D.5 Reporting of age at death in days 405
Table D.6 Reporting of age at death in months 406

PREFACE

NATIONAL POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING BOARD

As the world's fourth most populous country, with 237 million people (2010 Population Census), Indonesia gives priority to population issues. Population is central to sustainable development of quality human resources, according to Law 52/2009 on Population and Family Development.

The National Population and Family Planning Board (NPFPB) manages population in Indonesia. In line with that task, the board has adjusted its vision and mission statements. The vision is "to be a reliable and trusted institution for realizing balanced population growth and quality families." Mission statements address mainstreaming population-centered development; providing family planning and reproductive health services; facilitating family development; developing partnerships in population, family planning, and family development programs; and practicing consistent organizational culture. Strategies focus on enhancing partnerships with agencies in different sectors and regional governments. Targeted strategies have been designed to meet the needs of provinces, focusing on those with a large population and health vulnerabilities, with an aim to accelerate the attainment of SDGs in 2030.

The publication of the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) is well-timed because 2019 is the final year of the 2015-2019 Medium-Term National Development Plan. The results of the 2017 IDHS will be useful when evaluating achievements of the current population, family planning, and reproductive health programs and serve as a basis for developing the plan for the 2020-2024 period. The plan will determine Indonesia's course of development and the welfare of the Indonesian people over the next 5 years.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Statistics Indonesia, the Ministry of Health, and ICF for their close cooperation in the preparation of the final survey report. I would also like to extend my gratitude to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) for providing technical assistance through ICF.

Jakarta, September 2018

Sigit Priohutomo MD, MPH
Acting Chairperson of the National Population
and Family Planning Board

PREFACE

STATISTICS INDONESIA

To achieve the goal of "Satu Data (One Data) Indonesia," announced recently by the president of the Republic of Indonesia, close cooperation among government agencies is needed to develop systems for open sharing of government data. Such cooperation was achieved in the implementation of the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), during which activities were jointly carried out by Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), and the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes).

The 2017 IDHS is the eighth demographic survey in Indonesia conducted under the auspices of The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program. Previous surveys were conducted in 1987, 1991, 994, 1997, 2002-2003, 2007, and 2012. The implementation of the 2017 IDHS was fully financed by the government of Indonesia. The survey received technical assistance from ICF, of Rockville, Maryland, USA, through the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program. This program, funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), provides funds and technical assistance to conduct demographic and health surveys in developing countries.

The 2017 IDHS provides a comprehensive picture of population, family planning, reproductive health, and maternal and child health conditions in Indonesia. The primary objective is to provide current estimates of basic indicators in demography and health. The target population is women age 15-49, currently married men age 15-54, and never-married women and men age 15-24. The survey covered all 34 provinces in Indonesia. Information collected in the survey includes social and economic background characteristics of the respondents, fertility, contraceptive use, antenatal and postnatal care, childhood immunization, child health and nutrition, marriage and sexual activity, fertility preferences, knowledge of HIV/AIDS, and other health issues.

With the publication of the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey report, I would like to extend my appreciation and gratitude to the report writing team from BPS, BKKBN, and Kemenkes, as well as staff of ICF who assisted in its preparation. I hope this report provides a meaningful guide for monitoring and evaluating policies in population, family planning and health, and other relevant areas in Indonesia. I also hope that the survey results can meet the needs of researchers in data exploration and secondary data analysis.

Jakarta, September 2018

Dr. Suhariyanto
Chief Statistician

MINISTER OF HEALTH
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

The Ministry of Health issued the Strategic Plan for 2015-2019 as a reference for health development. The plan, known as Renstra, is being implemented at the national and regional levels to achieve development goals in health in accord with Law Number 25 of 2004 on the implementation of the Medium-term National Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019.

Health development in 2015-2019 is part of the Healthy Indonesia Program, which aims to improve the health and nutritional status of the community through health care and community empowerment. One of the RPJMN goals is to improve health and nutritional status of mothers and children.

The 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) is the eighth IDHS and is one population-based data source with an important role in evaluation and health development planning, especially in maternal and child health. The 2017 IDHS collected information on family planning and health from women age 15 to 49.

The 2017 IDHS findings portray maternal health and child health and nutrition in Indonesia. Survey results address (1) childhood mortality, specifically neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality statistics; (2) coverage of maternal and child services, including basic immunizations, antenatal care, first postnatal care contact for mother (KF1) and baby (KN1) within 2 days of birth; and (3) exclusive breastfeeding. The 2017 IDHS collected information on breastfeeding, infant and under-5 feeding, knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, women's empowerment, and paternal participation in family health care.

The 2017 IDHS report on family planning, child mortality, and coverage of health service provision for mother and children is very useful for health managers in central and regional offices. The information can be utilized by policy makers and program managers to evaluate and develop programs and strategies to improve health services for mothers and children and to improve family planning services in Indonesia. The same survey has been conducted in many countries, which provides an opportunity for international comparisons.

The 2017 IDHS report is the result of collaboration among BPS, BKKBN, and the Ministry of Health; USAID; and ICF. Thanks are due to the IDHS team from BPS, BKKBN, and the Ministry of Health, and to the data collection teams. My appreciation goes to the analysts and authors who contributed to the completion of this report.

Minister of Health

Prof. Dr. dr. Nila Farid Moeloek, Sp.M (K)

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ANC	antenatal care
ARI	acute respiratory infection
ART	antiretroviral therapy
ARV	antiretroviral
ASFR	age-specific fertility rate
BCG	Bacille Calmette-Guerin
BKKBN	*Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional* (National Population and Family Planning Board)
BPS	*Badan Pusat Statistik* (Statistics Indonesia)
C-Section	cesarean section
CBR	crude birth rate
CMR	child mortality rate
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT	diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
GAR	gross attendance ratio
GFR	general fertility rate
GPI	gender parity index
HB	hepatitis B
Hib	*Haemophilus influenzae* type B
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IDHS	Indonesia Demographic and Heath Survey
IMCI	integrated management of child illness
IMR	infant mortality rate
IUDs	intrauterine devices
IYCF	infant and young children feeding
LAM	lactational amenorrhea method
LBW	low birth weight
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
MoH	Ministry of Health
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission

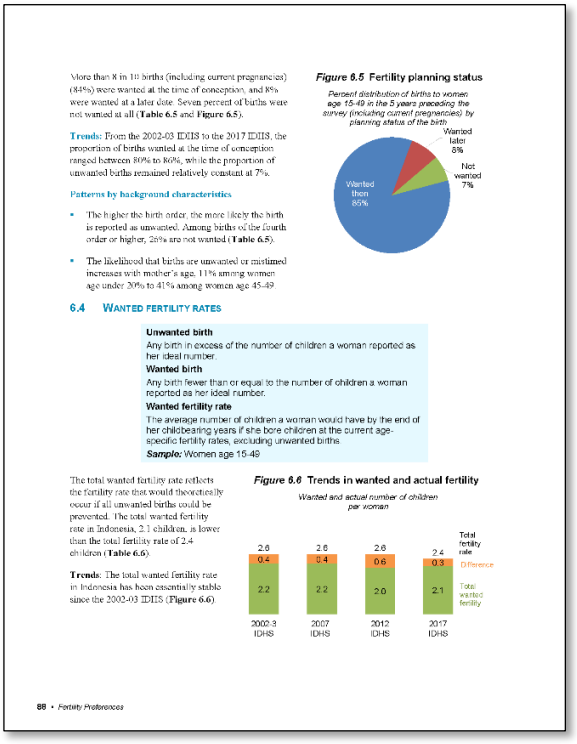
NAC	National AIDS Committee
NAR	net attendance ratio
NMR	neonatal mortality rate
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PLWHA	people living with HIV/AIDS
PNNM	postnenonatal mortality
RHF	recommended homemade fluids
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STIs	sexually–transmitted infections
TFR	total fertility rate
TT	tetanus toxoid
U5MR	under–5 mortality rate
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2017 IDHS

The new format of the 2017 Indonesia DHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. They are located at the end of each chapter for quick reference for readers. Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, IDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organization of IDHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting IDHS tables.



More than 8 in 10 births (including current pregnancies) (84%) were wanted at the time of conception, and 8% were wanted at a later date. Seven percent of births were not wanted at all (**Table 6.5** and **Figure 6.5**).

Trends: From the 2002-03 IDHS to the 2017 IDHS, the proportion of births wanted at the time of conception ranged between 80% to 86%, while the proportion of unwanted births remained relatively constant at 7%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The higher the birth order, the more likely the birth is reported as unwanted. Among births of the fourth order or higher, 28% are not wanted (**Table 6.5**).
- The likelihood that births are unwanted or mistimed increases with mother's age, 11% among women age under 20% to 41% among women age 45-49

***Figure 6.5* Fertility planning status**

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of the birth

6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth
Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth
Any birth fewer than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted fertility rate
The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total wanted fertility rate reflects the fertility rate that would theoretically occur if all unwanted births could be prevented. The total wanted fertility rate in Indonesia, 2.1 children, is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.4 children (**Table 6.6**).

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate in Indonesia has been essentially stable since the 2002-03 IDHS (**Figure 6.6**).

***Figure 6.6* Trends in wanted and actual fertility**

Wanted and actual number of children per woman

86 • *Fertility Preferences*

Example 1: Exposure to Mass Media: Women
A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women 1

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2017

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	2 Number of women
Age						
15-19	11.7	82.1	14.4	3.0	14.2	7,501
20-24	12.9	82.5	15.4	3.2	13.8	6,716
25-29	11.3	84.7	13.6	3.1	12.9	6,643
30-34	9.6	84.8	12.7	2.6	12.7	7,154
35-39	8.8	85.3	12.4	2.7	13.1	7,865
40-44	8.7	84.9	13.4	2.5	12.9	7,093
45-49	7.1	82.0	13.3	2.1	16.0	6,655
Residence						
Urban	13.8	85.2	15.8	3.8	11.3	25,543
Rural	6.0	82.2	11.3	1.6	16.1	24,084
Education						
No education	0.3	51.9	6.9	0.0	46.6	823
Some primary	1.4	77.2	8.2	0.3	21.8	3,968
Completed primary	2.2	83.8	10.5	0.7	14.9	9,595
Some secondary	6.2	85.7	13.0	1.5	12.2	14,925
Completed secondary	11.4	87.1	15.1	3.2	10.5	12,575
More than secondary	30.3	81.5	19.6	8.5	12.2	7,741
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.0	67.6	8.8	0.7	30.0	8,464
Second	4.9	87.0	12.0	1.4	11.4	9,507
Middle	7.4	89.0	12.6	1.9	9.3	10,089
Fourth	10.6	88.7	14.3	2.6	9.0	10,583
Highest	21.6	83.9	19.0	6.5	11.4	10,984
Total	10.0	83.8	13.6	2.8	13.6	49,627

3 (Age, Residence, Education, Wealth quintile) 4 (Total) 5 (Accesses all three media at least once a week)

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in Example 1. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women age 15-49 and their weekly exposure to different types of media. All eligible female respondents age 15-49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorized. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows women who access all three types of media at least once a week. The fifth column shows women who do not access any of the types of media weekly. The last column shows the number of women age 15-49 interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, level of education, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the IDHS report will be divided into these same categories. Note that data provincial-level data are presented in tables in Appendix A.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in red. These percentages represent the total of all women age 15-49 and their weekly access to different types of media In this case, 10.0%* of women age 15-49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 83.8% watch television at least once a week, 13.6% listen to the radio on a weekly basis, and 13.6% access none of these three media at least once a week.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women age 15-49 in urban areas access all three media at least once a week, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 3.8% women age 15-49 in urban areas access all three types of media weekly.

Step 6: By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Indonesia. Mass media are often used to communicate health information. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help program planners and policy makers determine how to most effectively reach a target populations

*For the purpose of this document data are presented exactly as they appear in the table including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

a) What percentage of women in Indonesia access all three media at least once a week?
b) Which age group of women are most likely to listen to the radio at least once a week?
c) Compare women in urban areas to women in rural areas – which group is more likely to read a newspaper at least once a week?
d) Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to a newspaper by education level?
e) Is there a clear pattern in weekly exposure to a radio by wealth quintile?

Answers:

a) 2.8%
b) Women age 20-24: 15.4% in this age group listen to the radio at least once a week
c) Women in urban areas are more likely to read a newspaper once a week than women in rural areas (13.8% versus 6.0%).
d) Yes. Exposure to a newspaper on a weekly basis increases as woman's education level increases; 0.3% of women with no education read a newspaper at least once a week, compared to 30.3% of women with more than secondary education.
e) Yes. Exposure to radio on a weekly basis increases as a household's wealth increases; 8.8% of women in the lowest wealth quintile list to the radio on a weekly basis, compared to 19.0% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

Example 2: Prevalence and Treatment of Symptoms of ARI
A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI 1

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2017

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5: Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Among children under age 5: Number of children	Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: Percentage for whom treatment with antibiotics	Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: Number of children
Age in months					
<6	2.6	1,572	(89.0) 4	(16.1)	41
6-11	3.5	1,639	90.1	32.1	57
12-23	4.7	3,399	94.1	38.3	159
24-35	5.1	3,265	92.7	35.3	166
36-47	4.0	3,316	90.3	38.0	132
48-59	4.1	3,364	92.8	31.4	136
Sex					
Male	4.4	8,422	93.1	32.0	372
Female	3.9	8,133	91.1	36.9	321
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	4.4	260	*	*	11
Does not smoke	4.2	6,295	92.0	34.1	681
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	3.9	12,673	93.4	34.4	500
Kerosene	3.4	574	(84.4)	(39.7)	20
Coal/lignite	*	1	*	*	0
Charcoal	(4.4)	23	*	*	1
Wood/straw[3]	5.3	3,255	89.9	33.5	172
No food cooked in household	*	21	*	*	0
Missing	*	9	*	*	0
Residence					
Urban	3.8	8,037	93.6	37.7	307
Rural	4.5	8,519	91.0	31.6	386
Mother's education					
No education	5.5	181	*	*	10
Some primary	5.7	1,112	88.5	37.3	63
Completed primary	5.0	3,142	92.4	38.4	157
Some secondary	4.2	4,695	92.8	26.6	199
Completed secondary	3.5	4,865	96.3	39.0	168
Higher than secondary	3.7	2,559	87.4	34.1	95
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.0	3,384	89.1	32.2	204
Second	4.9	3,337	96.0	36.9	164
Middle	3.4	3,349	89.6	34.7	113
Fourth	3.5	3,334	94.4	29.8	116
Highest	3.0	3,151	92.2	39.3	96
Total	4.2 3	16,555	92.1	34.3	693

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk (*) indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related.
[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and pharmacy. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner
[3] Includes grass, shrubs, crop residues

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under 5 (a) and children under 5 with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under 5 (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to children under 5 with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under 5 had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 4.2%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under 5 are there who had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey? It's 693 children or 4.2% of the 16,555 children under 5 in the survey (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 4.2% of children under 5 had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- Among children under 6 months with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey, what percentage had advice or treatment sought? It's 89.0%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 unweighted cases in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 3.)
- Among children under 5 with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks before the survey, what percentage of children whose mothers have no education had advice or treatment sought? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because fewer than 25 children under 5 who had recent symptoms of ARI whose mothers have no education had advice or treatment sought. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in IDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the IDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15-49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a large enough sample size in each area. For the 2017 IDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national level, provincial level, and for urban and rural areas.

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and 34 provinces, the number of women surveyed in each province should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to the size of the province. However, if some provinces have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each province's population may not include sufficient women from each province for analysis. To solve this problem, provinces with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 49,627 women and want to produce results that are representative of Indonesia as a whole and its 34 provinces (as in Table A.3.1). However, the total population of Indonesia is not evenly distributed among the provinces: some provinces, such as West Java, are heavily populated while others, such as North Kalimantan are not. Thus, North Kalimantan must be oversampled.

Table A.3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Women		
	Weighted percent (3)	Weighted number (2)	Unweighted number (1)
Sumatera			
Aceh	1.9	955	2,447
North Sumatera	5.1	2,545	2,459
West Sumatera	1.9	958	1,130
Riau	2.6	1,272	1,080
Jambi	1.4	683	698
South Sumatera	3.0	1,501	1,126
Bengkulu	0.7	364	797
Lampung	3.0	1,513	1,228
Bangka Belitung	0.6	282	768
Riau Islands	0.7	364	1,073
Java			
Jakarta	4.0	1,996	1,815
West Java	19.9	9,867	5,090
Central Java	13.1	6,486	3,414
Yogyakarta	1.6	785	652
East Java	14.9	7,391	3,729
Banten	4.6	2,260	1,722
Bali and Nusa Tenggara			
Bali	1.8	903	751
West Nusa Tenggara	2.1	1,030	1,368
East Nusa Tenggara	1.8	882	2,223
Kalimantan			
West Kalimantan	1.9	943	1,026
Central Kalimantan	0.8	413	587
South Kalimantan	1.6	790	802
East Kalimantan	1.2	593	1,221
North Kalimantan	0.2	108	712
Sulawesi			
North Sulawesi	0.8	411	585
Central Sulawesi	1.1	537	1,199
South Sulawesi	3.2	1,582	1,873
Southeast Sulawesi	1.0	476	1,557
Gorontalo	0.5	231	676
West Sulawesi	0.5	242	1,682
Maluku and Papua			
Maluku	0.6	301	1,858
North Maluku	0.4	209	1,050
West Papua	0.3	137	571
Papua	1.2	618	658
Total	100.0	49,627	49,627

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each province in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table at the right shows the actual number of women interviewed in each province. Within the provinces, the number of women interviewed ranges from 571 in West Papua to 5,090 in West Java. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each province.

With this distribution of interviews, some provinces are overrepresented and some provinces are underrepresented. For example, the population in West Java is about 20% of the population in Indonesia, while North Kalimantan's population contributes 0.2% of the population in Indonesia. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in West Java accounts for only about 10% of the total sample of women interviewed (5,090 / 49,627) and the number of women interviewed in North Kalimantan accounts for 1.4% the total sample of women interviewed (712 / 49,627). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

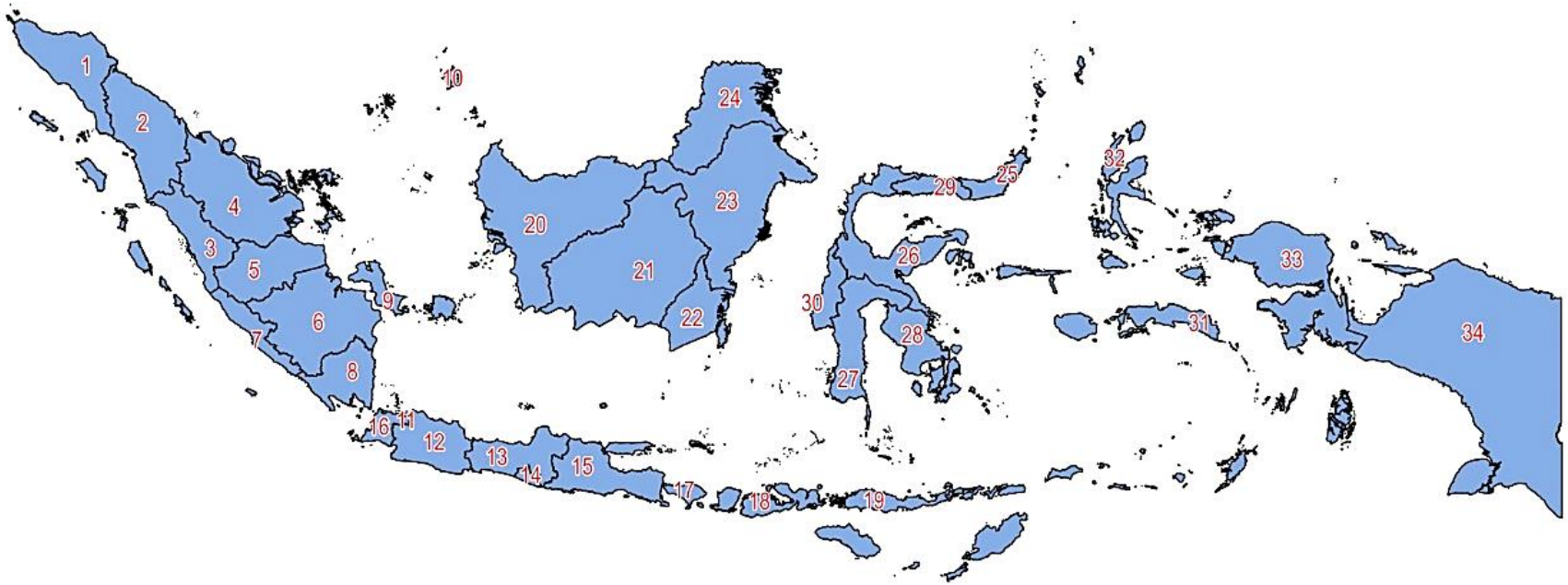
In order to get statistics that are representative of Indonesia, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women

from a small province, like North Kalimantan, should only contribute a small amount to the national total. Women from a large province, like West Java, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a "weight" which is used to adjust the number of women from each province so that each province's contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the province. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the "weighted" values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at province level. The total national sample size of 49,627 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the provinces has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual population distribution of Indonesia, you would see that women in each province are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in West Java and the proportion of women who live in North Kalimantan.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and province levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the IDHS tables, so don't be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed.

INDONESIA



NO	PROVINCE
1	ACEH
2	NORTH SUMATERA
3	WEST SUMATERA
4	RIAU
5	JAMBI
6	SOUTH SUMATERA
7	BENGKULU
8	LAMPUNG
9	BANGKA BALITUNG
10	RIAU ISLANDS

NO	PROVINCE
11	JAKARTA
12	WEST JAVA
13	CENTRAL JAVA
14	YOGYAKARTA
15	EAST JAVA
16	BANTEN
17	BALI
18	WEST NUSA TENGGARA
19	EAST NUSA TENGGARA
20	WEST KALIMANTAN

NO	PROVINCE
21	CENTRAL KALIMANTAN
22	SOUTH KALIMANTAN
23	EAST KALIMANTAN
24	NORTH KALIMANTAN
25	NORTH SULAWESI
26	CENTRAL SULAWESI
27	SOUTH SULAWESI
28	SOUTHEAST SULAWESI
29	GORONTALO
30	WEST SULAWESI

NO	PROVINCE
31	MALUKU
32	NORTH MALUKU
33	WEST PAPUA
34	PAPUA

INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY 1

The 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Heath Survey (IDHS) was implemented by Statistics Indonesia (BPS) in collaboration with the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) and the Ministry of Health (MoH) of Indonesia. The government of Indonesia funded the survey, which took place from July 24 to September 30, 2017. ICF provided technical assistance through The DHS Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and offers financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2017 IDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. The IDHS provides a comprehensive overview of population issues in Indonesia. More specifically, the IDHS:

- Provides data on fertility, family planning, maternal and child health, and awareness of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) to program managers, policy makers, and researchers to help them evaluate and improve existing programs
- Measures trends in fertility and contraceptive prevalence rates, and analyzes factors that affect trends such as marital status and patterns; residence; education; breastfeeding habits; and knowledge, use, and availability of contraception
- Evaluates the achievement of goals previously set by national health programs, with special focus on maternal and child health
- Assesses married men's knowledge of utilization of health services for their family's health, as well as participation in the health care of their families
- Participates in creating an international database that allows cross-country comparisons that can be used by program managers, policy makers, and researchers in the areas of family planning, fertility, and health

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The 2017 IDHS sample covered 1,970 census blocks in urban and rural areas and was expected to obtain responses from 49,250 households. The sampled households were expected to identify about 59,100 women age 15-49 and 24,625 never-married men age 15-24 eligible for individual interview. Eight households were selected in each selected census block to yield 14,193 married men age 15-54 to be interviewed with the Married Man's Questionnaire. The sample frame of the 2017 IDHS is the Master Sample of Census Blocks from the 2010 Population Census. The frame for the household sample selection is the updated list of ordinary households in the selected census blocks. This list does not include institutional households, such as orphanages, police/military barracks, and prisons, or special households (boarding houses with a minimum of 10 people).

The sampling design of the 2017 IDHS used two-stage stratified sampling:

Stage 1: A number of census blocks were selected with systematic sampling proportional to size, where size is the number of households listed in the 2010 Population Census. In the implicit stratification, the census blocks were stratified by urban and rural areas and ordered by wealth index category.

Stage 2: In each selected census block, 25 ordinary households were selected with systematic sampling from the updated household listing. Eight households were selected systematically to obtain a sample of married men.

For detailed information about the survey design, see Appendix B.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

The 2017 IDHS used four questionnaires: the Household Questionnaire, Woman's Questionnaire, Married Man's Questionnaire, and Never Married Man's Questionnaire. Because of the change in survey coverage from ever-married women age 15-49 in the 2007 IDHS to all women age 15-49, the Woman's Questionnaire had questions added for never married women age 15-24. These questions were part of the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Survey Questionnaire. The Household Questionnaire and the Woman's Questionnaire are largely based on standard DHS phase 7 questionnaires (2015 version). The model questionnaires were adapted for use in Indonesia. Not all questions in the DHS model were included in the IDHS. Response categories were modified to reflect the local situation.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all usual members and visitors who spent the previous night in the selected households. Individual information collected in this questionnaire includes age, sex, education, marital status, and relationship to head of household. Information on characteristics of the housing unit, such as source of drinking water, type of toilet facilities, construction materials of floor, roof, and outer walls of the house, and ownership of various durable goods were also recorded in the Household Questionnaire. Information on these items describes the socio-economic status of the household and is used to calculate the household wealth index. The main purpose of the Household Questionnaire was to identify women and men who were eligible for the individual interview.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information on all women age 15-49. These women were asked questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics
- Birth history
- Contraception
- Pregnancy and postnatal examination
- Child immunization
- Child health and nutrition
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Background of husband/spouse and respondent's work
- HIV/AIDS
- Other health issues

Questions asked to never-married women age 15-24 included the following:

- Additional background of respondents
- Knowledge and experience about the human reproductive system
- Marriage and children
- The role of family, school, society, and the media
- Smoking, drinking, and drugs
- Dating and sexual behavior

The Married Man's Questionnaire was used to collect information on all married men age 15-54 living in 8 of the 25 households in the 2017 IDHS sampled census block. The men were asked questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics
- Contraception
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Employment and gender roles
- HIV/AIDS
- Other health issues

The questionnaire for never-married men age 15-24 includes the same questions asked to never-married women age 15-24.

1.4 PRETEST

Prior to fieldwork, questionnaires were pretested in July-August 2016. The main objective of the pretest was to determine whether the questions were clear and could be understood by the respondents. All instruments and procedures of survey implementation were also tested.

The pilot survey was conducted in Pidie and Banda Aceh districts in Aceh Province; Gunung Kidul and Sleman districts in DI Yogyakarta Province, and Maluku Tengah and Ambon districts in Maluku Province. In each district an urban or a rural cluster was selected. Two teams were recruited in each province representing each district. The pretest results were used to improve the implementation of the 2017 IDHS.

1.5 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

Training of fieldworkers is an important activity in the 2017 IDHS. The objective of the training is to transfer to the field workers the same understanding of concepts and operational definitions of the variables collected in the survey. Training for the 2017 IDHS consists of the training of master instructors, field coordinators, and national instructors.

Every training has the following goals:

1. Each trainee must read and understand the contents of questionnaire.

2. Each trainee must read and understand the concepts and definitions contained in the manual.

3. Each trainee must understand how to interview and how to record the responses in the questionnaire.

A total of 1,160 persons participated in the 2017 IDHS training as interviewers, editors, and supervisors. Training took place in early July 2017 in nine training centers; North Sumatra, West Sumatera, West Java, Central Java, Bali, South Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, Papua, and West Papua. The training was conducted in discussion format to facilitate the teaching and learning processes. Training materials included concepts and definitions, knowledge, experience, flow of questions, and data consistency between questions related to households, all women, married men, never-married men, supervision, and field editing. In addition, the trainees participated in role playing activities and field try out. These activities were aimed at having all field staff able to conduct each interview properly and to fill out the questionnaires correctly.

In the field try out, each interviewer must look for eligible respondents. After the interview is completed, the questionnaires are submitted to the field editor for review.

1.6 FIELDWORK

The 2017 IDHS employed 145 interviewing teams to collect the data. Each team was comprised of one supervisor, one field editor, four female interviewers, and two male interviewers (one for currently married men, who doubled as the editor for the never-married interviewer, and one for never-married men). Fieldwork took place from July 24–September 30, 2017.

For more information about the fieldwork, see Appendix B. A list of persons involved in the implementation of the survey is found in Appendix E. The survey questionnaires are reproduced in Appendix F.

1.7 DATA PROCESSING

All completed questionnaires, along with the control forms, were returned to the BPS central office in Jakarta for data processing. The questionnaires were logged and edited, and all open-ended questions were coded. Responses were entered in the computer twice for verification, and they were corrected for computer-identified errors. Data processing activities were carried out by a team of 34 editors, 112 data entry operators, 33 compare officers, 19 secondary data editors, and 2 data entry supervisors. The questionnaires were entered twice and the entries were compared to detect and correct keying errors. A computer package program called Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro), which was specifically designed to process DHS-type survey data, was used in the processing of the 2017 IDHS.

1.8 RESPONSE RATES

Results of the 2017 IDHS are presented in two separate reports. This report presents findings of interviews with all women age 15-49 and all currently married men age 15-54. Results of interviews with never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 are presented in a special report addressing the adolescent reproductive health component of the IDHS.

Table 1 shows the result of the household and individual interviews in the 2017 IDHS. Of the 49,261 eligible households, 48,216 households were found by the interviewer teams. Among these households, 47,963 households were successfully interviewed, a response rate of almost 100%.

In the interviewed households, 50,730 women were identified as eligible for individual interview and, from these, completed interviews were conducted with 49,627 women, yielding a response rate of 98%. From the selected household sample of married men, 10,440 married men were identified as eligible for interview, of which 10,009 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 96%. The lower response rate for men was due to the more frequent and longer absence of men from the household. In general, response rates in rural areas were higher than those in urban areas.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Indonesia DHS 2017

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	25,306	23,955	49,261
Households occupied	24,707	23,509	48,216
Households interviewed	24,560	23,403	47,963
Household response rate[1]	99.4	99.5	99.5
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	27,039	23,691	50,730
Number of eligible women interviewed	26,425	23,202	49,627
Eligible women response rate[2]	97.7	97.9	97.8
Interviews with married men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	5,306	5,134	10,440
Number of eligible men interviewed	5,054	4,955	10,009
Eligible men response rate[2]	95.3	96.5	95.9

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 2

Key Findings

- ***Drinking water:*** Three in four households (75%) in Indonesia have access to an improved source of drinking water—74% in urban areas and 77% in rural areas.
- ***Hand washing:*** About 93% of households have soap and water available in a place for handwashing—96% in urban areas and 90% in rural areas.
- ***Electricity:*** Almost all households (97%) have access to electricity—99% in urban areas and 96% in rural areas.
- ***Household population and composition:*** The population of Indonesia is a mix of age groups— 28% under age 15, 66% age 15-64, and 6% age 65 or older.

The socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2017 IDHS add context for interpreting demographic and health indicators, indicate the representativeness of the survey, and reveal much about the living conditions of the Indonesian population.

This chapter presents information on sources of drinking water, sanitation, housing characteristics, wealth, hand washing, household population and composition, birth registration, education attainment, and school attendance.

2.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

Includes piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, and rainwater. Households that use bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved source only if their water source for cooking and hand washing comes from an improved source.

Sample: Households

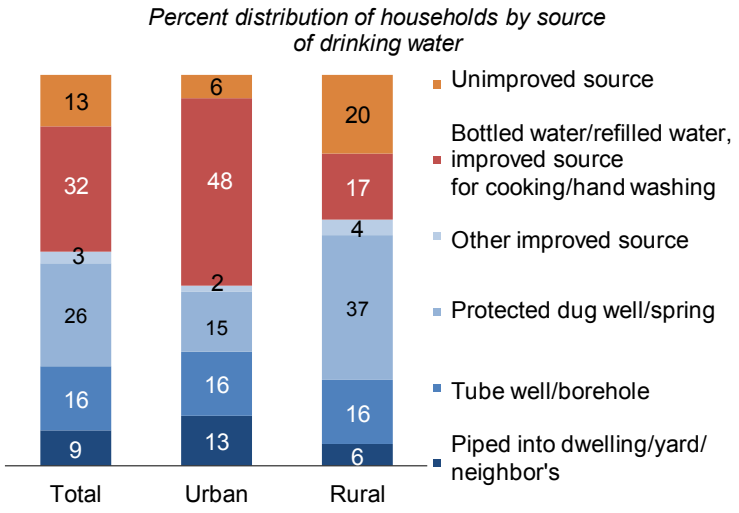
In Indonesia, 94% of urban households have access to improved drinking water compared with 80% of rural households (**Figure 2.1**).

Households in urban and rural areas have different sources of drinking water. Half of urban households use bottled water as the primary source for drinking, 48% use improved water sources for cooking and hand washing, and 6% use unimproved water sources for cooking and hand washing. In rural areas 22% of households use protected wells for drinking water, and 16% each use a borehole or protected spring (**Table 2.1**).

Drinking water sources in most households in Indonesia (78%) are located on the premises, in either home or yard. Another 20% of households spend less than 30 minutes round trip fetching drinking water. Rural households are more likely to spend time off premises in pursuit of water than urban households (30% versus 10%).

In general, 70% of households use an appropriate water treatment method for the water they drink. The percentage using an appropriate method is lower in urban areas (60%) than in rural areas (79%). Boiling water prior to drinking is the most common treatment method, practiced by 69%, followed by letting the water stand and settle, practiced by 21%.

***Figure 2.1* Household drinking water by residence**



Most households in Indonesia (85%) reported having water available for the 2 weeks preceding the survey, including 84% in urban areas and 86% in rural areas. Similarly, 84% of the total population reported having water in the past 2 weeks, 84% in urban areas and 85% in rural areas (**Table 2.2**).

Trends: The percentage of households that used improved drinking water sources in the 2012 IDHS is the same as in the 2017 IDHS (75%). The percentage of households using an appropriate water treatment method prior to drinking is also the same (70%).

2.2 SANITATION

Improved toilet facilities

Includes toilets that are used by only one household with septic tank or non-septic tank.

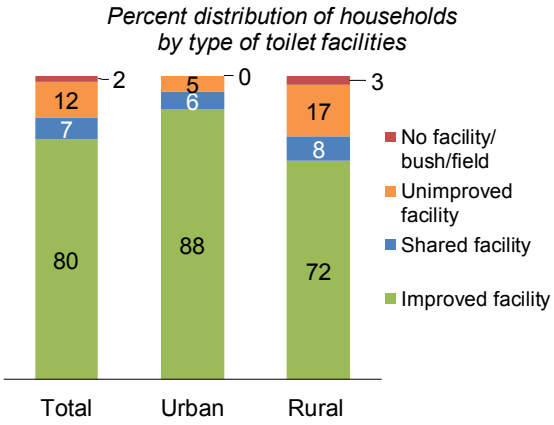
Sample: Households

Most households (80%) have an improved toilet facility (88% in urban areas and 72% in rural areas) (**Figure 2.2**).

About 8 in 10 urban households (81%) and 6 in 10 rural households (62%) have a private toilet facility with septic tank (**Table 2.3**).

If the distance between the well and the nearest septic tank is too close, the well water can be polluted. Most households (67%) have a well that is 7 meters or more from the nearest septic tank (63% in urban areas and 70% in rural areas). One in four households (25%) has a well less than 7 meters from the nearest septic tank (30% in urban areas and 22% in rural areas).

Figure 2.2 **Household toilet facilities by residence**



Trends: The percentage of households with a private toilet increased from 67% in the 2012 IDHS to 80% in the 2017 IDHS. The percentage of households with a well 7 meters or more from the nearest septic tank increased from 63% in the 2012 IDHS to 67% in the 2017 IDHS.

2.3 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing characteristics include electricity, flooring material, rooms used for sleeping, place for cooking, cooking fuel, and frequency of smoking in the home.

Almost all households (97%) have access to electricity (99% in urban areas and 96% in rural areas) (**Table 2.4**).

More than half of the households (52%) use ceramic flooring (67% in urban areas and 38% in rural areas). Overall, 27% of households have cement or red brick flooring (19% in urban areas and 34% in rural areas). Some households (5%) have a dirt or sand floor (2% in urban areas and 8% in rural areas).

Forty percent of households in Indonesia have three or more rooms used for sleeping, 39% have two rooms, and 20% have one room. There is no significant difference between urban and rural areas in number of rooms used for sleeping.

Nine in 10 households (90%) cook inside the house. Most households (72%) use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) as cooking fuel. The use of LPG in urban areas is more common than in rural areas (86% compared with 59%). Fewer than one in four households (23%) uses wood as a cooking fuel (38% in rural areas and 8% in urban areas).

About half of households (52%) are exposed to cigarette smoke every day (46% in urban areas and 58% in rural areas).

2.4 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

Household Durable Goods

The presence of durable goods in households, such as radio, television, telephone, refrigerator, motorcycle, and private car, is a useful indicator for measuring household socioeconomic status. Nine in 10 households (89%)

have a television and a cell phone, 6 in 10 (62%) have a fan, and almost 6 in 10 (57%) have a refrigerator (**Table 2.5**).

For transport media, 8 in 10 households (79%) have a motorcycle or scooter, 39% have a bicycle, and 13% have a private car or truck. One in three households (34%) owns farmland, and 39% raise livestock.

Wealth Index

Wealth index

Households are given scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own, ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived using principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by their score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each with 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

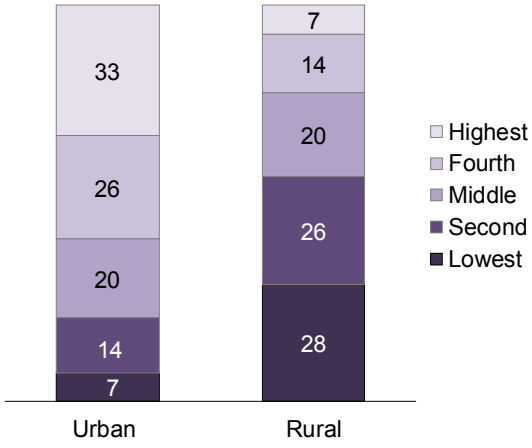
Figure 2.3 shows the distribution of de jure household population by wealth quintiles and residence. The distribution shows the degree of equity (or inequity) of wealth by urban and rural areas. Residents in urban areas are more likely to be in the highest quintile of wealth, while those in rural areas are more likely to be in the lowest.

More than half (59%) of the rural population is in the bottom two quintiles, while one-third (33%) of the urban population is in the highest quintile (**Table 2.6**).

Comparison across provinces in Indonesia shows that almost half (46%) of the population in Jakarta province resides in the highest quintile. In contrast, East Nusa Tenggara, Papua, and North Maluku provinces have the highest proportion of people in the lowest wealth quintiles (79%, 61%, and 58%, respectively).

***Figure 2.3* Household wealth by residence**

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



The Gini coefficient shows the degree of concentration of wealth. This ratio has a proportion of between 0 and 1. Zero shows the same distribution, and 1 denotes a perfectly unequal distribution. Distribution of wealth in rural areas is more unequal than in urban areas (13% and 9%, respectively). Papua province has the most unequal distribution of wealth (28%), while Bali province has the most equitable distribution of wealth (5%).

2.5 HAND WASHING

Most households have a fixed place for hand washing (84%). In addition, water and soap are available in 93% of households (96% in urban areas and 90% in rural areas). A place for hand washing, with water and soap, is more often available in households in higher wealth quintiles (**Table 2.7**).

Appendix Table A-2.1 shows the distribution of households by hand washing practices by province.

2.6 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

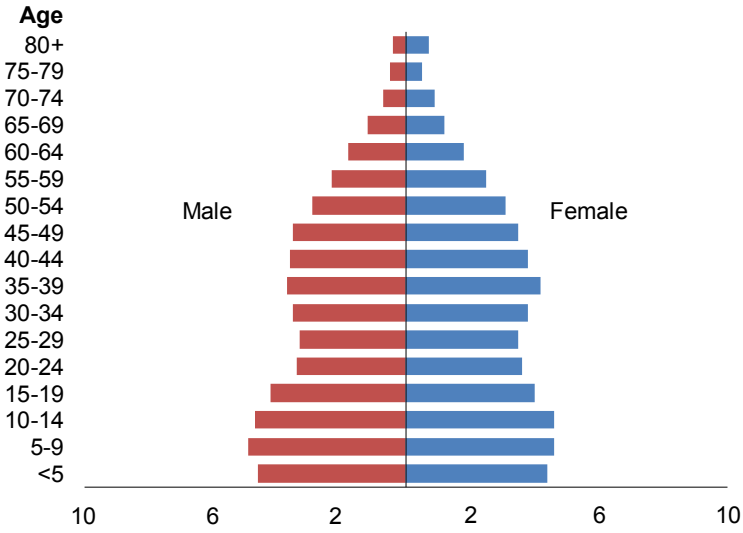
How data are calculated

All tables are based on the de facto population, unless specified otherwise.

The age-sex structure of the Indonesian population is young; that is, the percentage of the population that is young is much higher than that which is old. In the population pyramid shown here the base of the pyramid is wide, and the peak is narrow, reflecting a relatively high birth rate and low death rate (**Figure 2.4**).

***Figure 2.4* Population pyramid**

Percent distribution of the household population



The 2017 IDHS includes 184,090 individuals, consisting of 90,795 men and 93,295 women. In urban and rural areas, the percentage of the male population is lower than the female population (49% versus 51%). The population of Indonesia consists of various age groups, with 28% under age 15, 66% age 15-64, and 6% age 65 or older (**Table 2.8**).

Household composition by the sex of the household head and the number of household members is presented in **Table 2.9**. Most households (85%) are headed by men, and a small proportion (15%) are headed by women.

Two in three households in Indonesia have 3 to 5 people. One in four households (25%) have 4 people, 22% have 3 people, and 16% have 5 people. Households in urban and rural areas show the same pattern. Seven percent of the household members live alone.

2.7 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but his/her birth is registered with the Department of Population and Civil Registration.

Sample: De jure children under age 5

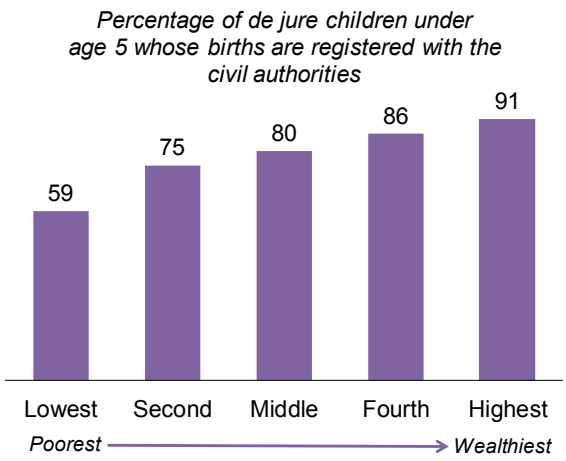
In the 2017 IDHS, information on child registration is collected for children under age 5. Overall, 78% of births of children under age 5 are registered with the Department of Population and Civil Registration, but only 67% have a birth certificate. The percentage of children under age 2 whose births were registered (70%) was lower than that for age 2-4 (83%) (**Table 2.10**).

Births in urban areas are more likely to be registered than births in rural areas (83% compared with 73%). There is no difference in birth registration between boys and girls.

The percentage of children under age 5 who have been registered increases with the wealth quintile, ranging from 59% in the lowest wealth quintile to 91% in the highest quintile (**Figure 2.5**).

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 who were registered in the Department of Population and Civil Registration has increased from 67% in the 2012 IDHS to 78% in the 2017 IDHS.

Figure 2.5 Birth registration by household wealth



2.8 EDUCATION

2.8.1 Educational attainment

Median educational attainment

Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

The majority of the population age 6 and older have attended school. Only 5% of women and 7% of men never attended school. There are small differences in the percentage of women and men who attend primary school. However, the percentage of women who completed secondary or higher education is lower than that of men, 27% compared with 31% (**Tables 2.11.1** and **2.11.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women age 6 and older who did not attend school declined from 10% in 2012 to 7% in 2017. For men, the percentage is 6% and 4%, respectively. The median years of education completed for women has not changed from the 2012 IDHS to the 2017 IDHS (6 years). However, in the same period the median years completed by men has increased from 6 years to 7 years.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The education of the household population in urban areas is higher than in rural areas. The percentage of women who have completed secondary school or higher education in urban areas (37%) is higher than in rural areas (17%). For men, the corresponding percentages are 41% and 20%.
- On average, men and women living in urban areas stay in school 3 years longer than those in rural areas.
- Men and women in the highest quintile household population stay in school 6 years longer than those in the lowest quintile.

2.8.2 School attendance

Net attendance ratios (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.

Sample: Children age [6-12] for primary school NAR and children age [13-17] for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratios (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school age population.

Sample: Children age [6-12] for primary school GAR and children age [13-17] for secondary school GAR

In the lowest and second quintiles, girls have a higher school attendance than boys. In contrast, in the other quintiles, the attendance rate of boys is higher than that of girls (**Figure 2.6**).

Gender Parity Indices (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

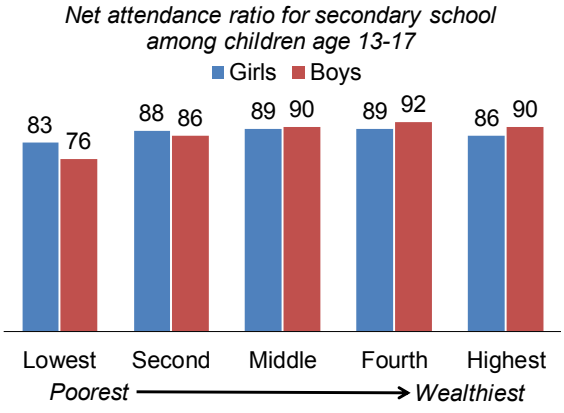
Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

The GPI in GAR in primary school (0.94) indicates that there is almost no gender gap. Meanwhile, in high school the GPI (1.03) indicates that more women are in school than men.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are small gender differences between primary and secondary schools in rural and urban areas. For example, in urban areas 27% of boys have some secondary schooling compared with 24% in rural areas.
- The GPI in NAR in secondary school decreases as wealth increases; from 1.10 for the lowest quintile to

Figure 2.6 **Secondary school attendance by household wealth**



0.95 for the highest quintile (0.98 for the middle and fourth, and lowest in the highest wealth quintile (0.95). Similarly, the GPI in GAR in secondary schools is highest in the lowest wealth quintile (1.12) and lowest in the highest wealth quintile (0.96).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1 Household drinking water**
- **Table 2.2 Availability of water**
- **Table 2.3 Household sanitation facilities**
- **Table 2.4 Household characteristics**
- **Table 2.5 Household possessions**
- **Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles**
- **Table 2.7 Hand washing**
- **Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence**
- **Table 2.9 Household composition**
- **Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5**
- **Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population**
- **Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population**
- **Table 2.12 School attendance ratios**

Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water, and by time to obtain drinking water; percentage of households and de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Households			Population		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	93.9	79.8	86.7	93.9	79.5	86.7
Piped into dwelling/yard plot	11.9	5.0	8.4	12.2	5.1	8.6
Piped to neighbor	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7
Public tap/standpipe	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Tube well or borehole	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.6	16.4	16.5
Protected dug well	12.0	21.5	16.8	12.1	20.9	16.5
Protected spring	3.4	15.5	9.6	3.3	15.3	9.3
Rain water	0.8	3.5	2.2	0.9	3.8	2.4
Bottled and refilled water, improved and refilled source for cooking/hand washing[1]	48.0	17.0	32.1	47.3	17.1	32.1
Unimproved source	6.1	20.2	13.3	6.1	20.5	13.3
Unprotected dug well	1.9	7.7	4.9	1.8	7.8	4.8
Unprotected spring	0.6	4.3	2.5	0.6	4.3	2.5
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.3
Surface water	0.2	3.1	1.7	0.2	3.3	1.8
Bottled and refilled water, unimproved source for cooking/hand washing[1]	2.3	3.5	2.9	2.3	3.5	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises[2]	88.6	67.4	77.8	88.8	67.5	78.1
Less than 30 minutes	10.4	29.6	20.2	10.2	29.4	19.8
30 minutes or longer	0.3	2.1	1.2	0.3	2.3	1.3
Don't know/missing	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking[3]						
Boiled	59.1	78.6	69.1	59.9	78.5	69.2
Bleach/chlorine added	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Strained through cloth	2.5	7.6	5.1	2.7	7.8	5.3
Ceramic, sand or other filter	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6
Solar disinfection	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Let it stand and settle	14.8	27.1	21.1	15.1	26.9	21.0
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
No treatment	39.1	19.0	28.8	38.2	19.1	28.6
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[4]	59.8	78.8	69.5	60.6	78.8	69.8
Number	23,458	24,505	47,963	91,877	93,234	185,111

[1] Households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and handwashing.
[2] Includes water piped to a neighbor
[3] Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.
[4] Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, straining, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 2.2 Availability of water

Among households and de jure population using piped water or water from a tube well or borehole, percentage with lack of availability of water in the last 2 weeks, according to residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Households			Population		
Availability of water in last 2 weeks	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Not available for at least 1 day	13.7	12.3	13.2	14.2	12.4	13.6
Available with no interruption of at least 1 day	84.0	85.5	84.5	83.6	85.3	84.1
Don't know/missing	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using piped water or water from a tube well[1]	15,882	8,010	23,892	62,070	30,580	92,650

[1] Includes households reporting piped water or water from a tube well or borehole as their main source of drinking water and households reporting bottled water as their main source of drinking water if their main source of water for cooking and hand washing is piped water or water from a tube well or borehole.

Table 2.3 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities and percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility, according to residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Households			Population		
Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Private facility						
Private with septic tank	80.8	62.5	71.5	81.4	63.3	72.3
Private with no septic tank	7.3	9.3	8.3	7.8	9.5	8.7
Shared/public	6.3	7.7	7.0	5.1	7.2	6.2
Other facility						
Pit latrine	0.8	6.2	3.6	0.8	6.0	3.4
River/stream/creek/pool/ponds/beach	4.4	11.1	7.9	4.4	10.6	7.5
Yard/bush/forest	0.4	3.0	1.8	0.4	3.3	1.9
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	23,458	24,505	47,963	91,877	93,234	185,111
Distance between the well and the nearest septic tank						
Less than 7 meters	30.0	21.7	24.9	30.1	21.6	25.0
7 meters or more	62.8	70.1	67.3	62.9	70.0	67.2
Don't know/missing	7.1	8.2	7.8	7.0	8.4	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility[1]	7,085	11,150	18,234	28,025	41,987	70,012

[1] Only for households that use well for source of drinking water.

Table 2.4 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, percentage using clean fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Households			Population		
Housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	98.8	95.5	97.1	99.0	95.6	97.3
No	1.2	4.4	2.9	1.0	4.3	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth, sand	2.0	7.7	4.9	1.7	6.9	4.3
Wood/planks	4.6	13.8	9.3	4.9	14.0	9.5
Palm/bamboo	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.6
Parquet or polished wood	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Vinyl or asphalt strips	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ceramic/marble	67.0	37.5	51.9	67.3	38.0	52.5
Ceramic tiles	6.5	5.2	5.9	6.5	5.0	5.7
Cement/Red bricks	19.0	34.1	26.7	18.8	34.4	26.7
Carpet	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Missing	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	21.8	18.3	20.0	16.1	14.3	15.2
Two	37.1	41.0	39.1	36.2	39.4	37.9
Three or more	40.4	40.0	40.2	47.1	45.7	46.4
Missing	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking						
In the house	91.1	89.3	90.2	92.7	89.3	91.0
In a separate building	4.2	7.8	6.0	4.3	8.1	6.2
Outdoors	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.2
No food cooked in household	2.4	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Electricity	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
LPG/natural gas/biogas	85.7	58.8	71.9	87.8	59.7	73.6
Kerosene	3.8	2.5	3.1	3.9	2.6	3.2
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Wood	7.5	37.9	23.0	7.0	37.2	22.2
No food cooked in household	2.4	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[1]	7.6	38.0	23.1	7.1	37.4	22.4
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking[2]	86.2	58.9	72.3	88.1	59.9	73.9
Frequency of smoking in the home						
Daily	45.5	58.0	51.9	48.8	62.3	55.6
Weekly	5.1	6.2	5.7	5.2	6.2	5.7
Monthly	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.4
Less than once a month	13.0	12.4	12.7	13.1	11.7	12.4
Never	35.1	21.7	28.2	31.8	18.1	24.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	23,458	24,505	47,963	91,877	93,234	185,111

LPG = Liquefied petroleum gas
[1] Includes coal, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung
[2] Includes electricity and LPG/natural gas/biogas

Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals by residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

Possession	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household effects			
Watch	60.2	36.5	48.1
Radio	27.8	18.3	22.9
Television	94.0	83.6	88.7
Mobile phone	94.0	84.2	89.0
Computer	32.3	12.2	22.0
Non-mobile telephone	6.2	0.3	3.2
Refrigerator	71.0	43.4	56.9
Fan	75.6	49.3	62.1
Washing machine	43.7	19.4	31.3
Air Conditioner	14.9	1.8	8.2
Means of transport			
Bicycle	44.7	34.1	39.3
Animal drawn cart	0.1	0.2	0.2
Motorcycle/scooter	83.0	74.7	78.7
Car/truck	17.7	7.7	12.6
Boat with a motor	0.4	1.3	0.8
Ownership of agricultural land	15.4	51.9	34.0
Ownership of farm animals[1]	22.4	54.2	38.7
Number	23,458	24,505	47,963

[1] Cows, bulls, other cattle, horses, donkeys, goats, sheep, chickens or other poultry

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini Coefficient, according to residence and region, Indonesia DHS 2017

Residence/province	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of persons	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	7.2	13.8	20.2	26.0	32.7	100.0	91,877	0.09
Rural	32.7	26.1	19.8	14.1	7.4	100.0	93,234	0.13
Sumatera								
Aceh	29.2	25.6	19.3	13.5	12.3	100.0	3,438	0.13
North Sumatera	27.5	19.3	20.9	19.0	13.3	100.0	9,934	0.17
West Sumatera	24.0	24.1	22.2	17.2	12.5	100.0	3,703	0.13
Riau	17.3	25.8	24.2	16.0	16.7	100.0	4,618	0.16
Jambi	21.6	23.8	24.3	16.2	14.1	100.0	2,435	0.13
South Sumatera	22.9	23.4	18.9	19.4	15.4	100.0	5,647	0.14
Bengkulu	26.3	28.4	18.7	13.6	13.0	100.0	1,365	0.12
Lampung	20.8	25.1	19.7	18.2	16.2	100.0	5,751	0.14
Bangka Belitung	8.7	19.9	22.9	25.3	23.2	100.0	1,030	0.10
Riau Islands	9.9	12.4	22.5	23.9	31.3	100.0	1,255	0.12
Java								
Jakarta	2.1	6.5	14.9	30.5	46.1	100.0	6,800	0.07
West Java	12.7	18.2	21.4	23.4	24.3	100.0	35,598	0.11
Central Java	15.4	22.9	22.9	22.0	16.7	100.0	24,980	0.11
Yogyakarta	12.2	18.7	19.4	19.6	30.1	100.0	2,907	0.08
East Java	13.0	20.1	21.3	21.6	24.0	100.0	28,454	0.08
Banten	13.0	12.8	18.4	26.0	29.8	100.0	7,966	0.12
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	11.9	14.3	18.5	24.1	31.2	100.0	3,462	0.05
West Nusa Tenggara	30.8	27.8	17.0	12.7	11.7	100.0	3,675	0.11
East Nusa Tenggara	78.7	10.9	4.8	3.5	2.2	100.0	3,693	0.25
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	36.4	21.1	19.7	13.3	9.5	100.0	3,484	0.18
Central Kalimantan	35.6	22.9	17.1	11.8	12.6	100.0	1,606	0.16
South Kalimantan	25.9	24.1	21.7	14.6	13.7	100.0	2,871	0.12
East Kalimantan	8.3	19.9	26.2	24.8	20.7	100.0	2,228	0.10
North Kalimantan	22.6	25.4	23.2	15.5	13.2	100.0	392	0.16
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	23.6	26.7	18.6	15.3	15.6	100.0	1,659	0.12
Central Sulawesi	42.8	22.1	12.1	11.8	11.2	100.0	2,047	0.19
South Sulawesi	29.0	23.6	18.8	14.7	13.9	100.0	5,749	0.15
Southeast Sulawesi	40.5	21.6	13.9	12.5	11.5	100.0	1,735	0.19
Gorontalo	35.8	24.6	13.9	10.2	15.6	100.0	813	0.16
West Sulawesi	45.7	21.3	12.9	11.5	8.7	100.0	902	0.17
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	53.7	20.1	12.5	9.2	4.5	100.0	1,224	0.21
North Maluku	57.7	17.9	11.2	9.0	4.3	100.0	806	0.20
West Papua	43.5	20.2	16.5	13.1	6.8	100.0	516	0.20
Papua	60.9	14.5	8.5	9.4	6.6	100.0	2,368	0.28
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	185,111	0.12

Table 2.7 Hand washing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed by whether the location was fixed or mobile and total percentage of households in which the place for hand washing was observed; and among households in which the place for hand washing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap, and other cleansing agents, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed:			Number of house-holds	Among households in which place for washing hands was observed, percentage with:							Number of households in which a place for hand-washing was observed
	And place for hand washing was a fixed place	And place for hand washing was mobile	Total		Soap and water[1]	Water and cleansing agent other than soap only[2]	Water only	Soap but no water[3]	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent[2]	Missing	Total	
Residence												
Urban	89.3	7.0	96.3	23,458	95.6	0.1	3.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	22,594
Rural	78.8	13.7	92.5	24,505	90.3	0.1	6.3	1.1	1.9	0.1	100.0	22,667
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	64.8	20.6	85.4	10,674	81.9	0.3	11.5	2.2	4.0	0.1	100.0	9,117
Second	81.7	11.9	93.6	9,847	91.8	0.1	5.9	1.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	9,212
Middle	89.2	8.2	97.4	9,492	95.3	0.0	3.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	9,241
Fourth	91.9	6.3	98.2	9,186	97.4	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	9,024
Highest	95.8	3.1	98.9	8,764	98.8	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	8,667
Total	83.9	10.4	94.4	47,963	93.0	0.1	4.8	0.9	1.2	0.1	100.0	45,261

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.
[3] Includes households with soap only as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent

Table 2.8 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by age groups, according to sex and residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Urban			Rural					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	9.0	8.4	8.7	9.6	8.9	9.3	9.3	8.7	9.0
5-9	9.8	8.6	9.2	10.2	9.5	9.8	10.0	9.0	9.5
10-14	9.2	8.7	9.0	10.0	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.0	9.3
15-19	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.3	7.3	7.8	8.6	7.9	8.3
20-24	7.6	7.7	7.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.0
25-29	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.2	7.0	6.6	6.6	7.0	6.8
30-34	7.3	7.5	7.4	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.3
35-39	7.5	8.6	8.1	7.4	7.9	7.6	7.5	8.2	7.8
40-44	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.3
45-49	7.4	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.0
50-54	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.0	5.9
55-59	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9
60-64	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6
65-69	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5
70-74	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.6
75-79	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
80 +	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0-14	28.0	25.7	26.9	29.9	27.7	28.8	29.0	26.7	27.8
15-64	67.1	68.4	67.7	63.6	65.0	64.3	65.3	66.7	66.0
65+	4.9	5.8	5.4	6.5	7.3	6.9	5.7	6.6	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0-17	33.8	31.3	32.5	35.5	32.4	33.9	34.6	31.9	33.2
18+	66.2	68.7	67.5	64.5	67.6	66.0	65.3	68.1	66.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents 10-19	18.1	17.3	17.7	18.4	16.6	17.5	18.2	16.9	17.6
Number of persons	45,106	46,253	91,359	45,688	47,042	92,731	90,795	93,295	184,090

Table 2.9 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of household, and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under age 18, according to residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	84.8	85.5	85.2
Female	15.2	14.5	14.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
1	7.7	6.6	7.1
2	13.3	15.5	14.4
3	20.7	23.7	22.2
4	25.9	25.0	25.4
5	16.8	15.3	16.0
6	8.6	7.9	8.3
7	3.6	3.2	3.4
8	1.7	1.5	1.6
9+	1.7	1.3	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	3.9	3.8	3.9
Number of households	23,458	24,505	47,963

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.

Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose births are registered and who:			Number of children
	Had a birth certificate	Did not have birth certificate	Total percentage of children whose births are registered	
Age				
<2	54.3	15.4	69.7	6,471
2-4	75.9	7.4	83.3	9,954
Sex				
Male	67.3	10.9	78.2	8,381
Female	67.4	10.3	77.7	8,045
Residence				
Urban	74.1	9.0	83.2	7,890
Rural	61.1	12.0	73.1	8,535
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	43.6	14.9	58.5	3,361
Second	63.1	11.5	74.6	3,326
Middle	71.1	9.3	80.4	3,331
Fourth	76.4	9.5	85.9	3,306
Highest	84.0	7.4	91.4	3,100
Total	67.4	10.6	77.9	16,425

Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	5.2	94.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	6,749	1.1
10-14	0.5	45.0	1.6	52.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	8,415	5.4
15-19	0.5	2.0	4.3	67.3	16.5	9.5	0.0	100.0	7,384	9.8
20-24	0.7	2.6	8.6	22.1	36.2	29.8	0.0	100.0	6,615	11.4
25-29	1.1	5.0	14.7	27.0	30.7	21.7	0.0	100.0	6,510	11.1
30-34	1.1	7.0	20.4	27.2	27.1	17.3	0.0	100.0	7,000	8.8
35-39	1.8	9.8	26.2	24.6	25.0	12.7	0.0	100.0	7,681	8.5
40-44	2.3	11.4	31.6	21.1	23.5	10.1	0.0	100.0	6,932	8.1
45-49	5.4	17.6	30.8	15.9	20.3	10.0	0.0	100.0	6,497	5.9
50-54	12.1	25.5	29.8	11.6	12.8	8.1	0.2	100.0	5,626	5.4
55-59	15.8	30.6	29.1	10.0	8.0	6.3	0.2	100.0	4,649	5.1
60-64	21.2	28.6	28.4	10.2	6.6	4.5	0.4	100.0	3,320	5.0
65+	39.1	28.4	20.7	5.3	4.2	1.6	0.6	100.0	6,141	1.7
Don't know/ missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13	*
Residence										
Urban	4.4	19.4	14.4	24.9	22.2	14.6	0.1	100.0	41,527	8.4
Rural	9.4	27.3	21.1	24.7	11.2	6.1	0.1	100.0	42,006	5.6
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	15.9	33.6	21.1	21.4	6.2	1.7	0.1	100.0	16,699	5.1
Second	8.1	27.0	23.0	26.8	11.2	3.7	0.1	100.0	16,472	5.6
Middle	5.5	23.2	20.6	27.7	17.3	5.6	0.1	100.0	16,543	5.9
Fourth	3.7	18.7	16.5	26.7	23.5	10.8	0.1	100.0	16,659	8.3
Highest	1.7	14.6	8.0	21.6	25.0	29.0	0.1	100.0	17,159	11.2
Total	6.9	23.4	17.8	24.8	16.7	10.3	0.1	100.0	83,532	6.0

[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	7.0	92.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	7,241	0.9
10-14	0.4	49.2	1.7	48.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	8,742	5.2
15-19	0.7	4.2	4.9	69.1	15.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	7,811	9.3
20-24	0.7	4.9	9.2	21.3	41.2	22.6	0.0	100.0	6,296	11.3
25-29	0.9	5.7	13.7	23.7	36.8	19.2	0.0	100.0	6,012	11.2
30-34	1.1	7.5	18.3	25.1	33.3	14.7	0.1	100.0	6,408	9.0
35-39	0.9	9.2	22.4	23.6	31.7	12.0	0.0	100.0	6,765	8.8
40-44	1.5	9.8	27.4	21.4	28.5	11.5	0.0	100.0	6,594	8.5
45-49	1.9	11.2	26.9	19.3	29.6	11.1	0.1	100.0	6,465	8.5
50-54	4.3	20.3	27.2	13.4	22.7	11.9	0.1	100.0	5,276	5.9
55-59	7.1	25.8	29.8	12.5	15.2	9.5	0.2	100.0	4,320	5.6
60-64	10.2	26.3	30.4	12.7	13.2	7.0	0.3	100.0	3,351	5.5
65+	18.1	29.7	29.0	9.8	9.4	3.8	0.2	100.0	5,168	5.1
Don't know/missing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7	*
Residence										
Urban	2.4	19.8	12.5	24.3	27.1	13.9	0.1	100.0	40,132	8.7
Rural	4.7	27.6	20.8	26.6	14.9	5.3	0.1	100.0	40,325	5.8
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	7.7	35.2	22.9	24.0	8.5	1.7	0.1	100.0	15,965	5.3
Second	4.3	26.3	22.9	28.3	15.0	3.1	0.1	100.0	16,225	5.8
Middle	2.8	22.8	18.9	28.9	22.1	4.5	0.1	100.0	16,232	7.3
Fourth	2.0	19.0	13.3	26.5	29.4	9.8	0.1	100.0	16,101	8.6
Highest	1.1	15.2	5.2	19.4	30.1	29.0	0.1	100.0	15,934	11.3
Total	3.6	23.7	16.7	25.4	21.0	9.6	0.1	100.0	80,457	7.4

[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 2.12 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]
PRIMARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	80.1	77.2	78.7	0.96	115.3	110.3	112.9	0.96
Rural	81.7	79.1	80.4	0.97	127.9	117.5	122.7	0.92
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	82.3	80.3	81.3	0.98	145.0	126.7	136.0	0.87
Second	81.6	76.6	79.1	0.94	132.8	115.1	123.9	0.87
Middle	81.5	78.3	80.0	0.96	115.3	115.7	115.5	1.00
Fourth	79.6	78.3	79.0	0.98	112.6	109.8	111.2	0.98
Highest	79.5	77.3	78.4	0.97	103.0	102.0	102.5	0.99
Total	80.9	78.2	79.6	0.97	121.8	114.1	118.0	0.94
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	87.2	87.6	87.4	1.00	153.9	152.8	153.4	0.99
Rural	85.5	85.9	85.7	1.00	144.1	153.5	148.6	1.07
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	75.5	82.9	79.0	1.10	125.7	141.2	132.9	1.12
Second	85.9	87.8	86.8	1.02	153.1	160.1	156.5	1.05
Middle	89.6	88.6	89.1	0.99	162.5	165.6	164.0	1.02
Fourth	91.6	89.0	90.3	0.97	164.3	163.8	164.1	1.00
Highest	90.0	85.6	87.8	0.95	141.1	135.9	138.5	0.96
Total	86.4	86.8	86.6	1.00	149.0	153.2	151.0	1.03

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (A-B years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (C-D years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100%.
[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of over age and under age students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100%. [3] The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 3

Key Findings

- ***Education:*** 41% of women age 15-49 and 43% of currently married men age 15-54 have completed secondary school or higher.
- ***Literacy:*** Almost all women age 15-49 (96%) and currently married men are literate.
- ***Mass Media Exposure:*** Television is the most accessed media among women age 15-49 (84%) and currently married men age 15-54 (85%).
- ***Internet Usage:*** Among women age 15-49 who used the internet in the past 12 months, 77% used the internet almost every day. The percentage for currently married men age 15-54 is 75%.
- ***Employment:*** More than half of women age 15-49 (53%) and most of currently married men age 15-54 (98%) were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- ***Health Insurance:*** Among women age 15-49, 58% have health insurance, 31% have subsidized health insurance (JKN/BPJS PBI), and 22% have nonsubsidized health insurance (JKN/BPJS Non-PBI). The corresponding percentages for men are 57%, 28% (JKN/BPJS PBI), and 23% (JKN/BPJS Non-PBI).
- ***Tobacco Use:*** 72% of currently married men age 15-54 smoke cigarettes, and 63% smoke daily.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of respondents to the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS). These characteristics include age, marital status, and education, place of residence, employment, and wealth quintile. Other information collected pertains to exposure to mass media, internet usage, health insurance coverage, and tobacco use. This information aids in understanding of factors that affect the use of reproductive health services and other health behaviors.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Four in ten women age 15-49 (42%) and one in seven currently married men age 15-54 (14%) in the 2017 IDHS are under age 30. Among women age 15-49, 72% are currently married or living together, 23% have never been married, and 5% are separated, divorced, or widowed. More than half (52%) of women and 49% of currently married men live in urban areas (**Table 3.1**).

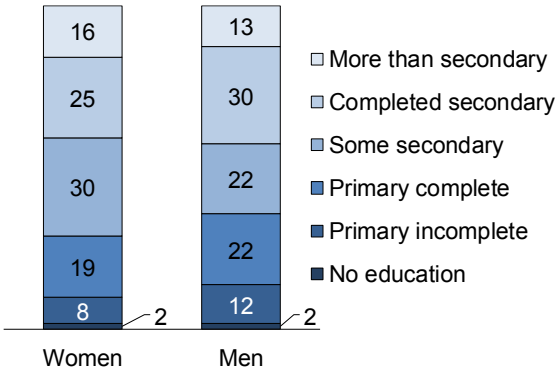
The percentage of currently married men with complete primary education is higher than that of women (22% compared with 19%). Thirty percent of women age 15-49 have some secondary education and 30% of currently married men age 15-54 have completed secondary education. The percentage of women with more than a secondary education is higher than that of men (16% compared with 13%) (**Figure 3.1**).

More than half of women and currently married men are in the middle to highest wealth quintiles.

Percent distributions of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 are presented by province in Appendix Table A-3.1.

Figure 3.1 **Educational attainment**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54 by highest level of schooling completed



3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Education

Education is categorized as

- No education: Respondent never attended school.
- Some primary: Respondent is attending or has attended primary school.
- Completed primary: Respondent has completed primary education.
- Some secondary: Respondent is attending or has attended junior high school, , and is attending or has attended senior high school.
- Completed secondary: Respondent has completed senior high school.
- More than secondary: Respondent has attended a level higher than secondary school.

Literacy

Respondents who have attended senior high school or higher education are assumed to be literate. All other respondents, shown a typed sentence to read aloud, are considered literate only if they can read all or part of the sentence.

Sample: Women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54

Educational attainment and literacy are the main factors that influence individual knowledge, attitudes, and behavior. Literate persons will obtain important information for decision-making that may result in changes in attitudes and behavior. Information on education and literacy is presented in **Tables 3.2.1** through **Table 3.3.2**.

Figure 3.1 shows that 30% of women age 15-49 have some secondary education and 41% have completed secondary or higher education. Twenty-two percent of men have some secondary education and 43% have completed secondary or higher education.

Almost all women and men (96% each) are literate (**Tables 3.3.1** and **3.3.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women with more than secondary education has increased from 12% in the 2012 IDHS to 16% in the 2017 IDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

Figure 3.2 Education by residence

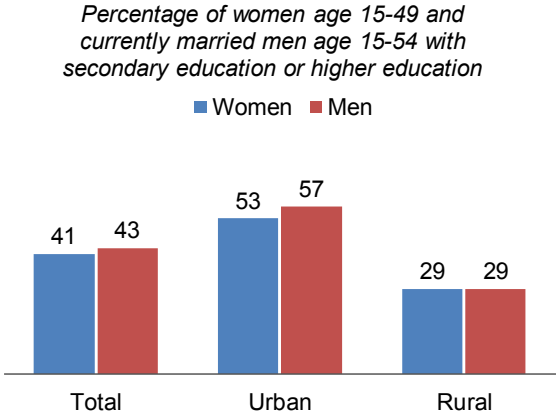
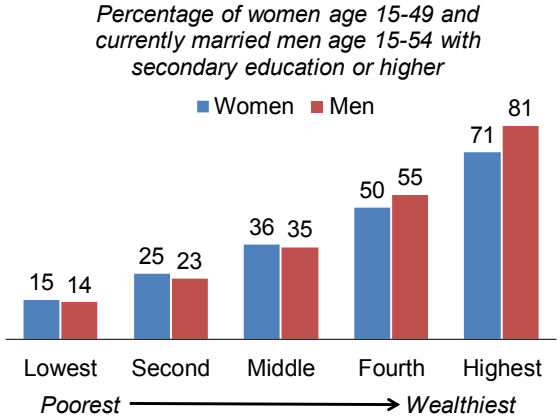


Figure 3.3 Education by wealth quintile



- The percentage of women and men with no education increases with age and peaks at age 45-49 for women (5%) and age 50-54 for men (6%), (**Table 3.2.1** and **Table 3.2.2**).
- The percentage of women and men with some secondary education decreases with age. For women, it declines from 68% for women age 15-19 to 16% for women age 45-49.
- The percentage of men with completed secondary or higher education is slightly higher than that for women (43% versus 41%) (**Figure 3.2**).
- The percentage of women and men with secondary or higher education increases with wealth (**Figure 3.3**).
- Literacy among women and men decreases with age (**Figure 3.4**).

Figure 3.4 Literacy by age

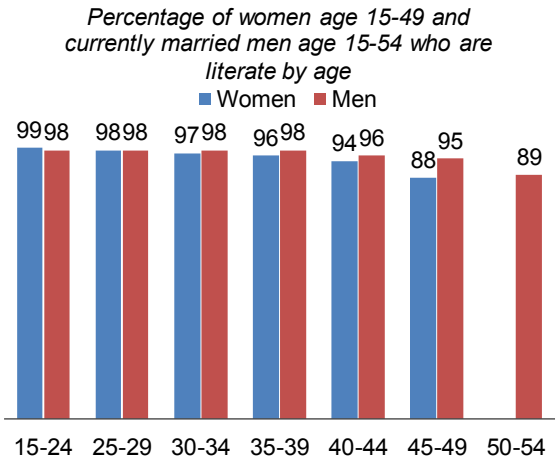
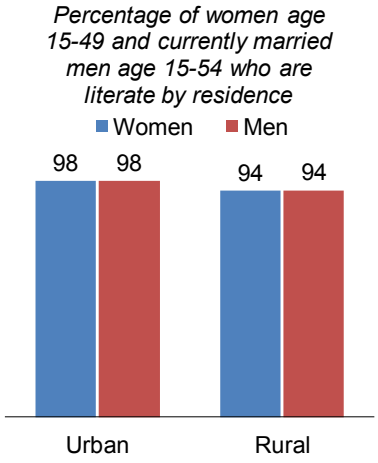


Figure 3.5 Literacy by residence



Men are as likely as women to be literate, but there is some difference in literacy rates between urban and rural areas (**Figure 3.5**).

Appendix Table A-3.2.1 and Table A-3.2.2 show the educational attainment for woman and currently married men by province. Appendix Table A-3.3.1 and Table A-3.3.2 show the literacy rates for woman and currently married men by province.

3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE

Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Exposure to mass media also includes internet usage. Those who access mass media *at least once a week* are considered regularly exposed to that form of media.

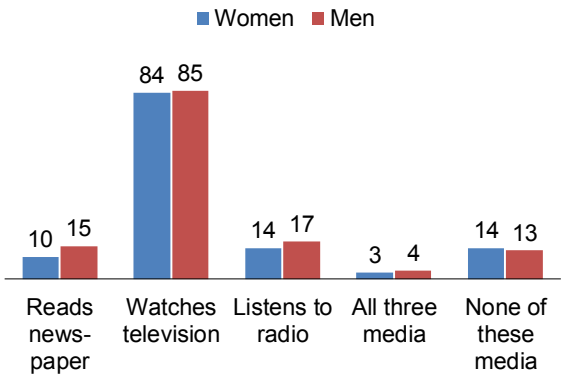
Sample: Women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54

Information access through mass media is important to improve knowledge and awareness of the environment and to influence people's attitude and behavior. Information on family planning and health need to be accessible to all people. Information can be accessed through traditional media or by internet.

Figure 3.6 shows that television is the most popular media among women (84%) and men (85%). Three percent of women and 4% of men are exposed to all three media. Men are more likely than women to be exposed to all media.

***Figure 3.6* Media exposure**

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who are exposed to media on a weekly basis

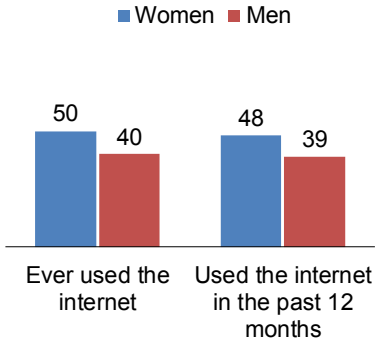


Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban women are two times more likely than rural women to read a newspaper at least once a week. Men show the same pattern (**Table 3.4.1** and **Table 3.4.2**).
- Access to the three mass media is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.
- Access to mass media increases with education and wealth.
- Along with development of technology, internet use becomes a resource for information (**Figure 3.7**). Women are more likely than men to use the internet (50% versus 40%, respectively). Almost half of women (48%) and over one-third of men (39%) used the internet in the 12 months before the survey.

***Figure 3.7* Internet usage**

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 according to internet usage



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who have ever used the Internet decreases with age (**Table 3.5.1** and **Table 3.5.2**).
- The percentages of women and men using the internet in the 12 months before the survey increased with age.

- Urban women and men are much more likely than rural women and men to have used the internet in the past 12 months.
- Ninety-four percent of women and 90% of men with higher level education have ever used the internet.
- The percentages of women and men using the internet in the past 12 months increases steadily by wealth quintile. Only 11% of men in the lowest wealth quintile uses the internet in the past 12 months. The percentage increased to 75% for men in the highest wealth quintile.

Access to mass media for women and married men by province is shown in Table A-3.4.1 and Table A-3.4.2. Appendix Table A-3.5.1 and Table A-3.5.2 show internet usage among women and married men by province.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

Respondents who were employed in the 7 days before the survey, including respondents who weren't employed in the 7 days before the survey but were employed in the 7 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54

Employment status for women and men can be seen in **Table 3.6.1** and **Table 3.6.2**. In the 2017 IDHS, female respondents consisted of all single and married women age 15-49. Male respondents were currently married men age 15-54. Because more women are young and single, it is possible more women currently attend school than men, and those who attend school are not categorized as currently employed. Thus, the overview of women who are currently employed will differ from that for men.

Patterns by background characteristics

Overall, women age 15-49 are less likely to be employed than currently married men age 15-54 (53% and 98%, respectively).

The percentage of women who are currently employed increases with increasing age, from 23% among women age 15-19 to 68% among women age 45-49.

Divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely to be employed than those who are currently married and those who have never been married. The percentage is 78% compared with 56% and 51%.

Among women age 15-49, the more living children they have, the higher is the percentage of women who are currently employed. There are no notable variations in the proportion of currently employed men by number of living children (more than 90% for all of the age group).

Fifty-five percent of urban women and 52% of rural women are currently employed. There is no difference by place of residence among men who are currently employed; the percentage is 98% for both urban and rural male residents (**Figure 3.8**).

Figure 3.8 **Employment by residence**

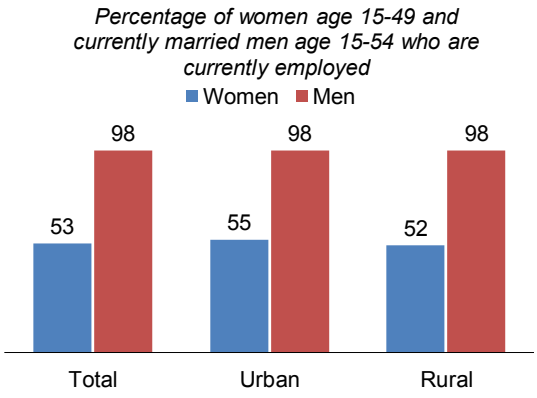
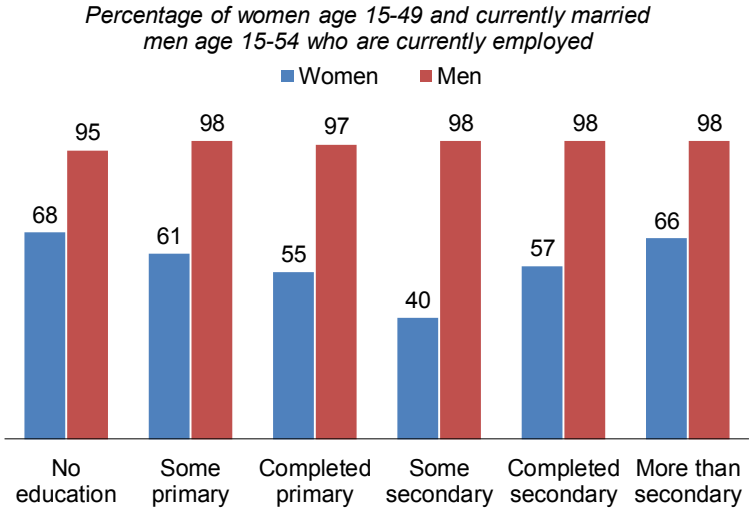
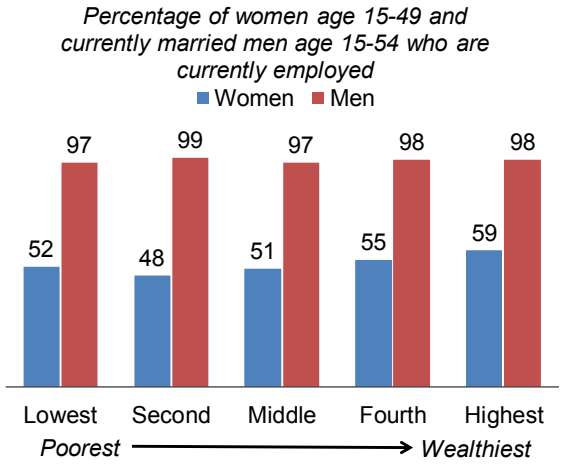


Figure 3.9 Employment by education



The highest percentages of women who are currently employed are women with no education (68%) and women with more than secondary education (66%). The highest percentages of men who are currently employed are men with a secondary or higher level of education. That percentage is 98% (**Figure 3.9**). There are no notable variations in the proportion of currently employed women and men by wealth quintile (**Figure 3.10**).

Figure 3.10 Employment by wealth



3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

Categorized as professional/technical/managerial, clerical, sales, agricultural worker, industrial worker, and services.

Sample: Women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who were currently employed or who had worked in the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 3.11 shows that women were most likely to be employed in sales in the 12 months before the survey. One in three women (32%) was employed in sales. In contrast, men are most likely to be employed as industrial (27%) or agricultural workers (26%). Only 7% of men and 5% of women work in clerical jobs.

Patterns by background characteristics

The percentage of women who work in sales is the highest percentage among occupations in every age group. More women age 15-19 are employed in sales (41%) than in any other profession.

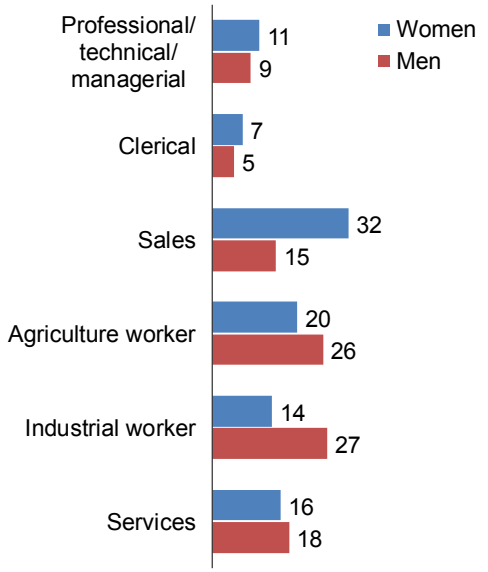
Most men work in industry and agriculture. The distribution of percentages for the occupation is wide. Men age 50-54 are more likely than other age groups to be employed in agriculture (36%). Meanwhile men age 20-24 are most likely to be employed in industry (32%).

Among women married or living together, clerical work is least popular. Only 6% of women married or living together are engaged in clerical work.

Among women, the likelihood of working in agriculture increases with the number of living children. But employment in professional, technical, managerial, clerical, industrial, and service jobs declines with an increase in the number of living children. Sixteen percent of women with no children work in professional, technical, and managerial jobs. In contrast, only 4% of women with five children work in professional, technical, and managerial positions.

Figure 3.11 Occupation

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation



Among men, the likelihood of working in agriculture increases with an increase in the number of living children. But employment in clerical and industrial fields declines with an increase in the number of living children. Twenty-nine percent of men with no children work in industry. In contrast, 21% of men with five children work in industry.

Urban women are most likely to be employed in sales (37%). Urban men are most likely to be employed in industry. Only 16% of urban women work in industry.

More than 60% of women and men who are engaged in agricultural work have no education.

More than half of women and men who work in agriculture are in the lowest wealth quintile.

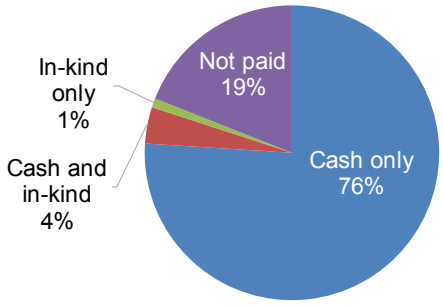
3.6 TYPE OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Figure 3.12 shows that 76% of women are paid in cash only, 19% are unpaid, 4% are paid in cash and in-kind., and only 1% are paid in-kind only.

Furthermore, more than half of women engaged in agricultural work are unpaid workers, most likely employed by family members at the peak of the agricultural season. Fifty-six percent of women engaged in agriculture are employed by family members. One in three women (30%) engaged in agriculture is a seasonal employee (**Table 3.8**).

Figure 3.12 Type of earnings

Percentage of women age 15-49 by type of earnings



3.7 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Health insurance

Health insurance has government and private sources. The program of health insurance from the government is described as follows:

- JKN/BPJS PBI is subsidized health insurance.
- JKN/BPJS Non PBI is non-subsidized health insurance.
- Regional health insurance in Indonesia is known as Jamkesda.

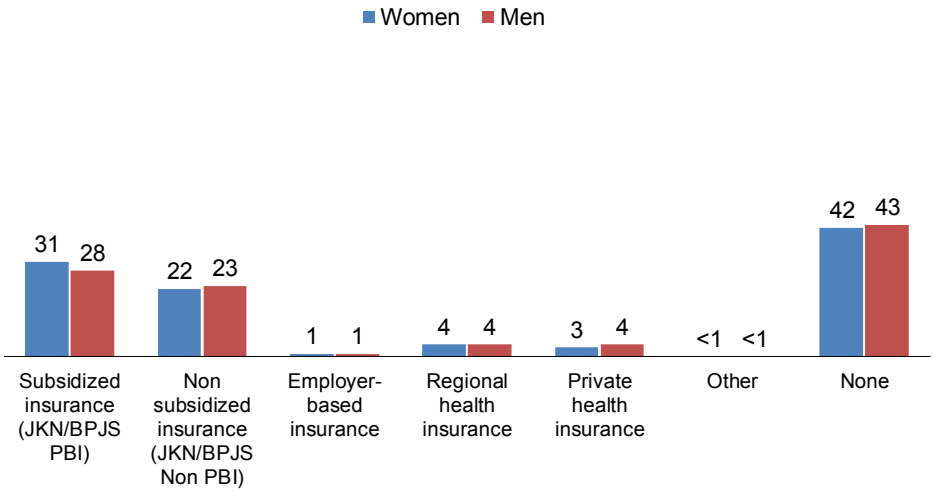
Sample: Women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54

Access to health services will be better when more people have health insurance. This is in line with the government targets in health insurance that are cited in the national medium-term development plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019. One government goal is to increase the percentage of people who participate in health insurance through the National Social Security System in Health, until at least 95% are covered in 2019 (The First Book of RPJMN, page 6-75). The 2017 IDHS collects information on health insurance; **Table 3.9.1** and **Table 3.9.2** show health insurance coverage by background characteristics.

Figure 3.13 shows that 31% of women and 28% of men have health security insurance. Twenty-two percent of women and 23% of men have health security insurance non contribution. Compare with government target in the beginning of 2019, this percentage is still far enough. Almost half of men and women don't have health insurance.

Figure 3.13 **Health insurance coverage**

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 with specific types of health insurance



Trends: Health insurance coverage had changed by 2017. Sixty-three percent of women didn't have health insurance in the 2012 SDKI, which had declined to 42% in the 2017 SDKI. As with women, the percentage of men who lacked health insurance decreased from 69% to 43% in the last 5 years.

Patterns by background characteristics

The percentages of rural women (36%) and men (31%) who have subsidized health insurance are higher than in urban areas (27% and 25%). However, urban women and men are much more likely than women and men in

rural areas to have nonsubsidized health insurance. One in three women and men in urban areas have nonsubsidized health insurance.

Rural women and men are much more likely than women and men in urban areas to have no health insurance. Forty-seven percent of women and 50% of men in rural areas don't have health insurance.

Women and men in the lowest wealth quintile are most likely to have subsidized health insurance (50% and 45%, respectively).

3.8 TOBACCO USE

Tobacco use

Respondents were asked about smoking cigarettes or other types of tobacco. Smoking in this survey includes daily and occasional use.

Sample: Women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54

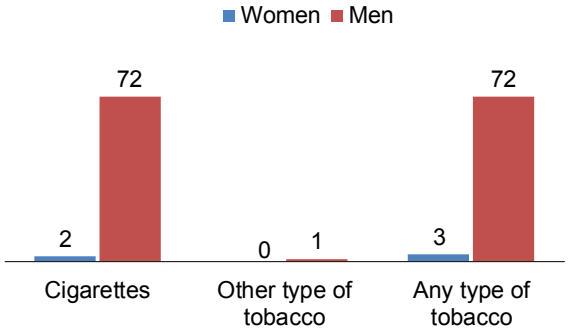
Smoking has a negative effect on health, even for the passive smoker. To estimate tobacco consumption, 2017 IDHS respondents provided information about tobacco consumption.

Figure 3.14 shows that cigarette smoking and use of any type of tobacco are rare among women (less than 3%). Three in four men use tobacco, and almost all smoke cigarettes.

Trends: There has been no change in women and men who are cigarette smokers in the last 5 years. In both the 2012 IDHS and the 2017 IDHS, 2% of women and 72% of men are cigarette smokers.

***Figure 3.14* Tobacco smoking**

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who use tobacco products



Patterns by background characteristics

Using of tobacco decreases as education grows among women. Eight percent of women with no education are smoking cigarettes, but only 1% of women with higher level education are smoking them. For men, there is no variation in percentage of smokers by education (**Table 3.10.1** and **Table 3.10.2**).

Rural men are much more likely to smoke than urban men. Seventy-six percent of rural men and 68% of urban men smoke cigarettes.

The proportion of women and men who smoke cigarettes decreases with increasing wealth. Eighty-two percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile smoke cigarettes compared with 58% of men in the highest quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on the characteristics of survey respondents, see the following tables:

- **Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents**
- **Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women**
- **Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Currently married men**
- **Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women**
- **Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Currently married men**
- **Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women**
- **Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Currently married men**
- **Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women**
- **Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Currently married men**
- **Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women**
- **Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Currently married men**
- **Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women**
- **Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Currently married men**
- **Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women**
- **Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women**
- **Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Currently married men**
- **Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women**
- **Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Currently married men**

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by selected background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Women			Currently married men[1]		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15-19	15.1	7,501	7,936	0.3	29	31
20-24	13.5	6,716	6,830	3.3	329	337
25-29	13.4	6,643	6,785	10.2	1,016	1,042
30-34	14.4	7,154	7,190	15.9	1,593	1,644
35-39	15.8	7,865	7,611	18.3	1,837	1,879
40-44	14.3	7,093	7,010	18.6	1,860	1,828
45-49	13.4	6,655	6,265	18.2	1,824	1,766
50-54	na	na	na	15.2	1,521	1,482
Marital status						
Never married	23.3	11,582	12,701	0.0	0	0
Married	71.5	35,479	34,086	99.6	9,973	9,941
Living together	0.4	201	381	0.4	36	68
Divorced/separated	3.0	1,488	1,532	0.0	0	0
Widowed	1.8	877	927	0.0	0	0
Residence						
Urban	51.5	25,543	26,425	49.0	4,901	5,054
Rural	48.5	24,084	23,202	51.0	5,108	4,955
Education						
No education	1.7	823	904	1.9	186	204
Some primary	8.0	3,968	4,036	12.0	1,205	1,208
Completed primary	19.3	9,595	8,223	22.0	2,206	1,883
Some secondary	30.1	14,925	14,423	21.5	2,154	2,202
Completed secondary	25.3	12,575	12,917	29.8	2,978	3,074
More than secondary	15.6	7,741	9,124	12.8	1,279	1,438
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	17.1	8,464	11,025	17.6	1,757	2,264
Second	19.2	9,507	9,484	20.0	2,002	1,977
Middle	20.3	10,089	9,453	20.9	2,094	1,964
Fourth	21.3	10,583	9,686	20.6	2,058	1,898
Highest	22.1	10,984	9,979	21.0	2,097	1,906
Total	100.0	49,627	49,627	100.0	10,009	10,009

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.
[1] Includes men who are married or are living together with a partner.
na = Not applicable

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	0.4	2.0	6.3	46.6	25.9	18.8	100.0	10.6	14,217
15-19	0.3	1.6	4.2	68.1	16.4	9.4	100.0	9.8	7,501
20-24	0.6	2.4	8.7	22.6	36.5	29.3	100.0	11.4	6,716
25-29	0.8	5.0	14.6	27.3	30.4	22.0	100.0	11.1	6,643
30-34	0.9	7.1	20.1	27.6	27.1	17.2	100.0	8.8	7,154
35-39	1.6	9.9	26.2	24.8	24.8	12.7	100.0	8.5	7,865
40-44	2.2	12.0	31.4	21.2	23.1	10.0	100.0	8.1	7,093
45-49	5.4	18.3	30.0	15.9	20.4	9.9	100.0	5.9	6,655
Residence									
Urban	0.7	5.1	13.6	28.0	31.7	20.8	100.0	11.1	25,543
Rural	2.6	11.1	25.4	32.3	18.6	10.1	100.0	8.3	24,084
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.8	18.3	29.9	31.0	11.7	3.3	100.0	5.8	8,464
Second	1.7	10.8	27.2	35.2	18.6	6.5	100.0	8.3	9,507
Middle	1.0	7.5	21.7	34.1	27.0	8.7	100.0	8.7	10,089
Fourth	0.4	4.4	15.1	30.1	34.2	15.9	100.0	11.0	10,583
Highest	0.2	1.6	6.4	21.2	31.6	39.0	100.0	11.6	10,984
Total	1.7	8.0	19.3	30.1	25.3	15.6	100.0	8.9	49,627

[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Currently married men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	1.4	7.8	16.9	29.0	39.1	5.7	100.0	8.9	358
15-19	(9.1)	(4.9)	(28.3)	(41.6)	(15.7)	(0.4)	100.0	(8.2)	29
20-24	0.8	8.1	15.9	27.8	41.2	6.2	100.0	9.4	329
25-29	0.5	5.7	15.5	24.3	39.4	14.7	100.0	11.1	1,016
30-34	0.4	7.7	17.9	26.5	32.6	14.8	100.0	9.1	1,593
35-39	0.8	10.4	22.5	23.5	30.3	12.5	100.0	8.7	1,837
40-44	1.3	11.2	27.0	20.6	27.6	12.4	100.0	8.5	1,860
45-49	2.4	12.3	24.5	20.1	29.3	11.4	100.0	8.5	1,824
50-54	5.7	24.4	22.4	13.2	20.7	13.6	100.0	5.9	1,521
Residence									
Urban	0.9	7.3	15.5	19.7	38.1	18.4	100.0	11.2	4,901
Rural	2.8	16.5	28.3	23.3	21.7	7.4	100.0	6.9	5,108
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	6.1	26.2	32.9	21.0	11.3	2.6	100.0	5.5	1,757
Second	1.7	16.3	32.3	27.1	19.4	3.1	100.0	6.0	2,002
Middle	1.2	11.6	25.2	26.7	30.6	4.7	100.0	8.4	2,094
Fourth	0.8	6.4	15.0	22.9	42.6	12.3	100.0	11.1	2,058
Highest	0.2	2.0	6.9	10.2	41.6	39.2	100.0	11.7	2,097
Total	1.9	12.0	22.0	21.5	29.8	12.8	100.0	8.7	10,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Secondary schooling or higher	No schooling or primary school: Can read a whole sentence	No schooling or primary school: Can read part of a sentence	No schooling or primary school: Cannot read at all	No schooling or primary school: Blind/ visually impaired	Missing	Total	Percent-age literate[1]	Number of women
Age									
15-24	91.3	7.3	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.2	14,217
15-19	93.8	5.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.4	7,501
20-24	88.4	9.9	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.9	6,716
25-29	79.6	17.1	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.0	6,643
30-34	71.9	23.4	1.8	2.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	97.2	7,154
35-39	62.3	30.6	2.8	3.9	0.1	0.4	100.0	95.6	7,865
40-44	54.4	36.0	3.8	5.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	94.2	7,093
45-49	46.3	36.6	5.1	10.6	0.9	0.5	100.0	88.0	6,655
Residence									
Urban	80.5	16.1	1.3	1.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	97.9	25,543
Rural	60.9	29.6	3.3	5.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	93.8	24,084
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	46.0	35.8	5.7	11.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	87.5	8,464
Second	60.3	32.1	2.7	4.2	0.3	0.4	100.0	95.2	9,507
Middle	69.8	25.4	1.9	2.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	97.2	10,089
Fourth	80.2	17.0	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	98.5	10,583
Highest	91.8	7.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.5	10,984
Total	71.0	22.7	2.3	3.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	95.9	49,627

[1] Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Currently married men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Secondary schooling or higher	No schooling or primary school: Can read a whole sentence	No schooling or primary school: Can read part of a sentence	No schooling or primary school: Cannot read at all	No schooling or primary school: Blind/ visually impaired	Missing	Total	Percent-age literate[1]	Number of men
Age									
15-24	73.8	22.9	1.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	358
15-19	(57.7)	(32.7)	(4.9)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(95.3)	29
20-24	75.2	22.1	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	329
25-29	78.4	18.3	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	98.0	1,016
30-34	74.0	22.4	2.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.3	1,593
35-39	66.2	28.2	3.2	2.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.6	1,837
40-44	60.5	33.2	2.8	2.9	0.3	0.4	100.0	96.5	1,860
45-49	60.8	29.3	4.5	4.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	94.6	1,824
50-54	47.5	32.5	9.3	9.3	1.2	0.2	100.0	89.3	1,521
Residence									
Urban	76.2	19.4	2.1	2.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	97.7	4,901
Rural	52.4	36.0	5.4	5.3	0.4	0.4	100.0	93.9	5,108
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	34.9	43.8	8.3	11.8	0.7	0.5	100.0	87.0	1,757
Second	49.6	40.5	5.1	3.9	0.6	0.3	100.0	95.3	2,002
Middle	61.9	31.0	4.2	2.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	97.1	2,094
Fourth	77.8	19.6	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	98.7	2,058
Highest	91.0	7.4	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.2	2,097
Total	64.1	27.9	3.8	3.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	95.7	10,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Age						
15-19	11.7	82.1	14.4	3.0	14.2	7,501
20-24	12.9	82.5	15.4	3.2	13.8	6,716
25-29	11.3	84.7	13.6	3.1	12.9	6,643
30-34	9.6	84.8	12.7	2.6	12.7	7,154
35-39	8.8	85.3	12.4	2.7	13.1	7,865
40-44	8.7	84.9	13.4	2.5	12.9	7,093
45-49	7.1	82.0	13.3	2.1	16.0	6,655
Residence						
Urban	13.8	85.2	15.8	3.8	11.3	25,543
Rural	6.0	82.2	11.3	1.6	16.1	24,084
Education						
No education	0.3	51.9	6.9	0.0	46.6	823
Some primary	1.4	77.2	8.2	0.3	21.8	3,968
Completed primary	2.2	83.8	10.5	0.7	14.9	9,595
Some secondary	6.2	85.7	13.0	1.5	12.2	14,925
Completed secondary	11.4	87.1	15.1	3.2	10.5	12,575
More than secondary	30.3	81.5	19.6	8.5	12.2	7,741
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.0	67.6	8.8	0.7	30.0	8,464
Second	4.9	87.0	12.0	1.4	11.4	9,507
Middle	7.4	89.0	12.6	1.9	9.3	10,089
Fourth	10.6	88.7	14.3	2.6	9.0	10,583
Highest	21.6	83.9	19.0	6.5	11.4	10,984
Total	10.0	83.8	13.6	2.8	13.6	49,627

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Age						
15-19	(0.0)	(76.0)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(24.0)	29
20-24	10.7	85.4	15.8	3.4	12.9	329
25-29	13.3	85.6	16.1	3.0	12.3	1,016
30-34	15.8	84.0	16.7	4.2	13.2	1,593
35-39	16.1	84.1	17.4	5.2	13.6	1,837
40-44	15.1	86.0	18.4	5.2	11.9	1,860
45-49	14.9	85.6	15.4	3.4	11.8	1,824
50-54	14.8	82.9	17.3	4.2	14.1	1,521
Residence						
Urban	19.9	85.9	19.7	5.7	10.8	4,901
Rural	10.1	83.6	14.2	2.9	14.8	5,108
Education						
No education	0.4	54.8	9.0	0.2	42.0	186
Some primary	3.0	79.5	13.0	1.2	18.1	1,205
Completed primary	4.8	85.2	14.7	1.8	13.4	2,206
Some secondary	9.4	86.7	16.6	2.5	11.7	2,154
Completed secondary	19.8	86.8	17.7	5.2	10.8	2,978
More than secondary	43.6	84.8	24.0	12.7	9.4	1,279
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	4.8	69.8	12.0	1.7	27.2	1,757
Second	8.4	86.7	14.7	2.6	11.9	2,002
Middle	10.9	89.5	16.2	3.0	9.3	2,094
Fourth	15.4	88.5	18.4	4.2	8.9	2,058
Highest	33.1	86.7	22.3	9.4	9.3	2,097
Total	14.9	84.7	16.9	4.3	12.9	10,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among women who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Missing	Total	Number
Age										
15-19	84.8	83.3	7,501	74.9	18.6	5.6	0.8	0.1	100.0	6,246
20-24	78.4	76.6	6,716	79.1	14.8	5.0	1.0	0.1	100.0	5,146
25-29	60.8	58.9	6,643	76.1	16.6	5.9	1.3	0.1	100.0	3,913
30-34	45.9	44.4	7,154	75.2	17.8	5.3	1.6	0.1	100.0	3,174
35-39	33.5	32.3	7,865	78.8	15.9	4.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	2,543
40-44	25.2	24.2	7,093	79.0	14.9	4.6	1.3	0.2	100.0	1,717
45-49	18.7	17.6	6,655	79.9	15.1	4.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,169
Residence										
Urban	62.8	61.5	25,543	83.4	12.9	3.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	15,701
Rural	35.6	34.1	24,084	64.7	23.8	9.5	2.0	0.1	100.0	8,207
Education										
No education	1.2	1.1	823	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Some primary	6.2	5.8	3,968	60.4	25.5	11.5	2.6	0.0	100.0	232
Completed primary	12.8	11.7	9,595	60.8	26.3	10.1	2.5	0.3	100.0	1,121
Some secondary	50.8	48.8	14,925	68.8	22.8	6.8	1.5	0.1	100.0	7,278
Completed secondary	66.1	64.4	12,575	77.2	16.5	5.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	8,100
More than secondary	93.5	92.6	7,741	88.0	8.8	2.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	7,168
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	19.9	18.5	8,464	44.3	33.7	19.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	1,566
Second	34.7	32.9	9,507	60.2	27.1	10.2	2.4	0.2	100.0	3,125
Middle	45.7	44.0	10,089	70.7	21.1	6.8	1.3	0.1	100.0	4,441
Fourth	58.6	57.3	10,583	79.6	15.8	3.6	0.8	0.1	100.0	6,061
Highest	80.3	79.3	10,984	90.2	8.1	1.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	8,715
Total	49.6	48.2	49,627	77.0	16.6	5.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	23,908

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who have ever used the internet ever, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among currently married men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Missing	Total	Number
Age										
15-19	(30.7)	(23.3)	29	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
20-24	63.6	62.0	329	68.5	22.0	8.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	204
25-29	67.4	64.6	1,016	72.4	21.3	4.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	656
30-34	56.4	53.7	1,593	73.8	17.2	6.9	1.9	0.2	100.0	856
35-39	46.1	44.4	1,837	75.4	19.3	4.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	815
40-44	34.6	33.4	1,860	77.3	18.3	3.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	621
45-49	25.3	24.7	1,824	80.3	16.0	3.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	450
50-54	18.4	18.2	1,521	77.7	18.6	3.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	276
Residence										
Urban	54.3	53.0	4,901	81.6	14.4	3.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	2,597
Rural	26.9	25.2	5,108	62.3	27.6	7.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	1,289
Education										
No education	2.1	2.1	186	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Some primary	5.9	5.3	1,205	54.3	34.8	7.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	64
Completed primary	13.8	13.0	2,206	58.9	30.1	8.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	288
Some secondary	33.0	30.6	2,154	59.5	29.7	8.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	660
Completed secondary	60.1	58.1	2,978	76.5	18.1	4.3	1.0	0.1	100.0	1,730
More than secondary	89.9	89.0	1,279	87.5	9.5	2.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,139
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	12.3	10.8	1,757	34.5	41.1	19.8	4.5	0.0	100.0	189
Second	23.0	21.1	2,002	54.3	33.7	9.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	423
Middle	33.7	32.4	2,094	68.3	22.9	6.7	1.9	0.2	100.0	679
Fourth	51.1	49.3	2,058	75.2	19.3	4.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,014
Highest	76.2	75.4	2,097	88.5	10.0	1.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,581
Total	40.3	38.8	10,009	75.2	18.8	4.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	3,886

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed				
Age						
15-19	23.1	5.5	71.3	0.0	100.0	7,501
20-24	48.4	9.5	42.1	0.0	100.0	6,716
25-29	53.2	7.5	39.2	0.0	100.0	6,643
30-34	55.6	5.5	38.9	0.0	100.0	7,154
35-39	60.5	4.8	34.7	0.0	100.0	7,865
40-44	65.9	4.5	29.6	0.0	100.0	7,093
45-49	67.9	4.4	27.8	0.0	100.0	6,655
Marital status						
Never married	40.7	6.0	53.3	0.0	100.0	11,582
Married or living together	55.7	5.9	38.4	0.0	100.0	35,681
Divorced/separated/widowed	78.0	5.6	16.4	0.0	100.0	2,365
Number of living children						
0	44.0	7.2	48.8	0.0	100.0	14,503
1-2	55.8	5.8	38.4	0.0	100.0	23,825
3-4	59.4	4.5	36.0	0.0	100.0	9,646
5+	62.0	4.8	33.2	0.0	100.0	1,654
Residence						
Urban	54.7	5.2	40.1	0.0	100.0	25,543
Rural	51.8	6.7	41.5	0.0	100.0	24,084
Education						
No education	67.8	7.1	25.1	0.0	100.0	823
Some primary	61.1	6.3	32.6	0.0	100.0	3,968
Completed primary	55.1	6.1	38.8	0.0	100.0	9,595
Some secondary	39.8	5.5	54.7	0.0	100.0	14,925
Completed secondary	56.5	6.8	36.6	0.0	100.0	12,575
More than secondary	66.3	4.7	29.0	0.0	100.0	7,741
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	52.2	7.3	40.5	0.0	100.0	8,464
Second	47.9	7.3	44.8	0.0	100.0	9,507
Middle	51.4	6.2	42.4	0.0	100.0	10,089
Fourth	54.8	5.4	39.8	0.0	100.0	10,583
Highest	59.2	3.8	37.0	0.0	100.0	10,984
Total	53.3	5.9	40.8	0.0	100.0	49,627

[1] *Currently employed* is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Currently married men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed				
Age						
15-19	(85.9)	(0.0)	(14.1)	(0.0)	100.0	29
20-24	98.1	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	329
25-29	97.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,016
30-34	99.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,593
35-39	98.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,837
40-44	98.2	1.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,860
45-49	98.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,824
50-54	95.1	2.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	1,521
Number of living children						
0	97.1	2.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	796
1-2	98.1	1.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	6,099
3-4	97.7	1.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	2,614
5+	96.5	1.9	1.6	0.0	100.0	500
Residence						
Urban	97.5	1.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	4,901
Rural	98.2	1.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	5,108
Education						
No education	95.2	0.7	4.1	0.0	100.0	186
Some primary	98.2	1.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,205
Completed primary	97.3	1.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	2,206
Some secondary	97.9	1.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	2,154
Completed secondary	98.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,978
More than secondary	98.4	1.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,279
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	97.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,757
Second	98.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,002
Middle	97.3	2.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,094
Fourth	98.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	2,058
Highest	98.3	1.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	2,097
Total	97.9	1.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	10,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] *Currently employed* is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Profes-sional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales	Agricultural worker	Industrial worker	Services	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age									
15-19	5.9	4.7	40.9	13.3	14.7	20.2	0.2	100.0	2,152
20-24	14.1	11.5	30.2	8.5	18.2	17.0	0.4	100.0	3,887
25-29	17.0	10.1	27.6	14.2	15.5	15.0	0.5	100.0	4,034
30-34	14.1	8.0	30.5	18.5	14.0	14.7	0.2	100.0	4,369
35-39	9.7	5.2	33.2	21.7	15.0	14.8	0.4	100.0	5,135
40-44	7.6	4.2	32.2	27.1	12.9	15.8	0.1	100.0	4,992
45-49	7.8	4.0	31.7	30.8	10.8	14.7	0.2	100.0	4,808
Marital status									
Never married	15.7	12.2	30.8	7.4	14.6	18.8	0.5	100.0	5,411
Married or living together	10.2	5.5	32.1	23.7	14.3	14.0	0.2	100.0	21,990
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.9	5.7	30.5	17.7	13.3	25.5	0.5	100.0	1,976
Number of living children									
0	15.7	11.9	29.6	9.5	15.0	18.0	0.4	100.0	7,425
1-2	10.7	6.1	31.1	21.0	15.7	15.2	0.2	100.0	14,680
3-4	7.4	3.1	36.3	27.2	11.1	14.5	0.4	100.0	6,167
5+	3.8	1.7	30.1	43.8	7.8	12.4	0.4	100.0	1,105
Residence									
Urban	12.8	9.8	36.8	4.5	16.0	19.9	0.2	100.0	15,288
Rural	9.1	3.4	26.3	37.4	12.5	11.0	0.4	100.0	14,089
Education									
No education	0.2	0.2	14.1	63.3	11.9	10.2	0.1	100.0	616
Some primary	0.3	0.4	24.9	46.9	11.3	15.7	0.4	100.0	2,673
Completed primary	0.6	0.2	30.0	35.5	15.4	18.0	0.2	100.0	5,870
Some secondary	2.0	0.9	38.4	21.3	19.1	18.1	0.2	100.0	6,756
Completed secondary	7.0	9.3	41.1	8.7	17.4	16.2	0.3	100.0	7,966
More than secondary	45.2	21.0	17.3	1.7	4.4	9.9	0.4	100.0	5,496
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.0	1.4	15.3	56.7	10.9	12.3	0.3	100.0	5,035
Second	5.4	2.6	28.8	29.4	16.7	16.7	0.3	100.0	5,244
Middle	7.7	4.5	37.6	15.9	17.6	16.5	0.2	100.0	5,804
Fourth	13.2	7.0	40.2	7.3	17.0	15.0	0.3	100.0	6,375
Highest	21.7	15.4	33.4	2.3	9.6	17.2	0.3	100.0	6,918
Total	11.0	6.7	31.8	20.3	14.3	15.7	0.3	100.0	29,377

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Currently married men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Profess-tonal/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales	Agricultural worker	Industrial worker	Services	Missing	Total	Number of men
Age									
15-19	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.0)	(59.9)	(14.6)	(6.5)	(0.0)	100.0	25
20-24	3.6	4.6	13.2	26.5	32.1	19.5	0.5	100.0	328
25-29	8.6	6.5	16.9	19.3	31.1	17.2	0.4	100.0	1,016
30-34	9.8	5.7	14.6	21.7	27.9	19.3	1.1	100.0	1,592
35-39	9.4	5.1	13.1	23.1	29.2	19.3	0.8	100.0	1,836
40-44	7.8	3.9	16.4	25.2	27.8	18.2	0.6	100.0	1,853
45-49	7.7	4.8	14.5	30.8	25.2	16.2	0.8	100.0	1,819
50-54	10.4	4.4	14.0	35.6	20.7	14.8	0.2	100.0	1,482
Number of living children									
0	9.7	7.0	16.0	20.2	29.2	17.6	0.2	100.0	789
1-2	8.6	4.8	14.3	24.8	28.7	18.1	0.8	100.0	6,076
3-4	9.2	4.7	16.1	28.6	23.5	17.3	0.7	100.0	2,593
5+	6.3	4.1	11.3	44.4	20.6	13.2	0.1	100.0	492
Residence									
Urban	11.6	6.8	19.0	8.4	30.4	22.9	0.9	100.0	4,869
Rural	6.0	3.1	10.6	43.6	23.7	12.6	0.5	100.0	5,081
Education									
No education	0.0	0.7	9.0	67.9	17.5	4.4	0.5	100.0	179
Some primary	0.9	0.2	11.5	48.2	27.5	11.6	0.2	100.0	1,200
Completed primary	1.7	0.3	12.0	38.1	32.0	15.8	0.1	100.0	2,189
Some secondary	3.0	1.4	15.9	28.9	30.2	20.4	0.2	100.0	2,142
Completed secondary	9.0	6.5	18.5	13.8	28.2	22.4	1.7	100.0	2,965
More than secondary	38.2	20.2	12.7	4.8	10.9	12.5	0.7	100.0	1,275
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.0	1.3	5.9	56.6	20.5	13.6	0.1	100.0	1,741
Second	4.1	1.6	10.6	38.0	29.3	16.1	0.3	100.0	1,998
Middle	4.4	2.7	16.4	23.7	33.3	19.0	0.5	100.0	2,083
Fourth	10.5	5.4	18.9	13.5	30.7	20.5	0.6	100.0	2,046
Highest	21.3	12.9	20.3	5.3	20.2	18.3	1.7	100.0	2,082
Total	8.7	4.9	14.7	26.4	27.0	17.6	0.7	100.0	9,950

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Indonesia DHS 2017

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Non-agricultural work	Missing	Total
Type of earnings				
Cash only	40.7	85.1	65.0	76.1
Cash and in-kind	4.9	3.6	5.2	3.8
In-kind only	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
Not paid	51.2	11.1	22.3	19.3
Missing	0.2	0.1	7.5	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer				
Employed by family member	55.5	12.3	18.3	21.1
Employed by nonfamily member	28.4	55.8	58.5	50.3
Self-employed	15.8	31.8	14.6	28.5
Missing	0.2	0.1	8.5	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment				
All year	62.2	92.2	81.2	86.1
Seasonal	30.4	3.2	3.6	8.7
Occasional	7.1	4.5	5.5	5.0
Missing	0.3	0.1	9.6	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	5,949	23,342	87	29,377

Note: Total includes women with missing information on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3.9.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Subsidized health insurance (JKN/BPJS PBI)[1]	Nonsubsidized health insurance, (JKN/ Non PBI)[2]	Employer-based insurance	Regional health insurance (Jamkesda)[3]	Private health insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of women
Age									
15-19	35.2	17.3	0.3	3.2	1.7	0.1	43.6	56.4	7,501
20-24	29.2	24.0	0.6	3.4	2.2	0.0	42.9	57.1	6,716
25-29	24.8	24.8	0.8	3.4	3.5	0.1	45.1	54.9	6,643
30-34	28.3	24.2	1.1	3.9	3.3	0.0	41.9	58.1	7,154
35-39	31.4	22.7	0.8	3.4	3.6	0.1	40.8	59.2	7,865
40-44	33.8	21.9	0.6	3.8	3.6	0.1	38.8	61.2	7,093
45-49	33.7	22.5	0.5	3.8	2.3	0.1	40.0	60.0	6,655
Residence									
Urban	26.5	31.1	1.1	2.9	4.8	0.1	37.2	62.8	25,543
Rural	35.8	13.2	0.3	4.2	0.8	0.1	46.7	53.3	24,084
Education									
No education	45.3	3.4	0.5	7.9	0.0	0.1	44.4	55.6	823
Some primary	44.5	5.8	0.2	5.2	0.1	0.1	45.1	54.9	3,968
Completed primary	40.7	8.0	0.2	3.5	0.5	0.1	47.8	52.2	9,595
Some secondary	34.3	15.6	0.4	3.4	1.3	0.1	46.2	53.8	14,925
Completed secondary	24.5	30.6	0.9	3.5	3.5	0.1	39.6	60.4	12,575
More than secondary	14.7	50.7	1.6	2.7	9.5	0.2	27.7	72.3	7,741
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	50.4	3.4	0.2	5.4	0.1	0.0	41.5	58.5	8,464
Second	41.7	9.3	0.2	3.9	0.4	0.1	45.5	54.5	9,507
Middle	32.8	16.6	0.6	3.2	1.0	0.1	46.8	53.2	10,089
Fourth	23.3	28.5	0.8	3.1	1.9	0.1	44.3	55.7	10,583
Highest	12.5	47.9	1.5	2.7	9.9	0.1	32.0	68.0	10,984
Total	31.0	22.4	0.7	3.6	2.9	0.1	41.8	58.2	49,627

[1] Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Penerima Bantuan Iuran Jaminan Kesehatan
[2] Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Bukan Penerima Bantuan Iuran Jaminan Kesehatan
[3] Jaminan Kesehatan Daerah

Table 3.9.2 Health insurance coverage: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Subsidized health insurance (JKN/BPJS PBI)[1]	Nonsubsidized health insurance, (JKN/ Non PBI)[2]	Employer based-insurance	Regional health insurance (Jamkesda)[3]	Privately health insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of men
Age									
15-19	(6.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(83.0)	(17.0)	29
20-24	26.6	15.3	0.5	3.2	2.8	0.0	53.9	46.1	329
25-29	21.5	25.3	1.5	4.8	2.4	0.3	48.1	51.9	1,016
30-34	24.1	25.9	1.0	4.0	3.7	0.1	45.0	55.0	1,593
35-39	28.4	23.5	0.7	3.4	4.7	0.4	41.7	58.3	1,837
40-44	29.8	22.1	1.1	3.3	4.2	0.1	42.5	57.5	1,860
45-49	32.6	22.2	0.6	4.3	3.3	0.0	39.9	60.1	1,824
50-54	28.8	24.2	0.2	4.1	2.2	0.1	42.6	57.4	1,521
Residence									
Urban	24.9	32.1	1.1	2.5	6.0	0.1	36.9	63.1	4,901
Rural	30.9	14.9	0.5	5.2	1.1	0.2	49.6	50.4	5,108
Education									
No education	38.9	7.9	0.0	3.9	0.1	0.0	49.3	50.7	186
Some primary	41.2	6.5	0.1	5.2	0.5	0.1	48.3	51.7	1,205
Completed primary	35.6	8.4	0.1	4.2	0.4	0.0	52.3	47.7	2,206
Some secondary	30.4	14.7	0.6	4.5	1.6	0.4	50.0	50.0	2,154
Completed secondary	20.8	34.3	1.3	3.7	4.6	0.1	39.2	60.8	2,978
More than secondary	13.6	56.1	2.0	1.7	12.8	0.1	21.1	78.9	1,279
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	45.2	4.9	0.2	6.2	0.4	0.1	45.0	55.0	1,757
Second	35.4	10.2	0.2	5.6	0.6	0.2	49.8	50.2	2,002
Middle	28.6	17.7	0.8	2.4	0.8	0.1	50.4	49.6	2,094
Fourth	20.1	30.4	0.9	3.9	2.7	0.2	44.4	55.6	2,058
Highest	13.7	49.9	1.8	2.0	12.3	0.1	27.8	72.2	2,097
Total	28.0	23.3	0.8	3.9	3.5	0.1	43.4	56.6	10,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Penerima Bantuan Iuran Jaminan Kesehatan
[2] Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Bukan Penerima Bantuan Iuran Jaminan Kesehatan
[3] Jaminan Kesehatan Daerah

Table 3.10.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics and maternity status, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke[1]			Number of women
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	
Age				
15-19	0.9	0.3	1.1	7,501
20-24	1.4	0.2	1.5	6,716
25-29	1.6	0.3	1.9	6,643
30-34	2.3	0.3	2.6	7,154
35-39	2.8	0.4	3.2	7,865
40-44	2.8	0.7	3.4	7,093
45-49	3.3	0.9	4.1	6,655
Residence				
Urban	2.4	0.2	2.5	25,543
Rural	1.9	0.7	2.6	24,084
Education				
No education	8.1	2.5	10.6	823
Some primary	3.8	1.0	4.7	3,968
Completed primary	2.3	0.4	2.7	9,595
Some secondary	2.0	0.4	2.3	14,925
Completed secondary	1.9	0.3	2.2	12,575
More than secondary	1.3	0.3	1.5	7,741
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	3.0	1.5	4.4	8,464
Second	2.2	0.4	2.5	9,507
Middle	2.0	0.2	2.2	10,089
Fourth	2.0	0.1	2.1	10,583
Highest	1.8	0.2	1.9	10,984
Total	2.2	0.4	2.6	49,627

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Cigarettes include kretek.
[3] Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, shisha/ water pipes, chewing tobacco, betel leaf with tobacco

Table 3.10.2 Tobacco smoking: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of currently married men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who smoke[1]			Smoking frequency				Total	Number of men
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker[4]	Non-smoker	Missing		
Age									
15-19	(70.8)	(2.1)	(70.8)	(55.3)	(15.5)	(29.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	29
20-24	81.2	1.5	81.2	74.0	7.2	18.8	0.0	100.0	329
25-29	75.5	1.3	75.7	65.4	10.1	24.5	0.0	100.0	1,016
30-34	76.6	0.9	76.9	67.9	8.7	23.3	0.1	100.0	1,593
35-39	75.3	0.7	75.5	67.0	8.3	24.7	0.0	100.0	1,837
40-44	70.0	0.9	70.2	61.5	8.5	30.0	0.0	100.0	1,860
45-49	66.9	0.6	67.3	57.4	9.5	33.1	0.0	100.0	1,824
50-54	66.3	1.6	67.0	58.1	8.2	33.7	0.0	100.0	1,521
Residence									
Urban	68.0	0.7	68.1	59.6	8.4	32.0	0.0	100.0	4,901
Rural	75.5	1.3	76.0	66.3	9.2	24.5	0.0	100.0	5,108
Education									
No education	67.8	5.5	70.9	57.1	10.7	32.2	0.0	100.0	186
Some primary	79.7	1.1	80.0	70.9	8.8	20.2	0.0	100.0	1,205
Completed primary	78.2	0.8	78.5	68.9	9.3	21.8	0.0	100.0	2,206
Some secondary	76.9	0.7	77.2	68.2	8.7	23.1	0.0	100.0	2,154
Completed secondary	69.2	0.9	69.4	60.8	8.4	30.8	0.0	100.0	2,978
More than secondary	51.5	1.2	51.8	42.9	8.6	48.3	0.1	100.0	1,279
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	82.0	2.7	83.3	71.7	10.3	18.0	0.0	100.0	1,757
Second	77.1	0.3	77.2	69.1	8.0	22.9	0.0	100.0	2,002
Middle	73.3	0.8	73.4	64.5	8.7	26.7	0.0	100.0	2,094
Fourth	70.2	0.5	70.3	61.8	8.4	29.8	0.0	100.0	2,058
Highest	58.4	0.8	58.6	49.8	8.6	41.5	0.1	100.0	2,097
Total	71.8	1.0	72.1	63.1	8.8	28.1	0.0	100.0	10,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kretek
[3] Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, shisha/water pipes, chewing tobacco, betel leaf with tobacco.
[4] Occasional refers to less often than daily use

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 4

Key Findings

- ***Marital status***: 72% of women age 15-49 are married or living with a partner, while 9% are separated, divorced, or widowed.
- ***Age at first marriage:*** Median age at first marriage is 20.8 among all women age 25-49 and 24.6 among married men age 25-49. Median age at first marriage goes up as education and household wealth increase among both groups.
- ***Sexual initiation***: Median age at first sexual intercourse is 20.9 among women and 24.3 among married men 25-49. Median age at first sexual intercourse increases as education and household wealth increase among both women and married men.
- ***Polygyny***: Less than 1% of married men age 15-54 have more than one wife.

Marriage and sexual activities are primary indicators of women's exposure to the risk of pregnancy. Women who marry at a young age tend to have children early and have high fertility. The timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also profoundly affect other aspects of women's and men's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently married

Respondents who report being currently married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey.

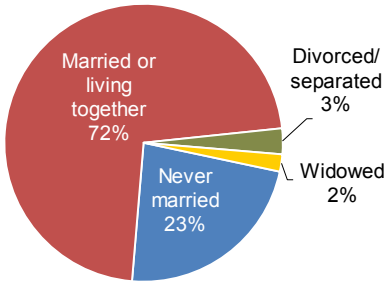
Sample: Women age 15-49 and men age 15-54

In Indonesia, 72% of women are currently married, less than 1% live with a partner as though married, 23% have never married, 3% are divorced or separated, and 2% are widowed (**Figure 4.1**). Nine percent of women age 15-19 are in a union. The highest percentage of women who are married or living together with a partner is among those age 30-39 (92%). The proportion of women who are divorced, separated, or widowed increases from 1% among women age 15-19 to 10% among those age 45-49 (**Table 4.1**).

Trends: The proportion of women age 15-49 who are married or living together in the 2017 IDHS (72%) is similar to that in the 2012 IDHS (73%). The percentage of women age 15-19 who are in a union declined from 13% in the 2012 IDHS to 9% in the 2017 IDHS.

***Figure 4.1* Marital status**

Percent distribution of women age 15-49



4.2 POLYGYNY

Polygyny

Men who report that they have more than one wife or partner are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.

Sample: Currently married men age 15-54

Overall, less than 1% of married men reported that they are in a polygynous union, i.e., they have more than one wife or partner (**Table 4.2)**. The percentage in polygynous unions is 1% or higher only among men age 50-54 and men who have less than a primary education.

Trends: The percentage of married men who report being in a polygynous union in the 2017 IDHS is the same as in the 2012 IDHS (less than 1%).

Appendix Table A-4.1 shows the percentage distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by number of wives in each province.

4.3 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents began living with their first spouse/partner

Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49, ever-married women age 20-49 and 25-49, and currently married men age 25-49 and 25-54

The 2017 IDHS collected information on the age at which respondents began living together with their first spouse or partner. This information was used to explore marriage patterns among three separate groups: all women, ever-married women, and currently married men. Because of differences in marital status, the results for women and men are not strictly comparable. Nevertheless, they provide some useful insights into gender differences by age at marriage.

The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 is 20.8 years. As expected, because women who have never married are excluded, the median age at marriage is higher among ever-married women age 25-49 (21.8 years). Among married men age 25-49, the median age is 24.6 years (**Table 4.3** and **4.4**).

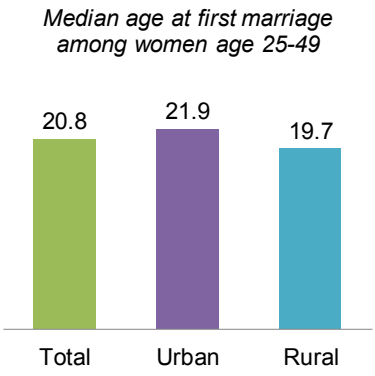
Trends: The median age at first marriage among ever-married women age 25-49 has increased steadily from 17.7 years in the 1991 IDHS to 21.8 years in the 2017 IDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 25-49 living in urban areas marry 2.2 years later than those living in rural areas (21.9 versus 19.7 years) (**Figure 4.2**).
- The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 increases with increasing education, from 17.6 years among women with no education to 22.6 years among women with more than secondary education. Ever-married women and married men show similar patterns.
- The median age at first marriage increases with wealth. For example, the median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 ranges from 19.5 years in the lowest wealth quintile to 23.1 years in the highest quintile (**Table 4.4**).

Appendix Table A-4.2 shows the median age at first marriage among women age 15-49 by province.

***Figure 4.2* Women's median age at marriage by residence**



4.4. AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse

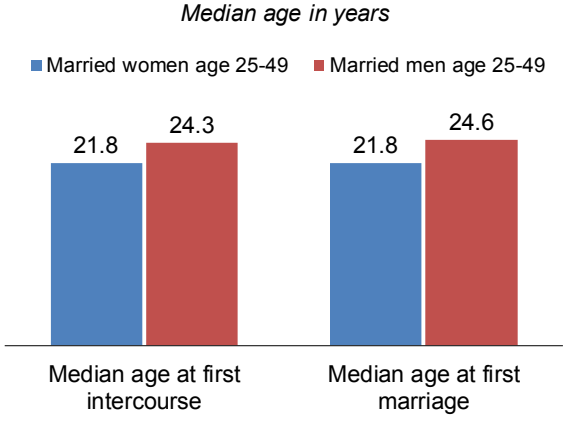
Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse

Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49, ever-married women age 20-49 and 25-49, and currently married men age 25-49 and 25-54

Both women and currently married men were asked about the age at which they first had sexual intercourse. Caution should be exercised in assessing the results of the questions since, in a conservative society like Indonesia, respondents who had engaged in premarital sex may not have been willing to accurately report the age at which sex was initiated.

- Although not strictly comparable because of the differences in marital status, the results in **Table 4.5** suggest that, on average, women in Indonesia have their first sexual intercourse at younger ages (20.9 years) than married men age 25-49 (24.3 years).
- A comparison of the median age at first intercourse with the median age at first marriage can be used as a measure of the extent to which respondents engaged in sex before marriage.The median age at first sexual intercourse among married women age 25-49 is the same as median age at first marriage (21.8 years). This indicates that in general women have their first sexual intercourse after marriage (**Figure 4.3**).
- Among married men age 25-49 the median age at first sexual intercourse (24.2 years) is slightly below the median age at first marriage (24.6 years). This indicates that some men reported engaging in sex before marriage (**Figure 4.3**).

***Figure 4.3* Median age at first sexual intercourse and age at first marriage**



Trends: The median ages at first intercourse among women and men in the 2017 IDHS are slightly higher than the median ages in the 2012 IDHS (20.6 years among women age 25-49 and 23.9 years among married men age 25-49).

Patterns by background characteristics

- On average, rural women age 25-49 start having sex more than 2 years earlier than urban women (age 19.8 compared with age 22.1) (**Table 4.6**).
- The median age at first sexual intercourse among women and men increases with increasing education and wealth. For example, the median age at first sexual intercourse increases from 17.7 years among women age 25-49 with no education to 22.8 years among women with more than a secondary education.

Appendix Table A-4.3 shows the median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 15-49 by province.

4.5 Recent Sexual Activity

Fifty-nine percent of women age 15-49 reported having sexual intercourse during the 4 weeks before the survey, and 12% reported having sexual intercourse within the year before the survey but not in the past month. About one in five women (23%) age 15-49 have never had sexual intercourse (**Table 4.7.1**).

Eighty-two percent of married men age 15-54 reported having sexual intercourse during the 4 weeks before the survey, and 16% reported having sexual intercourse within one year before the survey but not in the past month (**Table 4.7.2**).

Appendix Table A-4.4 shows the recent sexual activity of women age 15-49 by province.

List of Tables

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1 Current marital status**
- **Table 4.2 Number of men's wives**
- **Table 4.3 Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse**
- **Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women**
- **Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Currently married men**

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by current marital status, according to age, Indonesia DHS 2017

Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
					WOMEN				
15-19	90.0	9.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	9.3	7,501
20-24	48.0	48.5	0.8	2.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	49.4	6,716
25-29	13.0	82.5	0.7	3.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	83.3	6,643
30-34	3.6	91.7	0.4	3.1	0.2	0.9	100.0	92.1	7,154
35-39	2.2	92.0	0.3	3.6	0.2	1.7	100.0	92.3	7,865
40-44	2.4	90.5	0.2	3.5	0.2	3.3	100.0	90.6	7,093
45-49	2.2	87.8	0.2	3.4	0.2	6.1	100.0	88.0	6,655
Total	23.3	71.5	0.4	2.8	0.2	1.8	100.0	71.9	49,627
					CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN				
15-19	(0.0)	(85.7)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	29
20-24	0.0	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	329
25-29	0.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,016
30-34	0.0	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,593
35-39	0.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,837
40-44	0.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,860
45-49	0.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,824
50-54	0.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,521
Total	0.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	10,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 4.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Age				
15-19	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
20-24	100.0	0.0	100.0	329
25-29	99.9	0.1	100.0	1,016
30-34	99.9	0.1	100.0	1,593
35-39	99.8	0.2	100.0	1,837
40-44	99.8	0.2	100.0	1,860
45-49	99.3	0.7	100.0	1,824
50-54	98.7	1.3	100.0	1,521
Residence				
Urban	99.6	0.4	100.0	4,901
Rural	99.6	0.4	100.0	5,108
Education				
No education	99.0	1.0	100.0	186
Some primary	98.9	1.1	100.0	1,205
Completed primary	99.6	0.4	100.0	2,206
Some secondary	99.7	0.3	100.0	2,154
Completed secondary	99.6	0.4	100.0	2,978
More than secondary	99.8	0.2	100.0	1,279
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	99.3	0.7	100.0	1,757
Second	99.5	0.5	100.0	2,002
Middle	99.7	0.3	100.0	2,094
Fourth	99.7	0.3	100.0	2,058
Highest	99.6	0.4	100.0	2,097
Total	99.6	0.4	100.0	10,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 4.3 Age at first marriage

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Percentage first married by exact age:					Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage
Current age	15	18	20	22	25		
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN							
15-19	10.5	na	na	na	na	700	a
20-24	3.7	30.8	63.7	na	na	3,317	19.2
25-29	2.7	20.2	41.3	63.7	87.2	5,531	20.7
30-34	4.7	23.4	40.7	58.5	79.7	6,588	21.0
35-39	5.8	25.9	44.3	61.8	79.2	7,259	20.6
40-44	8.5	29.4	46.8	62.3	80.1	6,428	20.4
45-49	12.3	33.6	51.2	66.2	81.0	5,858	19.9
20-49	6.5	26.9	46.6	na	na	34,981	a
25-49	6.8	26.5	44.8	62.4	81.2	31,664	20.6
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN							
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	29	a
20-24	0.0	6.0	30.4	na	na	329	a
25-29	0.0	3.1	12.7	32.2	68.4	1,016	23.6
30-34	0.0	3.1	9.6	23.5	52.9	1,593	24.7
35-39	0.0	3.8	11.4	26.4	50.6	1,837	24.9
40-44	0.0	4.6	11.6	24.7	52.4	1,860	24.7
45-49	0.0	5.9	13.4	27.8	50.2	1,824	25.0
50-54	0.0	8.1	18.7	33.7	57.3	1,521	24.2
20-49	0.0	4.3	12.4	na	na	8,459	a
25-49	0.0	4.2	11.7	26.5	53.6	8,130	24.6
20-54	0.0	4.9	13.4	na	na	9,980	a
25-54	0.0	4.8	12.8	27.6	54.2	9,651	24.6

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with their first spouse or partner.
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women or men began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.4 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, median age at first marriage among ever-married women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first marriage among currently married men age 25-54, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Women age		Ever-married women age		Married men age
	20-49	25-49	20-49	25-49	25-54
Residence					
Urban	a	21.9	a	22.8	a
Rural	19.8	19.7	19.6	20.9	23.7
Education					
No education	17.7	17.6	17.5	18.2	21.4
Some primary	17.8	17.8	17.9	19.3	21.9
Completed primary	18.6	18.6	18.7	19.8	23.3
Some secondary	19.6	19.8	19.6	20.8	24.0
Completed secondary	a	22.6	a	23.5	a
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	19.5	19.5	19.3	20.6	23.5
Second	19.8	19.7	19.6	20.9	23.7
Middle	a	20.3	a	21.4	24.2
Fourth	a	21.1	a	22.1	24.9
Highest	a	23.1	a	23.8	a
Total	a	20.8	a	21.8	24.6

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents began living with their spouse/partners for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had		Median age at first
Current age	15	18	20	22	25	intercourse	Number	intercourse
				WOMEN				
15-19	10.4	na	na	na	na	0.5	700	a
20-24	3.9	30.2	62.6	na	na	0.1	3,317	19.3
25-29	2.8	20.1	40.2	61.6	84.6	0.1	5,531	20.8
30-34	4.7	22.6	39.4	56.6	76.5	0.0	6,588	21.2
35-39	5.6	25.5	43.9	60.5	77.1	0.0	7,259	20.7
40-44	8.1	28.6	45.7	60.5	76.7	0.0	6,428	20.5
45-49	11.3	32.5	49.5	63.9	77.8	0.0	5,858	20.1
20-49	6.2	26.3	45.5	na	na	0.0	34,981	a
25-49	6.5	25.9	43.7	60.5	78.4	0.0	31,664	20.7
15-24	5.0	na	na	na	na	0.2	4,017	a
				CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN				
15-19	(5.0)	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	29	a
20-24	0.8	13.3	37.9	na	na	0.0	329	a
25-29	0.5	6.4	18.4	38.2	69.8	0.0	1,016	23.2
30-34	0.4	6.7	15.4	29.6	55.8	0.0	1,593	24.3
35-39	0.3	6.5	15.9	31.4	53.7	0.0	1,837	24.5
40-44	0.2	6.9	16.0	30.0	54.0	0.0	1,860	24.4
45-49	0.4	7.9	16.8	31.5	51.5	0.0	1,824	24.8
50-54	0.6	10.2	22.1	37.0	59.0	0.0	1,521	23.8
20-49	0.4	7.2	17.2	na	na	0.0	8,459	a
25-49	0.3	6.9	16.3	31.6	55.7	0.0	8,130	24.3
15-24	1.1	na	na	na	na	0.0	358	a
20-54	0.4	7.7	17.9	na	na	0.0	9,980	a
25-54	0.4	7.5	17.2	32.5	56.2	0.0	9,651	24.2

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6 Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, median age at first sexual intercourse among ever-married women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among currently married men age 25-54, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Women age		Ever-married women age		Currently married men age
	20-49	25-49	20-49	25-49	25-54
Residence					
Urban	a	22.1	a	22.8	a
Rural	19.9	19.8	19.7	20.8	23.3
Education					
No education	17.7	17.7	17.6	18.1	20.7
Some primary	18.0	17.9	18.0	19.2	21.7
Completed primary	18.7	18.7	18.8	19.8	23.0
Some secondary	19.7	19.9	19.6	20.7	23.5
Completed secondary	a	22.8	a	23.4	a
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	19.6	19.6	19.4	20.4	22.8
Second	20.0	19.9	19.7	20.8	23.4
Middle	a	20.5	a	21.4	23.9
Fourth	a	21.2	a	22.1	24.7
Highest	a	23.3	a	23.8	a
Total	a	20.9	a	21.8	24.2

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
Age							
15-19	7.6	2.3	0.8	0.2	89.1	100.0	7,501
20-24	39.9	10.1	3.2	0.1	46.7	100.0	6,716
25-29	68.5	14.1	4.6	0.1	12.6	100.0	6,643
30-34	77.4	13.6	5.3	0.2	3.5	100.0	7,154
35-39	77.7	13.5	6.5	0.2	2.1	100.0	7,865
40-44	74.7	14.2	8.7	0.1	2.3	100.0	7,093
45-49	64.3	20.2	13.2	0.3	2.1	100.0	6,655
Marital status							
Never married	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.2	98.0	100.0	11,582
Married or living together	81.2	16.4	2.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	35,681
Divorced/separated/ widowed	0.9	10.7	87.4	0.5	0.6	100.0	2,365
Marital duration[2]							
0-4 years	79.7	18.4	1.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	5,535
5-9 years	83.4	14.7	1.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,189
10-14 years	85.3	13.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	5,573
15-19 years	85.2	12.9	1.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,480
20-24 years	81.2	16.1	2.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,693
25+ years	71.8	23.7	4.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,611
Married more than once	79.5	17.4	2.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,600
Residence							
Urban	56.0	11.0	6.0	0.2	26.8	100.0	25,543
Rural	61.2	13.9	5.9	0.2	18.8	100.0	24,084
Education							
No education	48.8	24.6	17.0	0.8	8.8	100.0	823
Some primary	63.2	19.4	11.9	0.3	5.2	100.0	3,968
Completed primary	72.4	17.0	6.9	0.1	3.6	100.0	9,595
Some secondary	51.7	9.8	4.6	0.2	33.6	100.0	14,925
Completed secondary	61.8	11.4	5.4	0.1	21.4	100.0	12,575
More than secondary	47.7	8.5	4.1	0.2	39.5	100.0	7,741
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	57.3	15.3	8.7	0.2	18.6	100.0	8,464
Second	59.4	13.8	6.1	0.2	20.5	100.0	9,507
Middle	59.6	13.2	5.2	0.2	21.9	100.0	10,089
Fourth	59.8	11.2	5.6	0.1	23.2	100.0	10,583
Highest	56.4	9.5	4.9	0.2	29.1	100.0	10,984
Total	58.5	12.4	6.0	0.2	22.9	100.0	49,627

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes women who are not currently married

Table 4.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Currently married men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Total	Number of men
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing		
Age						
15-19	(88.5)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
20-24	84.6	14.2	1.0	0.2	100.0	329
25-29	84.9	14.3	0.4	0.3	100.0	1,016
30-34	85.1	13.4	1.1	0.4	100.0	1,593
35-39	86.0	12.2	1.4	0.4	100.0	1,837
40-44	84.2	13.3	2.1	0.4	100.0	1,860
45-49	79.9	18.3	1.1	0.7	100.0	1,824
50-54	70.1	22.9	6.4	0.6	100.0	1,521
Marital duration[2]						
0-4 years	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
5-9 years	88.8	10.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	101
10-14 years	85.2	12.1	1.3	1.4	100.0	116
15-19 years	81.3	16.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	197
20-24 years	79.6	16.1	4.4	0.0	100.0	181
25+ years	71.6	24.9	2.6	0.8	100.0	321
Married more than once	82.1	15.4	2.1	0.5	100.0	9,070
Residence						
Urban	83.0	14.7	1.8	0.6	100.0	4,901
Rural	80.8	16.5	2.4	0.3	100.0	5,108
Education						
No education	60.9	27.7	11.3	0.0	100.0	186
Some primary	72.7	22.3	4.4	0.5	100.0	1,205
Completed primary	81.2	15.9	2.4	0.5	100.0	2,206
Some secondary	82.6	15.6	1.5	0.3	100.0	2,154
Completed secondary	84.9	13.6	1.1	0.3	100.0	2,978
More than secondary	86.2	11.7	1.2	0.9	100.0	1,279
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	76.2	19.8	3.4	0.6	100.0	1,757
Second	80.5	16.8	2.5	0.3	100.0	2,002
Middle	81.8	15.9	2.1	0.3	100.0	2,094
Fourth	83.3	14.7	1.5	0.5	100.0	2,058
Highest	86.5	11.6	1.3	0.7	100.0	2,097
Total	81.9	15.6	2.1	0.5	100.0	10,009

Note: An asterisk indicates the figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

FERTILITY 5

Key Findings

- ***Total fertility rate*:** The total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey is 2.4 children per woman (2.3 in urban areas and 2.6 in rural areas).
- ***Fertility patterns*:** Fertility declines with increasing education and household wealth.
- ***Birth intervals*:** The median birth interval is 65 months. There is almost no difference in the median birth interval by urban-rural residence.
- ***Age at first birth:*** The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 22.4 years.
- ***Teenage pregnancy*:** 7% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing: 5% are already mothers and 2% are pregnant with their first child.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals (of less than 24 months) are associated with harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is linked to an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Indonesia and some of its proximate determinants. It presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (due to postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, and teenage childbearing.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate
The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed birth histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15-49

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Indonesia is 2.4 children per woman. The TFR among women in rural areas is slightly higher than the rate among women in urban areas (2.6 and 2.3 children, respectively) (**Table 5.1** and **Figure 5.1**).

Trends: The TFR remained stationary at 2.6 births per woman between the 2007 IDHS and the 2012 IDHS. The TFR declined to 2.4 children in the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 5.2**).

Figure 5.1 **Fertility by residence**

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey

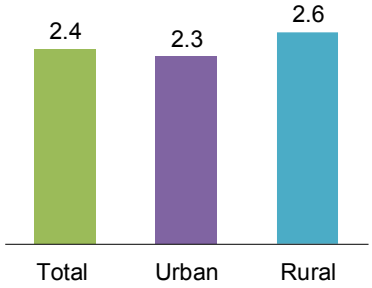
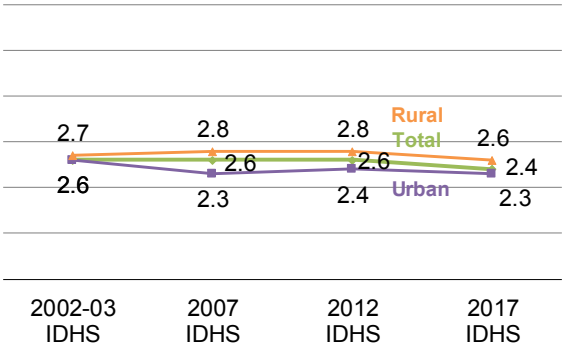


Figure 5.2 **Trends in fertility by residence**

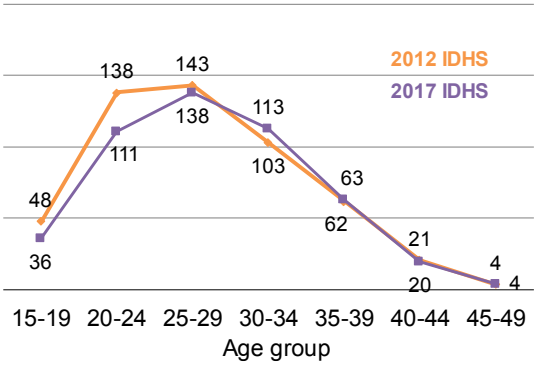
Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) from the 2012 and 2017 IDHS surveys are shown in **Figure 5.3**. In both surveys, fertility peaks at age 25-29, with the rate slightly lower in 2017 than in 2012 (138 births versus 143 births). The ASFRs among women under age 25 are also lower in 2017 than 2012, with a particularly marked decline at age 20-24, from 138 to 111 births per 1,000 women. On the other hand, the ASFR for age 30-34 increased from 103 births in the 2012 IDHS to 113 births per 1,000 women in the 2017 IDHS.

Figure 5.3 **Age-specific fertility**

Births per 1,000 women



Patterns by background characteristics

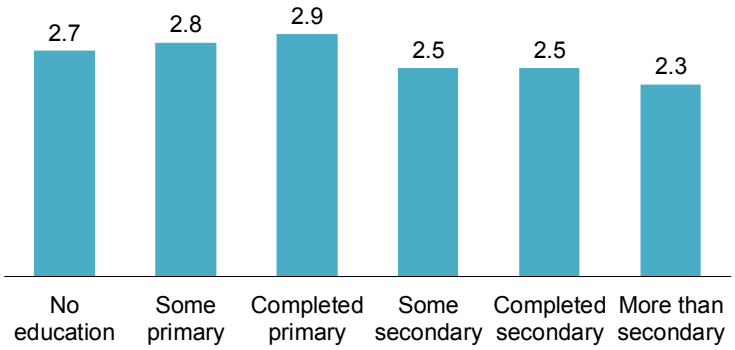
The fertility rate peaks in the 25-29 age group in both rural and urban areas at 138 births per woman. The ASFR patterns at age 25 and older in urban and rural areas are similar, indicating the urban–rural difference in in the TFR is mainly due to differences in fertility among women under 25 years (**Table 5.1**).

- The TFR generally declines with increasing education and household wealth. For example, women who completed primary school are having 2.9 children, while women with more than secondary education are having 2.3 children (**Table 5.2** and **Figure 5.4**). Women in the lowest wealth quintile are having 2.9 children, while women in the highest wealth quintile are having 2.1 children (**Table 5.2** and **Figure 5.5**).

Appendix Table A.5.1 shows the TFR by province.

Figure 5.4 Fertility by education

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



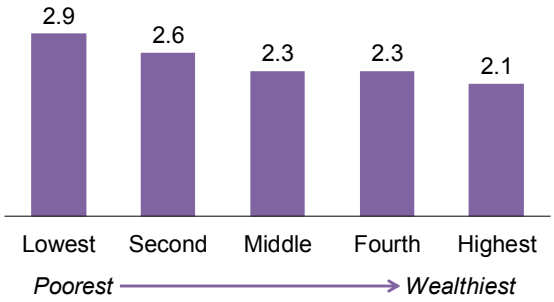
5.2 Children Ever Born and Living

The 2017 IDHS also collected information on the number of children ever born to women age 15-49 and those still surviving by the time of the survey. On average, women age 15-49 have given birth to 1.7 children, of whom 1.6 survived to the time of the survey.

The number of children ever born increases with age. The majority of women under age 20 have no children, while women are in their 30s have 2 children. Women age 45-49 have an average of just under 3 children (**Table 5.4**).

Figure 5.5 Fertility by household wealth

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



5.3 Birth Intervals

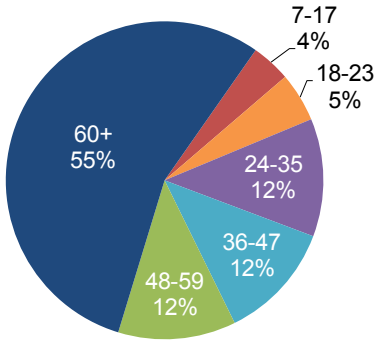
Median birth interval
Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.
Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

Birth intervals are associated with morbidity and mortality risks. The risk is higher if the birth interval is less than 24 month. Longer birth intervals are beneficial to the newborns as well as to the mother.

The 2017 IDHS shows that the median birth interval in Indonesia is 64.6 months. This means that half of non-first births occur more than 5 years after the preceding birth. While the average birth interval is relatively long, 12% of births occurred between 24 and 35 months after the preceding birth, and 9% occurred less than 24 months after the preceding birth (**Table 5.5** and **Figure 5.6**).

Figure 5.6 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months preceding birth



Trends: The median birth interval has increased steadily in the last decade, from 54.6 months in the 2007 IDHS to 60.2 months in the 2012 IDHS, and to 64.6 months in the 2017 IDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Births intervals increase with the mother's age, from 47.5 months among women age 20-29 to 70 months among women age 30-39.
- The median birth interval in urban areas is slightly longer than the interval in rural areas (66 versus 63 months).
- The median birth interval among women in the lowest wealth quintile is 56 months compared to 68 months or more among women in the second and higher quintiles. (**Table 5.5**).

Appendix Table A.5.2 shows birth intervals by province.

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhea

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the birth of a child and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

Postpartum insusceptibility

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy either because she is postpartum amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

Sample: Women age 15-49

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhea

Calculated as the number of months after childbirth by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey.

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Calculated as the number of months after childbirth by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy by either postpartum amenorrhea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women who gave birth in the 3 years before the survey

During postpartum amenorrhea period, the risk of pregnancy is reduced. The duration of postpartum amenorrhea is determined by the length and intensity of breastfeeding. Postpartum protection from conception can be prolonged by delaying the resumption of sexual intercourse (postpartum abstinence).

Among births in the three years preceding the survey, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhea is 3.0 months, while the median duration of postpartum abstinence is 2.8 months. Overall, women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth for a median duration of 4.2 months (**Table 5.6**).

Trends: The median duration of postpartum amenorrhea s increased from 2.4 months in the 2012 IDHS to 3.0 months in the 2017 IDHS. The median duration of postpartum abstinence also increased from 2.4 months to 2.8 months. Overall, the median duration of insusceptibility increased from 3.8 months in the 2012 IDHS to 4.2 months in the 2017 IDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women below age 30 have only a slightly shorter duration of postpartum insusceptibility than women age 30 and older (3.9 and 4.6 months, respectively).
- Women living in urban areas also have only a slightly shorter duration of postpartum insusceptibility than rural women (3.8 months and 4.6 months, respectively).
- The duration of postpartum insusceptibility generally decreases with increasing education and wealth. For example, postpartum insusceptibility among women in the lowest quintile is 5.6 months compared with 3.8 months among women in the highest quintile (**Table 5.7**).

Appendix Table A.5.3 shows the median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility by province.

Menopause
Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhea and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, or if they report being menopausal, or have never menstruated.
Sample: Women age 30-49

Women who reach menopause are no longer able to become pregnant. The percentage of menopausal women increases with age, from 10% among women age 30-34 to 43% among women age 48-49 (**Table 5.8**).

5.5 Age at First Birth

Median age at first birth
Age by which half of women have had their first child.
Sample: Women age 20-49 and 25-49

The age at which childbearing commences is an important determinant of the overall level of fertility as well as the health and well-being of the mother and child. The earlier a woman begins childbearing, the longer she is exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Also, having children at too young an age can have negative repercussions for the mother's and child's health.

The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 is 22.4 years (**Table 5.9)**. This figure is almost the same as that in the 2012 IDHS (22 years).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 25-49 in urban areas have their first birth, on average, 2 years later than women in rural areas (23.5 years versus 21.4 years) (**Table 5.10** and **Figure 5.7**).

Figure 5.7 Median age at first birth by residence

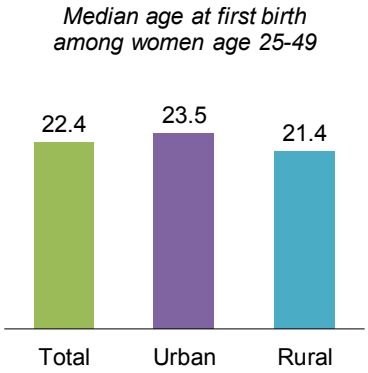
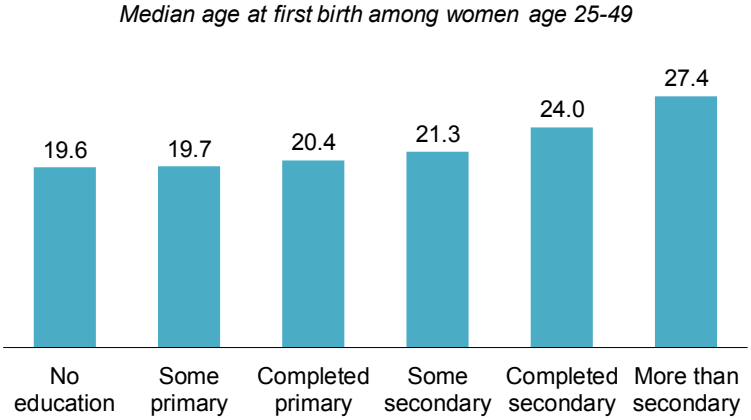


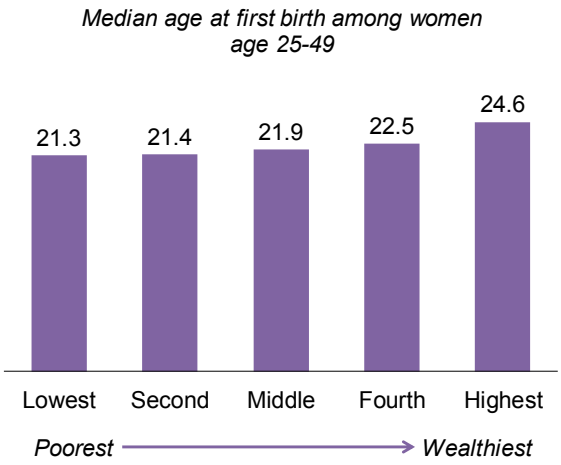
Figure 5.8 Median age at first birth by education



- The median age at first birth increases with education and household wealth. For example, The median age at first birth increases from 21.3 years among women in the lowest quintile to 24.6 years among women in the highest quintile (**Figures 5.8** and **5.9**).

Appendix Table A.5.4 shows the median age at first birth by province.

Figure 5.9 Median age at first birth by household wealth



5.6 TEENAGE CHILDBEARING

Teenage childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child.

Sample: Women age 15-19

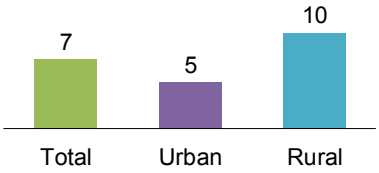
Teenage pregnancy is a major health concern because of its association with higher morbidity and mortality for both the mother and the child. Childbearing during adolescence is known to have adverse social consequences, particularly regarding educational attainment, as women who become mothers in their teens are more likely to drop out of school.

The 2017 IDHS finding shows that in Indonesia, 7% of women age 15-19 have begun childbearing: 5% have given birth and 2% are pregnant with their first child (**Table 5.11**).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15-19 who have given birth or are pregnant with their first child declined from 10% in the 2012 IDHS to 7% in the 2017 IDHS.

Figure 5.10 **Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by residence**

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing

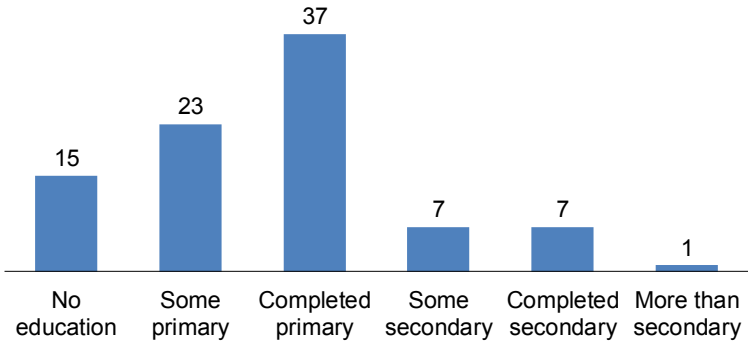


Patterns by background characteristics

- Teenagers in rural areas are two times more likely to have begun childbearing than their urban peers: 10% and 5%, respectively (**Figure 5.10**).
- The rates of teenage pregnancy are highest among the comparatively small number of teens who have completed the primary level or less (15%-37%) (**Figure 5.11**).

Figure 5.11 **Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by education**

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing

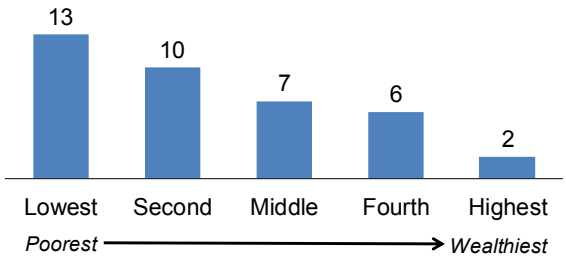


- Teenage childbearing is least common in the wealthiest households: 2% of women in the highest wealth quintile have begun childbearing, as compared with 13% of women in the lowest quintile (**Figure 5.12**).

Appendix Table A.5.5 shows teenage pregnancy and motherhood by province.

Figure 5.12 **Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by household wealth**

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

- **Table 5.1 Current fertility**
- **Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics**
- **Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates**
- **Table 5.3.2 Trends in current fertility rates**
- **Table 5.4 Children ever born and living**
- **Table 5.5 Birth intervals**
- **Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence and insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility**
- **Table 5.8 Menopause**
- **Table 5.9 Age at first birth**
- **Table 5.10 Median age at first birth**
- **Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood**

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, by residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Residence		
Age group	Urban	Rural	Total
<15	0	0	0
15-19	24	51	36
20-24	98	126	111
25-29	138	138	138
30-34	116	109	113
35-39	63	63	63
40-44	19	20	20
45-49	2	6	4
TFR (15-49)	2.3	2.6	2.4
GFR	75	85	80
CBR	17.7	18.5	18.1

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.
TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	2.3	3.7	2.6
Rural	2.6	4.1	3.0
Education			
No education	2.7	2.1	3.5
Some primary	2.8	2.5	3.4
Completed primary	2.9	3.2	2.9
Some secondary	2.5	3.7	2.8
Completed secondary	2.5	5.0	2.5
More than secondary	2.3	4.2	2.2
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.9	3.8	3.5
Second	2.6	4.1	3.0
Middle	2.3	3.8	2.7
Fourth	2.3	4.2	2.6
Highest	2.1	3.5	2.5
Total	2.4	3.9	2.8

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, according to age group, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Number of years preceding survey			
Age group	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
<15	0	0	2	3
15-19	40	48	50	61
20-24	117	126	128	141
25-29	136	137	135	141
30-34	110	105	110	121
35-39	63	61	65	
40-44	18	[23]		
45-49	[5]			

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview.

Table 5.3.2 Trends in current fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFRs) among women age 15-49 for the three-year period preceding the survey, IDHS surveys, Indonesia DHS 1991-2017

Mother's age at birth	1991 IDHS	1994 IDHS	1997 IDHS	2002-2003[1] IDHS	2007 IDHS	2012 IDHS	2017 IDHS
15-19	67	61	62	51	51	48	36
20-24	162	147	143	131	135	138	111
25-29	157	150	149	143	134	143	138
30-34	117	109	108	99	108	103	113
35-39	73	68	66	66	65	62	63
40-44	23	31	24	19	19	21	20
45-49	7	4	6	4	6	4	4
TFR 15-49	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Age-specific rates are per 1,000 women.
[1] The 2002-2003 IDHS did not include Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua provinces. The 1991 IDHS, 1994 IDHS, and 1997 IDHS included East Timor.
Source: CBS et al., 1992; CBS et al., 1994; CBS et al., 1998; CBS et al., 2003; CBS et al., 2008; CBS et al., 2013

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born and mean number of living children, according to age group, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Number of children ever born														
Age	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
ALL WOMEN															
15-19	95.0	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,501	0.05	0.05
20-24	59.1	33.3	6.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,716	0.49	0.48
25-29	21.5	44.3	27.5	5.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,643	1.21	1.17
30-34	8.4	24.3	44.3	16.6	4.7	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,154	1.91	1.83
35-39	5.5	13.2	41.5	25.4	9.1	3.4	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,865	2.38	2.27
40-44	5.7	10.6	32.7	26.8	13.6	5.9	2.3	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	7,093	2.73	2.56
45-49	5.8	9.7	29.3	26.1	14.3	7.0	3.7	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	6,655	2.93	2.68
Total	28.9	19.6	26.2	14.5	6.2	2.5	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	49,627	1.67	1.58
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	51.3	46.3	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	700	0.51	0.49
20-24	21.7	63.7	13.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,317	0.95	0.92
25-29	9.6	50.6	32.0	6.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,531	1.40	1.35
30-34	4.9	24.2	46.6	17.6	5.0	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,588	2.00	1.92
35-39	3.2	12.2	43.1	26.4	9.6	3.5	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,259	2.47	2.35
40-44	3.1	10.3	33.6	27.9	14.1	6.1	2.4	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	6,428	2.82	2.65
45-49	3.5	9.3	30.4	27.0	14.7	7.2	3.8	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	5,858	3.00	2.75
Total	7.2	25.0	34.6	19.1	8.1	3.2	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	35,681	2.19	2.07

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's age									
15-19	(5.8)	(18.6)	(64.3)	(3.6)	(7.8)	(0.0)	100.0	19	(31.1)
20-29	6.5	8.5	18.3	17.4	15.6	33.7	100.0	2,725	47.5
30-39	2.9	4.5	10.5	10.8	11.6	59.8	100.0	6,738	70.0
40-49	2.1	3.1	7.2	7.8	9.1	70.7	100.0	1,548	
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	3.6	4.7	12.0	11.7	12.0	56.0	100.0	5,764	65.7
Female	3.7	5.9	12.2	12.3	12.4	53.4	100.0	5,267	63.4
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	3.1	5.0	11.7	11.8	12.2	56.1	100.0	10,522	65.9
Dead	15.6	11.6	19.2	14.8	12.6	26.1	100.0	509	37.9
Birth order									
2-3	3.3	4.7	11.0	11.6	11.9	57.6	100.0	8,812	67.5
4-6	4.5	6.7	14.5	13.9	14.2	46.3	100.0	1,976	56.8
7+	11.7	16.4	30.1	11.5	9.3	21.0	100.0	243	31.8
Residence									
Urban	3.7	5.4	12.7	12.4	12.5	53.4	100.0	5,313	63.1
Rural	3.7	5.2	11.5	11.6	11.9	56.0	100.0	5,718	65.9
Mother's education									
No education	8.9	10.9	17.6	16.8	8.2	37.6	100.0	175	44.0
Some primary	4.8	4.8	14.1	9.4	10.7	56.2	100.0	978	67.5
Completed primary	2.5	3.8	9.0	8.7	10.1	65.9	100.0	2,448	
Some secondary	3.0	4.8	10.2	10.5	11.4	60.1	100.0	3,071	
Completed secondary	3.6	5.8	12.7	13.2	14.2	50.5	100.0	2,898	60.4
Higher than secondary	6.0	7.7	17.7	19.4	15.0	34.2	100.0	1,461	47.5
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.8	7.5	15.9	12.7	12.2	45.8	100.0	2,422	55.7
Second	3.3	4.2	11.1	11.3	12.2	58.0	100.0	2,192	68.4
Middle	3.1	3.7	9.5	11.2	12.9	59.6	100.0	2,130	68.7
Fourth	2.9	5.2	10.5	11.2	10.7	59.5	100.0	2,189	70.0
Highest	3.0	5.7	12.9	13.4	13.2	51.8	100.0	2,098	61.3
Total	3.7	5.3	12.1	12.0	12.2	54.8	100.0	11,031	64.6

Notes: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
- Omitted because more than 50% of women had a birth interval of more than 70 months.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the 3 years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Indonesia DHS 2017

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Total	Number of births
	Amenorrheic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]		
< 2	92.8	93.9	97.8	0.0	394
2-3	42.9	39.2	58.2	0.0	605
4-5	27.0	19.9	37.5	0.0	591
6-7	22.2	13.6	31.7	0.0	520
8-9	21.4	10.5	29.1	0.0	592
10-11	21.2	6.2	25.5	0.0	560
12-13	19.9	6.9	25.1	0.0	538
14-15	17.7	4.6	20.8	0.0	680
16-17	15.2	7.4	20.5	0.0	586
18-19	15.1	7.1	19.2	0.0	530
20-21	11.7	5.1	15.3	0.0	553
22-23	11.7	3.4	14.1	0.0	561
24-25	10.7	4.6	13.9	0.0	556
26-27	11.9	3.6	15.2	0.0	659
28-29	11.1	5.0	15.1	0.0	544
30-31	12.2	4.2	14.9	0.0	517
32-33	9.1	3.9	11.4	0.0	513
34-35	9.6	3.4	12.1	0.0	539
Total	20.3	12.2	25.5	0.0	10,037
Median	3.0	2.8	4.2	0.5	na
Mean	8.7	5.8	10.5	1.0	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15-29	2.8	2.9	3.9
30-49	3.4	2.8	4.6
Residence			
Urban	2.8	2.6	3.8
Rural	3.2	3.0	4.6
Education			
No education	*	*	(6.5)
Some primary	4.2	(3.0)	5.8
Completed primary	2.8	2.7	4.3
Some secondary	2.7	2.7	3.8
Completed secondary	3.2	3.2	4.3
More than secondary	3.3	2.7	3.9
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.2	2.9	5.6
Second	3.0	2.9	4.5
Middle	2.6	2.7	3.5
Fourth	2.9	2.8	4.0
Highest	3.0	2.8	3.8
Total	3.0	2.8	4.2

Notes: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status). An asterisk indicates the figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table 5.8 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, according to age, Indonesia DHS 2017

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
30-34	9.7	7,154
35-39	11.0	7,865
40-41	12.7	2,872
42-43	14.2	2,743
44-45	17.1	2,912
46-47	26.7	2,668
48-49	43.1	2,554
Total	16.1	28,767

[1] Percentage of women who 1) are not pregnant, and 2) have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrheic, and 3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: a) their last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months preceding the survey, or b) they declared that they are in menopause or had a hysterectomy, or c) they have never menstruated.

Table 5.9 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by specific exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
Current age	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	0.2	na	na	na	na	95.0	7,501	a
20-24	0.3	6.9	21.2	na	na	59.1	6,716	a
25-29	0.8	7.0	22.3	41.7	65.5	21.5	6,643	22.9
30-34	1.2	10.6	25.5	43.4	66.1	8.4	7,154	22.8
35-39	1.8	12.6	28.8	48.4	68.9	5.5	7,865	22.2
40-44	3.2	15.3	32.2	49.2	70.0	5.7	7,093	22.1
45-49	4.7	18.2	34.4	51.6	70.6	5.8	6,655	21.8
20-49	2.0	11.8	27.5	na	na	17.2	42,126	a
25-49	2.3	12.8	28.6	46.9	68.2	9.2	35,410	22.4

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.10 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Women age 25-49
Residence	
Urban	23.5
Rural	21.4
Education	
No education	19.6
Some primary	19.7
Completed primary	20.4
Some secondary	21.3
Completed secondary	24.0
Wealth quintile	
Lowest	21.3
Second	21.4
Middle	21.9
Fourth	22.5
Highest	24.6
Total	22.4

Table 5.11 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who: Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
Age				
15-17	1.7	0.9	2.6	4,864
15	0.2	0.4	0.6	1,544
16	1.1	0.9	2.0	1,573
17	3.5	1.3	4.8	1,747
18	9.0	4.5	13.5	1,351
19	13.4	4.0	17.4	1,286
Residence				
Urban	3.6	1.1	4.7	4,009
Rural	6.6	3.1	9.8	3,492
Education				
No education	(9.0)	(5.8)	(14.8)	22
Some primary	18.1	5.2	23.2	123
Completed primary	26.6	10.0	36.6	318
Some secondary	4.2	1.6	5.8	5,107
Completed secondary	3.8	2.8	6.6	1,227
More than secondary	0.6	0.3	0.9	704
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	9.3	3.2	12.5	1,357
Second	6.7	3.3	9.9	1,518
Middle	5.3	1.5	6.8	1,524
Fourth	3.1	2.4	5.5	1,475
Highest	1.3	0.2	1.5	1,626
Total	5.0	2.1	7.1	7,501

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

FERTILITY PREFERENCES 6

Key Findings

- ***Desire for another child***: 17% of currently married women age 15-49 want to have another child within 2 years, while 22% want to wait at least 2 years.
- ***Limiting childbearing:*** Overall, 53% of women do not want another child or are sterilized.
- ***Ideal family size:*** Currently married women age 15-49 report 2.7 children as their ideal family size, compared with 2.9 children among married men age 15-54.
- ***Unwanted births***: Of all births in the last 5 years and current pregnancies, 84% were wanted at the time of conception, 8% were mistimed, and 7% were unwanted.
- ***Wanted fertility:*** The total wanted fertility rate (2.1 children) is lower than the actual fertility rate (2.4 children).

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning program planners assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, ideal family size, whether the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women and men who are sterilized are assumed not to want any more children.

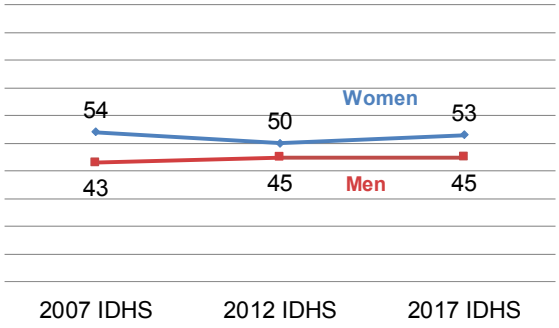
Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 and men age 15-54

Seventeen percent of currently married women age 15-49 and 18% of currently married men age 15-54 want to have another child within 2 years. Twenty-two percent of women and 23% of men want to wait at least 2 years before having another child. More than half (53%) of women and 46% of men want no more children (**Table 6.1** and **Figure 6.1**).

Trends: The proportion of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children (including women who are sterilized) has fluctuated, declining from 54% in the 2007 IDHS to 50% in the 2012 IDHS, and then increasing slightly to 53% in the 2017 IDHS. The proportion of currently married men age 15-54 who want no more children has slightly increased from 43% in the 2007 IDHS to 46% in the 2017 IDHS (**Table 6.1** and **Figure 6.1**).

Figure 6.1 **Trends in desire to limit childbearing**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who want no more children

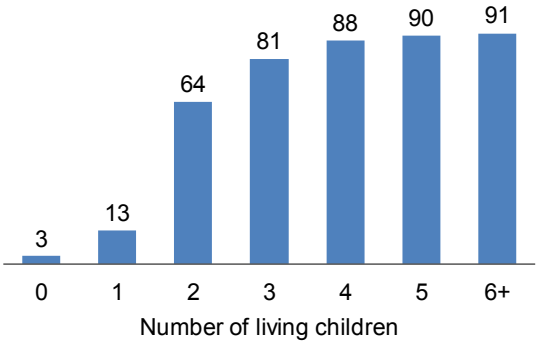


Patterns by background characteristics

- The more children a woman has, the more likely she wants no more children. Nine in 10 (91%) of currently married women age 15-49 with six or more children want no more children or are sterilized compared with 13% of women who have one child (**Figure 6.2**).
- The proportion of women and men who want to limit births in urban areas is slightly higher than in rural areas (**Table 6.2.1** and **Table 6.2.2**).
- The percentage wanting no more children declines with increasing education. This relationship is not surprising because of the concentration of younger women and men who are still in the family building stage at higher education levels.
- The relationship between wealth and the desire for no more children is positive for women. For men, there is a meaningful difference only between men in the lowest quintile and men in other quintiles (**Table 6.2.2**).

Figure 6.2 **Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children



Appendix Table A-6.1.1 and A-6.1.2 show the desire to limit childbearing for women and currently married men by province.

6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

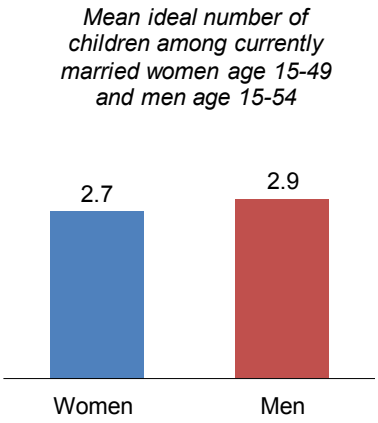
Respondents with no children were asked, "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" Respondents who had children were asked: "If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"

Sample: Women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54

The ideal family size among currently married women age 15-49 in Indonesia is 2.7 children, while currently married men age 15-54 prefer to have 2.9 children (**Table 6.3** and **Figure 6.3**).

Trends: The ideal family size in Indonesia declined from 2.8 children in the 2007 IDHS to 2.6 in the 2012 and 2017 IDHS. The ideal number of children for married men declined from 3.0 children in the 2007 IDHS to 2.8 children in the 2012 IDHS, and increased to 2.9 in the 2017 IDHS.

***Figure 6.3* Ideal family size**



Patterns by background characteristics

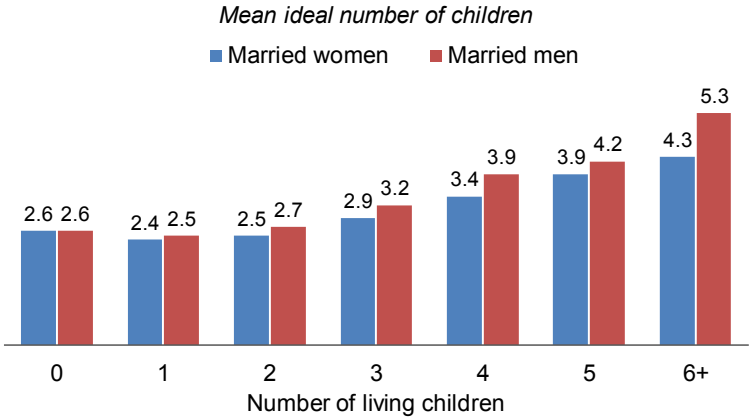
The more children respondents already have, the more children they consider ideal. For example, women who have no children or one child consider 2.4 children to be ideal, whereas women who have 6 or more children consider 4.3 children to be ideal (**Figure 6.4**).

Among women and men with one or more children, men generally consider a slightly higher number of children to be ideal than women (**Figure 6.4**).

For women and men, the mean ideal number declines with education through the completed secondary level but then rises slightly among those with more than secondary (**Table 6.4**).

Appendix Table A-6.2 shows the ideal family size by province.

***Figure 6.4* Ideal family size by number of living children**



6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of births/pregnancies

Women reported whether their births/pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

More than 8 in 10 births (including current pregnancies) (84%) were wanted at the time of conception, and 8% were wanted at a later date. Seven percent of births were not wanted at all (**Table 6.5** and **Figure 6.5**).

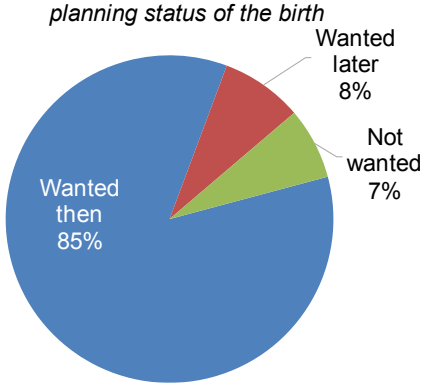
Trends: From the 2002-03 IDHS to the 2017 IDHS, the proportion of births wanted at the time of conception ranged between 80% to 86%, while the proportion of unwanted births remained relatively constant at 7%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The higher the birth order, the more likely the birth is reported as unwanted. Among births of the fourth order or higher, 26% are not wanted (**Table 6.5**).
- The likelihood that births are unwanted or mistimed increases with mother's age, 11% among women age under 20% to 41% among women age 45-49.

Figure 6.5 **Fertility planning status**

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies) by planning status of the birth



6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth fewer than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

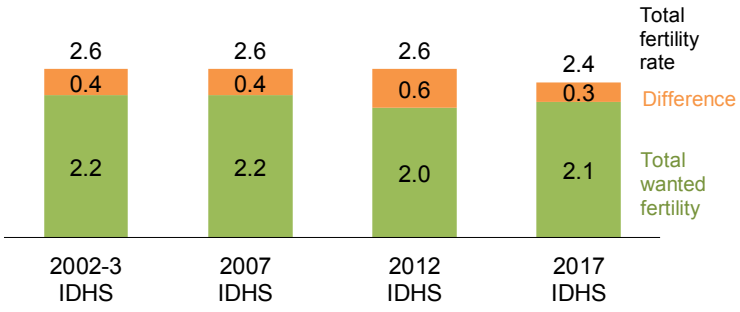
Sample: Women age 15-49

The total wanted fertility rate reflects the fertility rate that would theoretically occur if all unwanted births could be prevented. The total wanted fertility rate in Indonesia, 2.1 children, is lower than the total fertility rate of 2.4 children (**Table 6.6**).

Trends: The total wanted fertility rate in Indonesia has been essentially stable since the 2002-03 IDHS (**Figure 6.6**).

Figure 6.6 **Trends in wanted and actual fertility**

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



Patterns by background characteristics

- The total wanted fertility rate is consistently lower than the actual total fertility rate across all subgroups. (**Table 6.6**).

AppendixTable A-6.3 shows the wanted fertility rates by province.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children**
- **Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women**
- **Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Currently married men**
- **Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children**
- **Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children**

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Indonesia DHS 2017

Desire for children	Number of living children[1]							Total 15-49	Total 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN[5]									
Have another soon[2]	87.3	27.9	8.8	4.3	2.7	2.8	0.9	16.7	na
Have another later[3]	4.2	49.7	17.8	8.4	4.2	2.9	0.9	21.9	na
Have another, undecided when	1.8	5.5	3.3	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.4	3.2	na
Undecided	0.7	2.8	5.1	3.0	2.8	1.3	2.2	3.5	na
Want no more	2.2	12.7	61.4	73.0	76.4	78.8	78.7	49.3	na
Sterilized[4]	0.3	0.3	2.6	8.0	11.1	11.4	11.8	3.9	na
Declared infecund	3.4	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.6	3.6	1.1	na
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	2,048	9,355	13,284	6,844	2,587	901	661	35,681	na
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN[5]									
Have another soon[2]	82.7	29.7	11.5	6.7	5.9	7.2	2.1	19.9	18.0
Have another later[3]	6.6	48.1	25.1	14.8	10.8	9.1	3.2	26.7	22.9
Have another, undecided when	3.6	8.5	6.0	4.9	5.2	2.6	3.8	6.2	5.6
Undecided	2.0	3.2	8.8	8.8	9.5	6.4	7.0	6.8	6.2
Want no more	2.0	9.0	47.5	62.1	65.6	70.9	78.0	38.6	44.4
Sterilized[4]	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.2	2.0	2.5	3.3	0.9	1.1
Declared infecund	2.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.7
Missing	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	581	2,325	3,193	1,566	518	181	124	8,488	10,009

na=Not applicable
[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] Includes both female and male sterilization
[5] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	2.6	13.8	66.8	84.5	90.9	91.5	93.4	55.3
Rural	2.4	12.3	61.4	77.4	84.6	89.5	88.9	51.3
Education								
No education	9.3	40.0	62.0	74.3	80.0	85.2	73.1	62.4
Some primary	10.6	26.6	64.3	77.8	83.1	88.6	89.5	65.4
Completed primary	2.3	20.2	68.7	80.8	87.9	89.7	94.3	62.3
Some secondary	1.9	11.3	61.7	80.9	88.2	94.3	91.8	49.7
Completed secondary	1.6	9.8	65.2	83.9	90.1	88.5	95.0	48.9
More than secondary	1.3	7.5	56.9	79.9	92.0	93.5	*	41.1
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.8	13.8	54.3	67.3	79.4	89.2	86.3	48.9
Second	3.9	12.4	63.7	78.5	86.5	90.3	92.1	52.0
Middle	2.7	12.7	64.6	83.1	90.6	88.4	95.6	52.8
Fourth	0.8	13.3	65.3	84.7	93.2	90.7	95.9	53.8
Highest	2.6	13.0	68.7	87.3	91.3	94.2	93.5	58.0
Total	2.5	13.0	64.0	81.0	87.6	90.2	90.4	53.2

Notes: Women who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Number of living children [1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	5.2	11.3	54.3	71.7	76.3	77.3	83.0	47.0
Rural	1.6	13.2	50.6	64.9	69.3	78.5	80.1	44.0
Education								
No education	*	(32.1)	(55.1)	(76.2)	(56.5)	*	*	56.1
Some primary	3.8	16.7	56.6	73.3	79.1	86.7	86.9	55.9
Completed primary	3.6	16.9	58.3	68.1	77.9	81.8	76.7	51.0
Some secondary	5.5	11.6	50.4	64.2	66.6	78.0	80.6	41.6
Completed secondary	1.4	10.1	49.5	69.1	70.9	65.7	75.5	41.0
More than secondary	3.1	7.0	49.2	68.0	66.1	(72.4)	*	41.2
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	0.6	11.9	41.8	58.7	66.3	86.0	80.4	42.1
Second	4.5	13.7	53.9	66.6	79.8	74.0	80.2	45.8
Middle	5.7	12.7	55.3	72.2	64.9	75.4	(87.7)	45.9
Fourth	4.6	11.3	53.2	71.5	74.3	(77.2)	(75.5)	45.1
Highest	1.9	11.8	54.2	71.0	79.8	(69.4)	(80.7)	47.7
Total	3.4	12.3	52.5	68.5	72.6	78.1	81.0	45.4

Note: Men who have been sterilized or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for ever-married women, all women and currently married women and for currently married men, according to the number of living children, Indonesia DHS 2017

Ideal number of children	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
EVER-MARRIED WOMEN								
0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
1	5.1	4.5	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	2.5
2	51.8	61.0	59.3	35.9	28.1	19.4	15.1	50.8
3	19.3	20.3	18.4	29.7	13.3	16.5	12.1	20.6
4	12.1	7.5	11.1	16.1	30.0	14.2	16.7	12.7
5	3.4	1.7	2.3	4.6	6.2	16.1	4.9	3.3
6+	1.6	0.7	1.2	2.5	5.6	11.6	21.4	2.3
Non-numeric responses	6.1	4.1	5.3	9.5	15.1	21.1	28.5	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,296	10,172	13,938	7,210	2,740	985	706	38,045
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
Ever-married women	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.3	2.7
Number of ever-married women	2,155	9,755	13,202	6,522	2,325	777	505	35,241
All women	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.3	2.6
Number of women	12,934	9,777	13,207	6,522	2,326	777	505	46,048
Currently married women	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.3	2.7
Number of currently married women	1,922	9,005	12,588	6,203	2,205	715	477	33,115
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN[3]								
0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	2.0	0.2	0.4
1	4.6	3.1	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.7
2	56.0	58.1	52.2	27.6	18.5	15.7	7.6	44.6
3	18.7	21.2	21.4	33.6	10.8	13.2	9.7	22.3
4	11.3	7.9	13.9	17.4	33.8	15.8	17.7	14.5
5	3.8	3.5	3.3	5.9	8.9	20.2	8.2	4.9
6+	1.6	1.7	1.8	3.5	10.2	15.1	28.5	3.7
Non-numeric responses	3.7	4.0	5.8	11.0	16.3	17.6	28.2	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	627	2,484	3,685	1,973	727	302	211	10,009
Mean ideal number of children for:[2]								
Currently married men	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.9	4.2	5.3	2.9
Number of currently married men	603	2,385	3,470	1,757	608	249	151	9,224

[1] The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women.
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[3] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for ever-married women age 15-49, all women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Ever-married women		All women		Currently married men	
	Mean	Number of women[1]	Mean	Number of women[1]	Mean	Number of men[1]
Age						
15-19	2.4	720	2.3	6,969	2.8	28
20-24	2.5	3,340	2.5	6,426	2.7	319
25-29	2.6	5,510	2.6	6,332	2.8	985
30-34	2.7	6,525	2.7	6,761	2.8	1,512
35-39	2.7	7,088	2.7	7,239	2.9	1,714
40-44	2.8	6,246	2.7	6,386	2.9	1,697
45-49	2.8	5,812	2.8	5,935	3.0	1,650
50-54	na	na	na	na	3.1	1,318
Residence						
Urban	2.6	17,372	2.6	23,920	2.9	4,576
Rural	2.8	17,868	2.7	22,128	3.0	4,648
Education						
No education	3.2	605	3.1	666	3.5	157
Some primary	3.0	3,271	2.9	3,447	3.0	1,059
Completed primary	2.7	8,426	2.7	8,745	2.9	2,037
Some secondary	2.6	9,184	2.5	13,842	2.9	1,989
Completed secondary	2.6	9,320	2.5	11,919	2.8	2,777
More than secondary	2.7	4,435	2.6	7,428	3.0	1,204
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.9	6,116	2.8	7,558	3.3	1,575
Second	2.7	6,930	2.6	8,753	2.9	1,847
Middle	2.6	7,276	2.6	9,386	2.8	1,926
Fourth	2.6	7,562	2.6	9,931	2.8	1,919
Highest	2.6	7,356	2.5	10,420	2.8	1,956
Total	2.7	35,241	2.6	46,048	2.9	9,224

na = Not applicable
[1] Number of women/currently married men who gave a numeric response

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the 5 years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Indonesia DHS 2017

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth				Total	Number of births
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more	Missing		
Birth order						
1	94.8	4.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	6,627
2	86.2	10.7	2.7	0.4	100.0	6,482
3	74.7	10.0	15.1	0.2	100.0	3,414
4+	64.4	8.9	25.7	0.9	100.0	2,428
Mother's age at birth						
<20	88.5	9.1	2.1	0.3	100.0	1,542
20-24	89.3	8.7	1.5	0.6	100.0	4,307
25-29	88.2	8.4	3.0	0.3	100.0	5,151
30-34	82.7	8.5	8.3	0.5	100.0	4,575
35-39	75.2	6.4	17.9	0.5	100.0	2,602
40-44	63.4	3.5	32.2	0.9	100.0	693
45-49	59.0	5.5	35.5	0.0	100.0	81
Total	84.4	8.1	7.1	0.5	100.0	18,952

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rate	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	1.9	2.3
Rural	2.2	2.6
Education		
No education	2.4	2.7
Some primary	2.3	2.8
Completed primary	2.6	2.9
Some secondary	2.2	2.5
Completed secondary	2.1	2.5
More than secondary	2.0	2.3
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	2.5	2.9
Second	2.3	2.6
Middle	2.0	2.3
Fourth	2.0	2.3
Highest	1.8	2.1
Total	2.1	2.4

Notes: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

FAMILY PLANNING 7

Key Findings

- ***Contraceptive method use:*** 64% of currently married women age 15-49 use contraception; 57% rely on modern contraceptive methods, and 6% use traditional methods.
- ***Long-term contraceptive methods:*** Among contraceptive users, 13% use long-term methods, which include the IUD, the implant, and sterilization.
- ***Contraceptive discontinuation:*** In the 5 years preceding the survey, 29% of episodes of contraceptive use were discontinued within 12 months. The main reason for discontinuation was method-related health effects.
- ***Unmet need for family planning:*** 11% of currently married women age 15-49 have an unmet need for family planning.

Couples can use contraceptive methods for spacing or limiting the number of their children. This chapter provides information on the knowledge, use, and sources of contraceptive methods; informed choice of methods; and rates of and reasons for discontinuation. It also explores need and demand for family planning. In addition, information is provided about contacts of respondents who did not use contraceptive methods with family planning field workers.

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Information on knowledge and use of contraceptive methods is needed to measure the success of the Population, Family Planning and Family Development Program (known in Indonesia as the KKBPK Program, the Indonesian acronym). Information on knowledge of contraceptive methods in the 2017 IDHS was obtained by asking the survey respondents how couples can prevent pregnancy. If the respondent could not answer spontaneously, the interviewer read a description of each contraceptive method and asked whether the respondent had heard of the method. The information collected is about modern and traditional contraceptive methods. Modern contraceptive methods consist of female sterilization, male sterilization, intrauterine device (IUD), pill, implants, injectable, male condom, diaphragm, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and emergency contraception. Traditional contraceptive methods include rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods.

Knowledge of contraceptive methods is nearly universal in Indonesia. Almost all women, currently married women age 15-49, and currently married men age 15-54 have heard of at least one modern method. Currently married women know an average of eight modern contraceptive methods, and currently married men know six methods. Four percent of women and currently married women and 5% of currently married men have heard

of all modern methods. Pills and injectables are popular not only among women but also among men (**Table 7.1**).

Appendix Table A.7.1 presents knowledge of contraceptive methods by province.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of modern methods among currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 does not vary much by background characteristics.
- In general, knowledge of modern methods among women and men increases with levels of education and wealth. For example, 91% of women with no education have heard of at least one modern method compared with 100% of women with more than secondary education (**Table 7.2**).

7.1.1 Knowledge of fertile period

Knowledge of a woman's fertile period is essential for successful use of traditional methods such as rhythm and withdrawal. All women in the 2017 IDHS were asked about their knowledge of when a woman's fertile period occurs. Only 22% of women answered correctly, that it occurs in-between two menstrual periods. Correct knowledge of the fertile period among users of periodic abstinence or rhythm (46%) is higher than among non-users (22%) (**Table 7.3**).

Compared with women in other age groups, women age 25-29 are the most knowledgeable about when a women's fertile period occurs (**Table 7.4**).

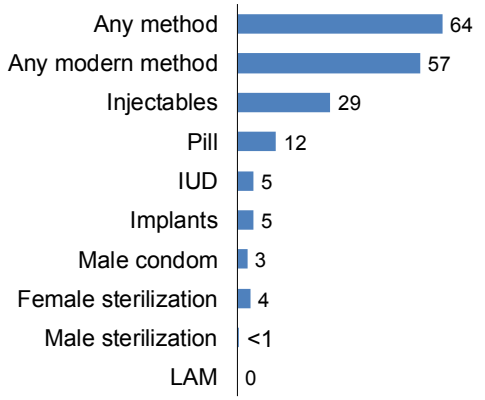
Contraceptive prevalence rate
Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method
Sample: All women age 15-49 and currently married women age 15-49.

Information on the current use of contraceptive methods by age is presented for all women and currently married women is presented in **Table 7.5** and for currently married men in **Table 7.6**. Differences in contraceptive use among married women by background characteristics are presented in **Table 7.7** and for currently married men in **Table 7.8**.Overall, 64% of married women use a contraceptive method; 57% use modern methods and 6% use traditional methods (**Table 7.5**).

The most commonly used method is injectables (29%), followed by the pill (12%). Implants and IUDs are each used by 5% of women. Fourteen percent of currently married women use the four long-term methods recommended by the KKBPK Program—implants, the IUD, and female and male sterilization (**Figure 7.1**).

Figure 7.1 **Contraceptive use**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 using a contraceptive method



Among married men, 8% use a contraceptive method; 3% use a modern method, and 4% use a traditional method. Further, 3% use the male condom, 3% use withdrawal, and less than 1% use male sterilization (**Table 7.6**).

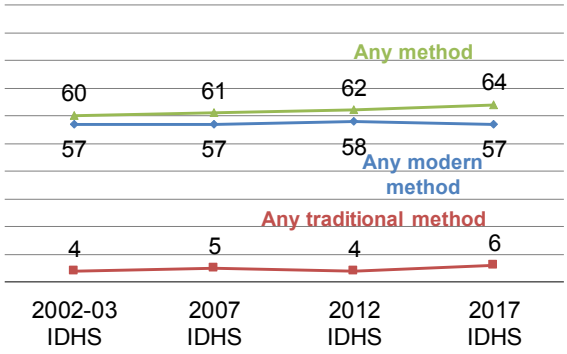
Modern methods

Include male and female sterilization, injectables, intrauterine device (IUD), the pill, implants, male condoms, diaphragm, lactational amenorrhea method, and emergency contraception

Trends: The use of modern methods among married women basically stays the same from the 2002-03 IDHS to the 2017 IDHS (57%-58%). Meanwhile, the use of traditional methods tends to increase from the 2002-03 IDHS to the 2017 IDHS (**Figure 7.2**).

Figure 7.2 **Trends in contraceptive use**

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method



Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of modern method use among married women increases with age, from 44% of women age 15-19 to 64% of women age 35-39. It declines to 61% for age 40-44 and 45% for age 45-49 (**Table 7.5**).
- Currently married women with three to four living children are more likely (66%) to use a modern method than married women with one to two living children (61%), and women with five or more living children (49%) (**Table 7.8**).
- Use of modern methods among married women is higher in rural (59%) than urban areas (55%) (**Figure 7.3**).

Figure 7.3 **Modern contraceptive use by residence**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49

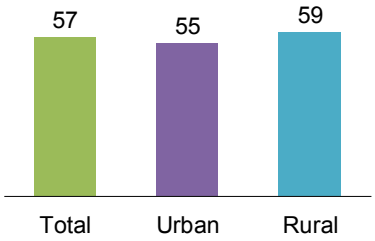
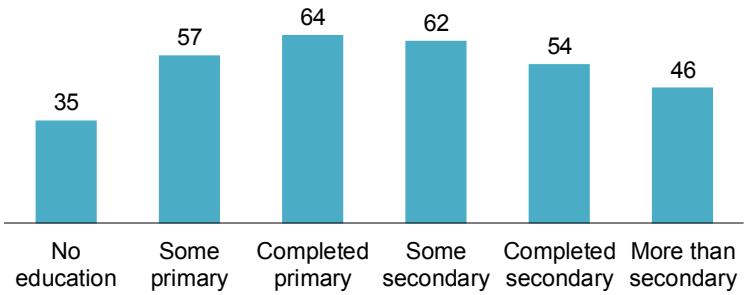


Figure 7.4 **Use of modern methods by education**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



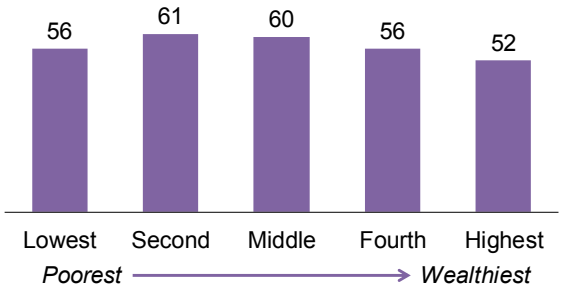
- The highest use of modern methods is among married women with completed primary education (64%). This number declines as the education level increases further (**Figure 7.4**). The use of modern methods by household wealth quintiles shows a similar pattern. Peak use of modern methods is among women in the second lowest quintile (61%), and use decreases as the wealth index increases (**Figure 7.5**).

Currently married nonmigrant women age 15-49 are more likely (64%) to use a contraceptive method than migrant women (52%). The same pattern is observed for the use of modern methods, with 58% usage among nonmigrant women versus 45% among migrant women (**Table 7.8**).

- The most popular modern method among non-migrant and migrant women is injectables (29% and 25%, respectively), followed by the pill (12% and 7%, respectively). The proportion of migrant women who use a traditional method (7%) is slightly higher than the proportion of nonmigrant women who use one (6%) (**Table 7.8**).

***Figure 7.5* Use of modern methods by household wealth**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49



7.1.2 Timing of sterilization

Female sterilization is one of four long-term methods of contraception recommended by the KKBPK Program. This method is mainly intended for high-risk women, that is, women older than age 35, women with more than three children, and women with certain medical conditions associated with pregnancy and delivery.

The 2017 IDHS asked women for their age when the procedure was performed. Because the survey includes all married women age 15-49, the experience of sterilized women age 50 and over is not included.

The median age at sterilization was age 35, consistent with the program's recommendation of age 26 or older (Affandi 2011). Four in ten (42%) women were sterilized at age 35-39 (**Table 7.9**).

Appendix Table A-7.2.1 shows the use of contraception among women by province and Table A-7.2.2 shows the use of contraception among currently married women by province.

7.2 Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods

Source of modern contraceptives

The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained the last time it was acquired

Sample: Women age 15-49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

Information on current sources of modern methods is important for program planners and implementers. The Indonesian family planning program encourages active private sector involvement.

Based on the Minister of Health's regulation (No. 9 in 2014 on Clinics), the classification of sources of contraceptive methods was changed. For example, village midwife was classified as a private source in the 2012 IDHS but became a public sector source in the 2017 IDHS. Pharmacy/drug store, on the other hand, was a private sector source in the 2012 IDHS but is classified as an other source in the 2017 IDHS.

Comparison of data on sources of family planning services in the 2012 IDHS and the 2017 IDHS should be made with caution.

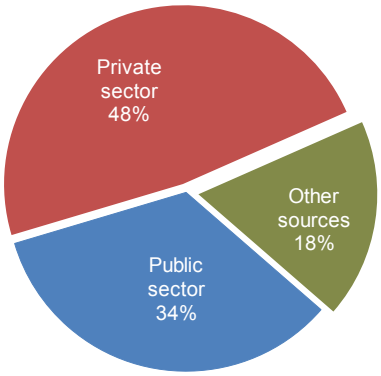
Almost half (48%) of women who currently use a modern method of contraception obtained it from the private sector, while 34% obtained their method from a public sector (**Table 7.10** and **Figure 7.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- **Implants and female sterilization:** The majority of implant and female sterilization users obtained their method from a public sector source (75% and 55%, respectively).
- **IUD and injectables:** The main source of IUDs and injectables is the private sector (52% and 69%, respectively).
- **Pill and male condom:** The majority of pill and condom users obtained their method from a private pharmacy/drug store (52% and 73%, respectively).

Figure 7.6 **Source of modern contraceptive methods**

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method



7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed at the time they started the current episode of method use about the method's side effects, about what to do if they experienced side effects, and about other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey

Less than half of current users of modern methods (44%) were informed of the side effects or problems associated with the method they used, and 34% were told what to do if they experienced side effects. Sixty-two percent of users were told of other methods that they could use. Less than one-third (29%) of all women currently using modern contraceptives were informed of side effects, what to do if they experienced them, and other options. This proportion is known as the Family Planning Method Information Index (**Table 7.11**).

7.3.1 Pill use compliance

The pill is one of the most widely used modern methods in Indonesia. This high demand emphasizes the importance program managers trying to find out whether it is used properly. The 2017 IDHS included a series of questions asked of pill users about pill type, availability in the house at the time of the survey, and the last time a pill was taken. Almost all (98%) of pill users can show the pill package. Overall, 94% of pill users use a combined pill and 4% use a single pill (progestin-only pill). The majority of pill users took their pills in order, and 84% had taken a pill fewer than 2 days preceding the survey (**Table 7.12**).

Appendix Table A-7.3 shows pill compliance by province.

7.3.2 Quality of use of injectables

In the 2017 IDHS, women who used injectables were asked whether they used the 1-month or 3-month injectable and how many weeks ago they received their last injection. The purpose of the questions is to examine the quality of use.

Almost all users (96%) of the 1-month injectable received an injection in the past 4 weeks, and 97% of users of the 3-month injectable had an injection in the past 3 months (**Table 7.13**).

Appendix Table A-7.4 shows the quality of injectables use by province.

7.3.3 Problems with current method of contraception

The majority of pill, IUD, injectables, and implants users stated that they did not have any health problems related to the method they use (92%, 88%, 82%, and 86%, respectively) (**Table 7.14**).

7.3.4 Payment for contraceptive methods and services

The KKBPK program is implemented by the government with the active involvement and participation of the community and private sectors. In the 2017 IDHS, self-reliance is measured by the proportion of users who pay for the contraceptive methods and services received. Current users were asked how much they paid for the method and any consultation they had.

One in 3 (34%) of all modern methods users obtained their method from a government service delivery point, and 21% paid for the method and services. Less than half (48%) of married women obtained their methods from a private source, and 59% of them paid by themselves for the method. In general, 84% of modern method users paid for the method and the services they received (**Table 7.15**).

The amount paid varies according to the method and source of the services. Female sterilization is the most expensive method, while the pill is the cheapest. The mean cost of family planning services in government facilities is lower than in private facilities (**Table 7.16**).

7.4 Discontinuation of Contraceptives

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months

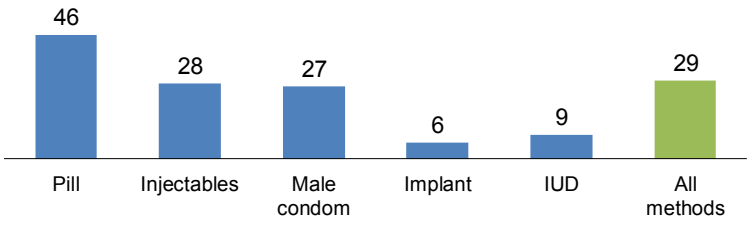
Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years preceding the survey experienced by currently married women age 15-49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

Continuity of use affects the success of a particular method of contraception. Improvement in quality of family planning services in Indonesia focuses on maintaining continuity of use. An important indicator for measuring the quality of use is the contraceptive discontinuation rate.

Overall, 29% of currently married women who started contraceptive use in the 5 years preceding the survey discontinued use within 12 months. Reasons included method failure, desire to become pregnant, side effects or health concerns, desire for more effective method, lack of access, cost, and inconvenience (**Table 7.17**). In 13% of the episodes, the woman switched to another method (**Table 7.17**). Discontinuation rates are highest for the pill (46%), followed by injectables (28%), and the male condom (27%). The discontinuation rates for long-term methods are much lower: IUD (9%) and implants (6%). **(Figure 7.7**).

***Figure 7.7* Contraceptive discontinuation rates**

Percentage of contraceptive episodes discontinued within 12 months among currently married women age 15-49



The most common reasons cited for discontinuing a method are side effects/health concerns (33%) and desire to become pregnant (30%) (**Table 7.18**).

7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Sample: All women age 15-49 and currently married women age 15-49

Demand for family planning:	Unmet need for family planning + current contraceptive use (any method)
Proportion of demand satisfied:	Current contraceptive use (any method) / Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)
Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods:	Current contraceptive use (any modern method) / Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method)

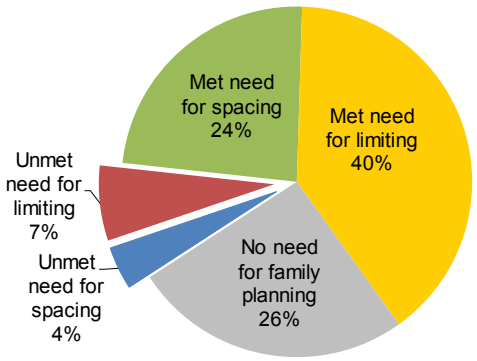
Three in four currently married women (74%) age 15-49 have a need for family planning; 28% want to space births, and 47% want to limit births (**Table 7.19**).

Sixty-four percent of currently married women are using a contraceptive method either to space (24%) or to limit births (40%); that is, their family planning need is met. However, 11% of married women have an unmet need for family planning, 4% to space births and 7% to limit births (**Figure 7.8**). In general, 86% of currently married women age 15-49 have their demand for family planning satisfied (**Table 7.19**).

Trends: The total demand for family planning among married women slightly increased from 73% (2012 IDHS) to 74% (2017 IDHS). The percentage of married women whose demand for family planning is satisfied also increased during the same period, from 62% in the 2012 IDHS to 64% in the 2017 IDHS. Married women with unmet need for family planning remained at 11% (**Figure 7.9**).

***Figure 7.8* Demand for family planning**

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by need for family planning


Met need for spacing 24%
Met need for limiting 40%
Unmet need for limiting 7%
Unmet need for spacing 4%
No need for family planning 26%

Patterns by background characteristics (currently married women)

- Currently married women age 45-49 have the highest proportion of unmet need for family planning (14%) (**Table 7.19**).
- Unmet need for family planning among married women varies little. For example, it is 11% in rural areas and 10% in urban areas (**Figure 7.10**).

***Figure 7.9* Trends in demand for family planning**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49

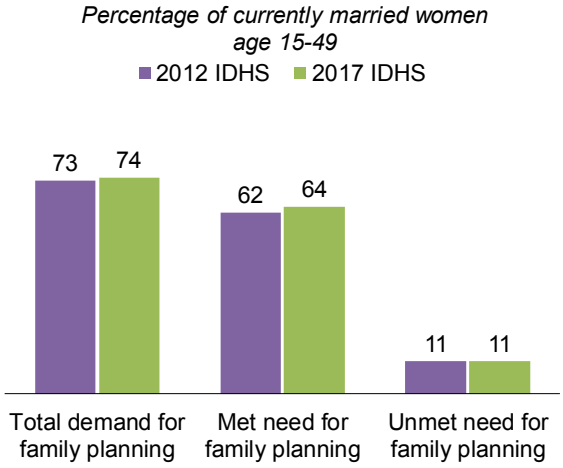
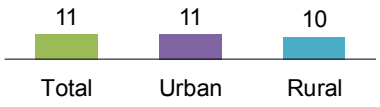


***Figure 7.10* Unmet need by residence**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need



- Unmet need for family planning declines as education increases. Unmet need is 12% for women with no education and 10% for women with higher than secondary education.
- There is no clear pattern in unmet need for family planning by a woman's household wealth quintile.

Appendix Table A-7.5 shows the demand for family planning services among currently married women age 15-49 by province.

Decision Making about Family Planning

Fifty-seven percent of currently married women who are using a contraceptive method reported that the decision to use contraception is made jointly with their husbands, 35% stated that it is mainly made by themselves, and 7% said that the decision is mainly made by their husbands. The same pattern is observed for those who are not using any contraceptive method. More than half (51%) of the women reported that the decision not to use contraception is made jointly with their husbands, 38% stated that it is mainly decided by themselves, and 8% said that it is mainly decided by their husbands (**Table 7.21**).

Future use of Contraception

This survey also collected information on nonusers' intention to use contraception in the future. **Table 7.22** shows that 55% of currently married women age 15-49 who are not currently using contraception intend to use a method at some future time, while 41% do not intend to use any method in the future. Fifty-seven percent of women who have had two children say they want to use contraceptive methods in the future.

Reason for Not Intending to Use Contraception in the Future

Information about the reasons for not using contraception is important for the implementation of family planning programs in the future**. Table 7.23** shows the percentage of women and currently married men who do not use contraception currently and do not intend to use it in the future.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Twenty-three percent of women mentioned reasons related to contraceptive methods such as health problems (8%) and concerns about side effects (12%).
- The most common reason among men who did not want to use a contraceptive method is opposition (32%), followed by method-related reasons (27%), and fertility (24%).

Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media: Currently Married Women

Table 7.24 provides information about the exposure of currently married women age 15-49 to family planning messages through six media sources (radio, television, newspapers/magazines, posters/pamphlets, billboards/banners, and the internet) in the months prior to the survey.

Television is the most widely accessed source of family planning information for currently married women (57%), followed by billboards/banners (39%), and posters/pamphlets (37%). Radio is the source least accessed by women (9%) compared with other media sources,

Overall, 30% of currently married women are not exposed to family planning messages through any of the four media sources; their background characteristics vary considerably.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who were not exposed to family planning messages increased with age, from 27% of women age 30-34 to 40% of women age 45-49.
- The percentage of currently married women who were not exposed to family planning messages was higher in rural areas (36%) than in urban areas (24%).

- The percentage of currently married women not exposed to family planning messages decreases as education level increases. Eighty percent of women with no education lack exposure to media, whereas only14% of women with more than secondary education lack exposure.
- Currently married women who are not exposed to family planning messages are most often found in the lowest wealth quintiles (51%), and this number declines to 19% of those in the highest wealth quintile.

Appendix Table A-7.6.1 shows the exposure to family planning messages on the media for women by province.

Exposure to Family Planning Messages in the Media: Married Men

Television is the most accessible source of family planning messages (52%), followed by billboards/banners (38%), and posters or pamphlets (31%). Radio is the least accessed source (11%) compared with other media (**Table 7.25**).

In general, 34% of men are not exposed to family planning messages through any of the four media sources, and exposure varies according to the background characteristics.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men who were not exposed to family planning messages increased from 26% of men age 25-29 to 45% of men age 45-49.
- The percentage of men not exposed to family planning messages was higher in rural areas (41%) than in urban areas (26%).
- The percentage of men not exposed to family planning messages decreases with increasing education level, affecting 85% of those with no education but only 14% of those with more than secondary education.
- Men who are not exposed to family planning messages are most often found in the lowest wealth quintile (55%), but the percentage declines to 19% as wealth quintile level increases.

Appendix Table A-7.2.2 shows the exposure to family planning messages on the media for currently married men by province.

Exposure to Family Planning Messages through Personal Contact

The 2017 IDHS collected information 6 months before the survey from all women age 15-49 about their sources of information: family planning officers, teachers, religious leaders, doctors, midwives, community leaders, women's groups, and pharmacists.

Currently married women were most often informed about family planning by nurses/midwives (24%), followed by women group (12%), family planning officers and doctors each 7% (**Table 7.26**).

The same pattern can be found in all women who were most informed about family planning by nurses/midwives (19%), followed by women's groups (9%), and family planning officers and doctors at 6% each (**Table 7.27**).

Appendix Table A-7.7.1 shows the exposure to family planning through personal contact for women by provinvce and Table A-7.7.2 shows the exposure to family planning through personal contact for currently married men by provinvce.

7.6 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of nonusers with family providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.

***Sample*:** Women age 15-49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

In the survey, women age 15-49 who were not using contraception were asked if they had been visited by a family planning worker who discussed family planning with them during the 12 months before the survey or during a visit to a health facility. **Table 7.28** shows that only 1% of women are visited by a family planning worker who discussed family planning.

Among women who did not use contraception and who visited a health facility, some discussed family planning (5%) and some did not (36%).

Overall, 95% of women age 15-49 who did not use contraception said they did not discuss family planning either with a family planning worker or at a health facility.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are small variations in background characteristics among women visited by a family planning worker who discussed family planning.
- The percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and discussed family planning ranges in age from less than 1% (age 15-19) to 11% (age 30-34).
- The percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months but did not discuss family planning increases by wealth index, from 29% of women in the lowest quintile to 40% of women in the highest quintile.

Appendix Table A-7.8 presents contact of nonusers with family planning providers by province.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

- **Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods**
- **Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics**
- **Table 7.3 Knowledge of fertile period**
- **Table 7.4 Knowledge of fertile period by age**
- **Table 7.5 Current use of contraception by age**
- **Table 7.6 Current use of contraception by age: Currently married men**
- **Table 7.7 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics**
- **Table 7.8 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics**
- **Table 7.9 Timing of sterilization**
- **Table 7.10 Source of modern contraception methods**
- **Table 7.11 Informed choice**
- **Table 7.12 Pill use compliance**
- **Table 7.13 Use of injectables**
- **Table 7.14 Problems with current method of contraception**
- **Table 7.15 Payment for contraceptive methods and services**
- **Table 7.16 Mean cost of contraceptive methods and services**
- **Table 7.17 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates**
- **Table 7.18 Reasons for discontinuation**
- **Table 7.19 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women**
- **Table 7.20 Need and demand for family planning for all women**
- **Table 7.21 Decision making about family planning**
- **Table 7.22 Future use of contraception**
- **Table 7.23 Reason for not intending to use contraception in the future**
- **Table 7.24 Exposure to family planning messages through mass media: Currently married women**
- **Table 7.25 Exposure to family planning messages through mass media: Currently married men**
- **Table 7.26 Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact: Currently married women**
- **Table 7.27 Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact: All women**
- **Table 7.28 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers**

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and currently married women age 15-49, and currently married men age 15-54 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Women		Currently Married men
Method	All women	Currently married women	Currently married men
Any method	98.6	99.6	98.2
Any modern method	98.6	99.6	98.1
Female sterilization	67.9	75.2	40.1
Male sterilization	36.0	41.2	29.0
Pill	96.2	98.5	93.1
IUD	79.2	87.3	58.7
Injectables	96.8	99.1	91.7
Implants	86.1	93.6	65.0
Male condom	87.6	90.3	88.5
Diaphragm	11.3	10.7	7.9
Emergency contraception	11.3	11.0	7.1
Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	24.1	26.7	8.8
Any traditional method	60.7	69.0	55.3
Rhythm	46.7	52.9	34.4
Withdrawal	47.3	55.9	47.9
Other traditional method	6.6	7.8	2.4
Know of all modern methods[2]	4.1	3.6	4.5
Mean number of methods known by respondents	7.0	7.5	5.7
Number of respondents	49,627	35,681	10,009

[1] Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey
[2] Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, emergency contraception, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics

Percentages of currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Women			Currently married men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number
Age						
15-19	98.4	98.4	700	(94.8)	(94.8)	29
20-24	99.5	99.5	3,317	97.8	97.8	329
25-29	99.7	99.7	5,531	99.1	99.0	1,016
30-34	99.8	99.8	6,588	99.3	99.3	1,593
35-39	99.7	99.7	7,259	99.2	99.2	1,837
40-44	99.7	99.6	6,428	98.1	97.9	1,860
45-49	99.4	99.3	5,858	97.9	97.8	1,824
50-54	na	na	0	95.7	95.5	1,521
Residence						
Urban	99.9	99.9	17,268	99.2	99.1	4,901
Rural	99.4	99.3	18,413	97.2	97.1	5,108
Education						
No education	91.2	90.6	662	83.1	82.8	186
Some primary	98.9	98.9	3,394	94.8	94.6	1,205
Completed primary	99.8	99.7	8,687	97.8	97.7	2,206
Some secondary	99.9	99.9	9,303	99.1	99.0	2,154
Completed secondary	100.0	99.9	9,260	99.4	99.4	2,978
More than secondary	100.0	100.0	4,375	99.7	99.6	1,279
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.4	98.3	6,296	94.7	94.4	1,757
Second	99.8	99.8	7,100	98.2	98.1	2,002
Middle	99.9	99.9	7,388	98.5	98.5	2,094
Fourth	99.9	99.9	7,572	99.0	99.0	2,058
Highest	100.0	100.0	7,324	99.8	99.7	2,097
Total	99.6	99.6	35,681	98.2	98.1	10,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.3 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to current use of the rhythm method, Indonesia DHS 2017

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Nonusers of rhythm method	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	3.4	4.9	4.9
During her menstrual period	0.2	0.7	0.7
Right after her menstrual period has ended	40.9	37.9	37.9
Halfway between two menstrual periods	46.3	21.7	22.1
No specific time	5.6	13.2	13.1
Don't know	3.6	21.4	21.2
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	683	48,944	49,627

Table 7.4 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15-49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Indonesia DHS 2017

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15-19	15.6	7,501
20-24	22.7	6,716
25-29	25.0	6,643
30-34	24.2	7,154
35-39	22.8	7,865
40-44	22.9	7,093
45-49	21.9	6,655
Total	22.1	49,627

Note: Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods."

Table 7.5 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Indonesia DHS 2017

Age	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Any tradi-tional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	LAM		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
ALL WOMEN																	
15-19	4.4	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	3.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	95.6	100.0	7,501
20-24	29.6	27.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.5	19.4	1.8	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.3	1.7	0.0	70.4	100.0	6,716
25-29	51.4	46.6	0.2	0.0	7.7	3.9	28.2	4.4	2.1	0.2	4.7	1.4	3.2	0.1	48.6	100.0	6,643
30-34	62.2	56.5	1.5	0.1	10.9	4.9	31.5	4.8	2.7	0.1	5.7	1.5	4.1	0.1	37.8	100.0	7,154
35-39	65.0	59.1	4.2	0.1	13.8	5.2	27.7	5.2	2.7	0.0	6.0	1.8	3.9	0.2	35.0	100.0	7,865
40-44	62.1	55.3	6.7	0.2	13.2	4.9	22.3	5.0	2.9	0.0	6.8	2.3	4.0	0.5	37.9	100.0	7,093
45-49	47.2	39.8	6.6	0.4	10.3	3.6	14.4	2.5	1.9	0.0	7.3	2.3	4.5	0.5	52.8	100.0	6,655
Total	46.0	41.4	2.8	0.1	8.7	3.5	20.9	3.4	1.8	0.1	4.6	1.4	3.1	0.2	54.0	100.0	49,627
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																	
15-19	45.2	43.8	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.7	33.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	54.8	100.0	700
20-24	59.3	55.4	0.0	0.0	8.5	3.0	39.1	3.6	0.9	0.2	3.9	0.5	3.3	0.1	40.7	100.0	3,317
25-29	61.4	55.7	0.2	0.0	9.2	4.6	33.8	5.2	2.5	0.2	5.7	1.7	3.8	0.1	38.6	100.0	5,531
30-34	67.2	61.0	1.6	0.1	11.9	5.2	34.0	5.2	3.0	0.1	6.2	1.6	4.4	0.1	32.8	100.0	6,588
35-39	70.3	63.9	4.6	0.1	14.9	5.6	30.0	5.7	3.0	0.0	6.5	1.9	4.3	0.2	29.7	100.0	7,259
40-44	68.2	60.8	7.3	0.2	14.6	5.3	24.6	5.5	3.2	0.0	7.4	2.6	4.4	0.5	31.8	100.0	6,428
45-49	52.9	44.6	7.1	0.5	11.7	3.9	16.3	2.8	2.1	0.0	8.3	2.6	5.1	0.6	47.1	100.0	5,858
Total	63.6	57.2	3.8	0.2	12.1	4.7	29.0	4.7	2.5	0.1	6.4	1.9	4.2	0.3	36.4	100.0	35,681

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.6 Current use of contraception by age: Currently married men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Indonesia DHS 2017

Age	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method		Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of men
			Male sterilization	Male condom		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Missing			
15-19	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.0	14.1	0.0	85.9	100.0	29
20-24	4.4	1.1	0.0	1.1	3.3	0.1	2.7	0.5	95.6	100.0	329
25-29	6.1	2.7	0.1	2.7	3.4	0.8	2.6	0.0	93.9	100.0	1,016
30-34	7.5	3.2	0.0	3.2	4.3	1.2	3.0	0.1	92.5	100.0	1,593
35-39	7.7	3.6	0.0	3.6	4.1	0.8	3.0	0.3	92.3	100.0	1,837
40-44	8.4	3.2	0.1	3.1	5.2	1.2	3.8	0.1	91.6	100.0	1,860
45-49	8.4	4.4	0.3	4.0	4.0	1.5	2.4	0.1	91.6	100.0	1,824
50-54	6.5	2.7	0.4	2.3	3.8	1.0	2.2	0.5	93.5	100.0	1,521
Total	7.5	3.3	0.2	3.1	4.2	1.1	2.9	0.2	92.5	100.0	10,009

Table 7.7 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Any tradi-tional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterili-zation	Male sterili-zation	Pill	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Male condom	LAM		Rhythm	With-drawal	Other			
Number of living children																	
0	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.0	100.0	14,503
1-2	63.1	57.1	1.5	0.1	12.3	5.0	31.1	4.4	2.6	0.1	6.0	1.9	3.9	0.2	36.9	100.0	23,825
3-4	69.9	62.7	8.6	0.3	12.8	5.2	27.5	5.7	2.6	0.1	7.2	1.9	4.8	0.5	30.1	100.0	9,646
5+	55.1	45.7	11.1	0.6	7.6	2.1	16.0	6.6	1.6	0.1	9.3	2.6	6.0	0.7	44.9	100.0	1,654
Marital status																	
Never married	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.8	100.0	11,582
Married	63.8	57.3	3.8	0.2	12.2	4.7	29.1	4.7	2.6	0.1	6.4	1.9	4.2	0.3	36.2	100.0	35,479
Living together	36.0	33.1	2.0	0.0	3.7	2.0	20.0	5.3	0.1	0.0	3.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	64.0	100.0	201
Divorced/separated	5.4	5.4	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.6	100.0	1,488
Widowed	3.8	3.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.2	100.0	877
Residence																	
Urban	43.0	37.5	3.3	0.1	8.1	4.6	16.8	1.9	2.5	0.1	5.5	1.8	3.4	0.2	57.0	100.0	25,543
Rural	49.2	45.4	2.2	0.1	9.4	2.2	25.3	5.1	1.1	0.1	3.8	0.9	2.7	0.2	50.8	100.0	24,084
Education																	
No education	29.8	27.8	2.2	0.1	7.2	0.7	14.7	2.7	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.1	1.4	0.5	70.2	100.0	823
Some primary	51.9	48.9	3.4	0.3	11.5	1.5	26.1	5.6	0.6	0.0	3.0	0.4	2.2	0.3	48.1	100.0	3,968
Completed primary	61.8	58.0	3.1	0.2	14.2	2.7	31.9	5.1	0.6	0.0	3.8	0.7	2.8	0.4	38.2	100.0	9,595
Some secondary	42.0	38.7	1.9	0.1	7.9	2.4	21.6	3.3	1.3	0.0	3.3	0.8	2.4	0.1	58.0	100.0	14,925
Completed secondary	46.3	39.9	3.1	0.0	8.0	4.7	18.4	2.9	2.7	0.0	6.3	2.0	4.2	0.2	53.7	100.0	12,575
More than secondary	32.4	25.8	3.1	0.0	3.4	5.8	8.1	1.4	3.7	0.3	6.5	3.0	3.4	0.1	67.6	100.0	7,741
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	45.4	42.1	1.8	0.2	8.7	1.6	23.9	5.5	0.4	0.0	3.3	0.6	2.4	0.3	54.6	100.0	8,464
Second	49.6	46.0	2.1	0.2	9.9	2.2	26.2	4.4	1.0	0.0	3.6	0.7	2.7	0.2	50.4	100.0	9,507
Middle	48.3	43.9	2.7	0.1	9.2	3.0	23.8	3.7	1.4	0.1	4.4	0.9	3.3	0.2	51.7	100.0	10,089
Fourth	45.6	40.7	3.0	0.1	9.0	3.6	20.3	2.7	1.9	0.1	4.9	1.5	3.3	0.1	54.4	100.0	10,583
Highest	41.6	35.0	3.9	0.1	7.1	6.2	12.1	1.5	4.1	0.1	6.6	3.0	3.4	0.3	58.4	100.0	10,984
Total	46.0	41.4	2.8	0.1	8.7	3.5	20.9	3.4	1.8	0.1	4.6	1.4	3.1	0.2	54.0	100.0	49,627

Table 7.8 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	LAM		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Number of living children																	
0	4.7	4.3	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	95.3	100.0	2,700
1-2	67.0	60.6	1.6	0.1	13.1	5.2	33.1	4.6	2.8	0.1	6.4	2.0	4.2	0.2	33.0	100.0	22,328
3-4	73.5	65.9	8.8	0.3	13.5	5.4	29.0	6.0	2.8	0.1	7.6	2.0	5.1	0.6	26.5	100.0	9,127
5+	58.7	48.6	11.2	0.7	8.3	2.3	17.2	7.1	1.7	0.1	10.1	2.8	6.5	0.8	41.3	100.0	1,525
Residence																	
Urban	63.0	55.0	4.8	0.2	11.9	6.7	24.8	2.8	3.7	0.1	8.0	2.7	5.0	0.3	37.0	100.0	17,268
Rural	64.2	59.2	2.8	0.2	12.4	2.9	33.0	6.6	1.4	0.1	4.9	1.2	3.5	0.2	35.8	100.0	18,413
Education																	
No education	37.0	34.5	2.6	0.1	8.9	0.9	18.2	3.3	0.2	0.2	2.4	0.1	1.7	0.6	63.0	100.0	662
Some primary	60.4	56.9	3.8	0.4	13.4	1.7	30.5	6.5	0.7	0.0	3.5	0.5	2.6	0.4	39.6	100.0	3,394
Completed primary	67.9	63.7	3.4	0.3	15.7	2.9	35.1	5.7	0.7	0.0	4.2	0.8	3.1	0.4	32.1	100.0	8,687
Some secondary	67.0	61.7	3.0	0.2	12.7	3.7	34.6	5.3	2.1	0.1	5.3	1.2	3.8	0.2	33.0	100.0	9,303
Completed secondary	62.4	53.8	4.1	0.1	10.9	6.2	24.9	3.9	3.6	0.1	8.6	2.7	5.6	0.2	37.6	100.0	9,260
More than secondary	57.0	45.5	5.4	0.1	6.0	10.2	14.3	2.5	6.6	0.5	11.5	5.2	6.0	0.2	43.0	100.0	4,375
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	60.7	56.3	2.3	0.2	11.7	2.1	32.1	7.4	0.5	0.0	4.4	0.8	3.2	0.4	39.3	100.0	6,296
Second	66.2	61.4	2.8	0.3	13.2	3.0	35.0	5.8	1.3	0.0	4.8	0.9	3.7	0.2	33.8	100.0	7,100
Middle	65.5	59.6	3.6	0.1	12.5	4.0	32.4	5.0	1.8	0.1	5.9	1.1	4.5	0.3	34.5	100.0	7,388
Fourth	63.1	56.3	4.0	0.1	12.6	4.9	28.2	3.7	2.7	0.1	6.8	2.1	4.5	0.2	36.9	100.0	7,572
Highest	62.1	52.3	5.8	0.1	10.7	9.1	18.1	2.2	6.1	0.1	9.8	4.4	5.0	0.4	37.9	100.0	7,324
Migration status[2]																	
Nonmigrant	64.2	57.8	3.8	0.2	12.4	4.8	29.2	4.8	2.5	0.1	6.4	1.9	4.2	0.3	35.8	100.0	33,896
Migrant	52.1	44.9	2.7	0.1	7.3	3.6	25.1	3.3	2.3	0.5	7.2	2.8	4.3	0.2	47.9	100.0	1,748
Total	63.6	57.2	3.8	0.2	12.1	4.7	29.0	4.7	2.5	0.1	6.4	1.9	4.2	0.3	36.4	100.0	35,681

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method.
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey.
[2] A woman is a migrant if the province in which she currently lives is different from the province in which she lived 5 years ago. A woman is a nonmigrant if the province in which she currently lives is the same province she lived in 5 years ago.

Table 7.9 Timing of sterilization

Percent distribution of sterilized women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilization and median age at sterilization, according to the number of years since the operation, Indonesia DHS 2017

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilization						Total	Number of women	Median age[1]
	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
<2	0.5	3.9	24.0	47.7	20.5	3.3	100.0	266	35.9
2-3	0.2	6.5	21.0	44.2	23.6	4.6	100.0	246	35.8
4-5	1.4	5.3	24.1	50.3	18.9	0.0	100.0	210	35.7
6-7	0.2	9.8	22.1	47.6	20.4	0.0	100.0	184	36.1
8-9	3.6	12.1	27.2	49.3	7.8	0.0	100.0	156	35.3
10+	8.8	26.3	43.4	21.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	311	a
Total	2.8	11.4	28.0	41.7	14.7	1.5	100.0	1,373	35.0

[a] = Not calculated due to censoring
[1] Median age at sterilization is calculated only for women sterilized before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring

Table 7.10 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Indonesia DHS 2017

Source	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Total
Public sector	55.2	(80.3)	47.7	31.0	74.8	19.5	3.8	34.2
Government hospital	52.6	(56.4)	16.3	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.0	5.3
Government clinic	0.7	(0.2)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Government health center	1.7	(16.0)	24.6	9.6	46.6	5.1	0.8	12.1
Mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.8	1.7	2.6	1.0	0.0	1.4
FP health unit car	0.2	(7.6)	0.6	0.0	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.4
FP field work	0.0	(0.0)	0.7	0.1	3.3	1.9	1.0	0.8
Midwife at village	0.0	(0.0)	3.1	16.2	9.4	6.5	0.5	10.6
Village health post, health post, FP post	0.0	(0.0)	1.3	3.1	7.3	4.7	1.5	3.3
Private medical sector	44.1	(13.9)	52.0	68.8	24.7	15.5	2.5	47.7
Private hospital	37.8	(4.9)	15.2	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	4.1
Private clinic/maternity home	4.3	(4.5)	4.0	2.0	2.1	0.5	0.3	1.9
Obstetrician	1.9	(3.0)	6.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8
Private doctor	0.1	(1.6)	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.0
Midwife	0.0	(0.0)	25.9	62.4	20.5	13.7	1.7	38.5
Nurse	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	2.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.3
Other source	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1	0.0	64.5	93.1	17.8
Pharmacy/drug store	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.1	0.0	52.0	73.2	14.3
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	19.9	3.5
Friends relatives	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.7	(5.8)	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Missing	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,373	60	1,716	10,388	1,708	4,336	911	20,493

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhea method (LAM). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 7.11 Informed choice

Among current users of modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, and percentage who were informed of all three, according to method and initial source, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey:				
Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Percentage who were informed of all three (method information index)	Number of women
Method					
Female sterilization	44.5	31.6	51.2	24.5	622
IUD	62.0	53.0	67.1	42.4	1,082
Injectables	45.9	34.0	64.0	29.1	7,037
Implants	45.6	38.8	63.9	30.5	1,301
Pill	31.8	24.9	56.6	22.2	2,710
Initial source of method[1]					
Public sector	44.6	34.9	64.0	28.8	4,615
Government hospital	45.4	35.4	56.5	27.8	610
Government clinic	*	*	*	*	15
Gov't health center	46.3	37.4	65.1	30.8	1,675
Sub health centers/mobile units	38.3	28.4	80.1	26.0	63
Delivery post	*	*	*	*	0
Health post	28.7	21.0	61.3	17.0	108
FP mobile	43.4	32.8	65.7	27.9	1,479
FP post/village midwife	45.3	35.4	63.5	28.9	665
Private sector	48.4	36.8	63.9	31.3	6,482
Private hospital	52.4	38.8	60.2	30.2	451
Private clinic	50.8	39.7	67.9	35.8	258
Private OBGYN	69.4	59.9	64.7	48.1	96
Private doctor	53.0	44.8	57.2	34.2	111
Midwife	48.0	36.4	64.6	31.2	5,416
Nurse	27.0	22.4	47.7	18.3	150
Other private sector	26.4	20.7	49.4	17.7	1,616
Pharmacy/drug	28.7	22.3	51.4	19.3	1,342
Shop	15.4	12.6	39.8	10.0	273
Other	(37.9)	(23.3)	(53.6)	(17.2)	37
Total	44.2	34.0	62.1	28.7	12,751

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Source at start of current episode of use

Table 7.12 Pill use compliance

Percentage of currently married women using the pill, among pill users who have the pill package, percent distribution who can show the pill package by type of pill, and percentage of pill users by compliance, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

			Among pill users							Percentage of pill users who		
Background characteristic	Percent using the pill	Number of currently married women	Comb-ination[1]	Single[2]	Other	Package not seen	Missing	Total	Number of people having pill package in the house	Took pill in order	Took pill < 2 days ago	Number of pill users
Age												
15-19	7.3	700	91.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49	70.4	86.8	51
20-24	8.5	3,317	93.1	4.7	0.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	264	83.5	86.5	283
25-29	9.2	5,531	93.5	4.3	0.0	1.9	0.3	100.0	479	80.8	86.3	509
30-34	11.9	6,588	91.9	6.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	100.0	733	82.3	84.8	781
35-39	14.9	7,259	94.7	3.2	0.4	1.4	0.2	100.0	1,034	85.6	84.5	1,084
40-44	14.6	6,428	94.7	2.7	0.1	2.2	0.4	100.0	883	82.5	82.4	940
45-49	11.8	5,858	95.8	2.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	641	79.6	80.1	689
Residence												
Urban	11.9	17,268	93.1	4.1	0.3	2.2	0.4	100.0	1,948	83.1	84.5	2,061
Rural	12.4	18,413	94.9	3.7	0.1	1.2	0.2	100.0	2,136	81.9	83.1	2,275
Education												
No education	8.9	662	97.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	55	87.4	73.6	59
Some primary	13.4	3,394	94.5	3.3	0.0	2.0	0.3	100.0	416	79.2	79.3	455
Completed primary	15.7	8,687	96.8	2.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	100.0	1,301	83.6	85.4	1,365
Some secondary	12.7	9,303	93.8	4.3	0.1	1.4	0.3	100.0	1,117	83.0	84.6	1,183
Completed secondary	10.9	9,260	91.5	5.5	0.3	2.6	0.1	100.0	946	81.7	82.9	1,012
More than secondary	6.0	4,375	89.7	5.8	0.5	3.6	0.4	100.0	249	81.7	84.8	261
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	11.7	6,296	95.4	2.5	0.2	1.7	0.2	100.0	679	81.6	86.5	736
Second	13.2	7,100	93.9	4.3	0.2	1.2	0.4	100.0	875	81.8	81.0	938
Middle	12.5	7,388	95.2	3.3	0.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	866	80.8	82.3	926
Fourth	12.6	7,572	93.9	4.6	0.1	1.0	0.3	100.0	914	84.9	84.3	953
Highest	10.7	7,324	92.0	4.2	0.3	3.2	0.3	100.0	750	83.2	85.6	784
Total	12.2	35,681	94.1	3.8	0.2	1.6	0.3	100.0	4,084	82.5	83.8	4,336

Note: Table excludes pill users who do not know the brand name. Total number includes a small number of unmarried women using the pill.
[1] Combination brands includes Andalan, Diane, Estelle, Gracial, Gynera, Kombinasi, Levordiol, Lyndiol, Marvelon, Mercilon, Microdiol, Mycrogynon, Nordette, Ovostat, Pilkab, PilKB, Planak, Planotab, Trinordiol, Yasmin, Yaz
[2] Single brands include Excluton, Microlut, Andalan laktasi, Cerazette.

Table 7.13 Use of injectables

Percentage of users of one-month injectables who had an injection in the past four weeks and percentage of users of three-month injectables who had an injection in the past three months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percent of users of 1-month injectable contraception who had an injection in the past 4 weeks	Number of users	Percent of users of 3-month injectable contraception who had an injection in the past3 months	Number of users
Age				
15-19	91.2	41	97.2	196
20-24	95.1	193	96.6	1,112
25-29	95.3	316	96.6	1,558
30-34	97.7	396	96.6	1,855
35-39	95.3	313	97.5	1,866
40-44	96.7	186	96.5	1,395
45-49	90.3	95	95.3	866
Residence				
Urban	96.1	933	96.7	3,370
Rural	95.0	607	96.6	5,479
Education				
No education	100.0	1	98.7	119
Some primary	90.6	58	96.4	979
Completed primary	94.8	235	97.0	2,823
Some secondary	96.8	455	97.0	2,772
Completed secondary	96.2	549	96.0	1,769
More than secondary	94.2	241	94.6	386
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	91.3	90	96.1	1,936
Second	94.3	227	97.0	2,262
Middle	96.4	340	96.9	2,061
Fourth	95.5	427	96.7	1,719
Highest	96.8	456	96.4	871
Total	95.7	1,539	96.6	8,849

Table 7.14 Problems with current method of contraception

Percent distribution of current users of selected methods by the main health problems with the method, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants
None	92.3	88.3	82.1	85.8
Weight gain	1.7	0.9	4.3	1.7
Weight loss	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
Bleeding	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.3
Hypertension	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Headache	1.7	0.6	2.1	1.7
Nausea	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
No menstruation	0.5	0.5	4.8	3.0
Weak/tired	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6
Acne	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Irregular period	0.5	1.8	4.3	3.9
Other	0.6	4.6	1.1	2.1
Don't know	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,336	1,716	10,388	1,708

Table 7.15 Payment for contraceptive methods and services

Percent distribution of current female users of modern contraceptive methods by source of method and whether method is free or respondent pays for it, according to method, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Government		Private		Other			Number of
Method	Free	Pay	Free	Pay	Free	Pay	Total	women
Female sterilization	36.6	18.7	12.0	31.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,369
Male sterilization	75.8	4.5	12.4	1.6	5.8	0.0	100.0	60
Pill	3.9	15.6	0.9	66.6	0.1	12.8	100.0	4,323
IUD	34.2	13.6	7.6	44.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,713
Injectables	4.3	26.6	1.4	67.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	10,373
Implants	49.2	25.5	6.7	18.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,704
Condom	1.7	2.1	4.0	71.6	0.6	20.0	100.0	905
Total	12.7	21.4	3.1	58.9	0.2	3.7	100.0	20,446

Note: Excludes cases where cost of method was *Don't know* or *Missing*.

Table 7.16 Mean cost of contraceptive methods and services

Percent distribution of current female users of modern contraceptive methods who get their method free and mean cost (in 1,000 rupiahs) of the method (including services for those who pay for it, by type of source and method, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Government			Private			Other		
Method	Free	Mean cost (Rp.000)	Number of users	Free	Mean cost (Rp.000)	Number of users	Free	Mean cost (Rp.000)	Number of users
Female sterilization	66.2	2,224	757	27.4	2,705	602	65.6	50	10
Male sterilization	94.3	762	48	88.8	1,500	8	100.0	-	3
Pill	19.9	8	844	1.3	13	2,919	0.9	6	560
IUD	71.6	287	819	14.7	506	889	91.4	250	4
Injectables	14.0	23	3,210	2.0	25	7,144	13.3	17	20
Implant	65.9	106	1,273	27.2	176	421	80.8	35	9
Condom	44.9	13	34	5.3	21	684	2.9	19	186
Total	37.3	172	6,986	5.0	154	12,667	4.3	9	793

Note: Excludes cases where cost of method was *Don't know* or *Missing*.

Table 7.17 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Indonesia 2017

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility-related reasons[2]	Side effects/ health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method-related reasons[3]	Other reasons	Any reason[4]	Switched to another method[5]	Number of episodes of use[6]
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	638
IUD	0.6	0.8	0.3	4.8	0.2	1.1	1.1	9.0	5.5	1,418
Injectables	0.5	4.5	4.7	13.8	1.4	1.3	1.6	27.8	13.3	13,122
Implants	0.2	0.6	0.2	5.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	6.4	3.2	1,760
Pill	3.1	9.5	6.2	16.7	6.0	1.6	3.2	46.2	21.9	6,065
Male condom	2.1	4.5	6.7	2.4	2.7	5.9	2.3	26.5	11.3	1,088
Rhythm	5.8	4.6	9.1	0.8	4.2	0.1	1.9	26.5	4.9	746
Withdrawal	5.5	6.6	3.3	1.2	6.6	0.5	1.9	25.6	8.7	1,730
All methods[1]	1.6	5.2	4.5	11.4	2.9	1.3	1.9	28.9	13.4	26,804

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3-62 months preceding the survey.
[1] Includes male sterilization, LAM, rhythm, withdrawal, other traditional methods
[2] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
[3] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
[4] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.
[5] A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within 2 months of discontinuation.
[6] All episodes of use that occur within the 5 years preceding the survey are included. Episodes of use include episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

Table 7.18 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years preceding the survey, by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Indonesia DHS 2017

Reason	IUD	Injectable	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other	All methods
Became pregnant while using	3.8	2.7	2.8	10.2	12.8	29.1	26.2	12.1	6.8
Wanted to become pregnant	30.4	31.2	21.3	29.3	29.8	32.9	35.1	15.5	30.3
Husband/partner disapproved	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.4
Wanted a more effective method	5.3	5.2	8.1	9.5	13.3	11.8	16.9	35.5	7.6
Side effects/health concerns	30.4	40.3	40.1	28.8	6.0	3.7	3.4	6.1	33.2
Lack of access/too far	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Cost too much	0.8	1.1	3.7	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.9
Inconvenient to use	6.0	2.8	4.6	3.6	13.8	1.1	1.8	1.6	3.4
Don't mind	0.7	1.4	1.1	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.5
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	4.2	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	6.0	1.4
infrequent sex/husband away	1.2	7.1	2.2	8.2	12.6	11.9	5.8	1.0	7.1
Marital dissolution/separation	6.1	3.4	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.8	3.0
IUD expelled	5.5	0.2	5.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.7
Other	4.7	2.0	4.5	3.1	4.0	3.4	4.9	15.8	2.8
Don't know	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Missing	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	751	12,463	1,090	5,600	631	534	1,072	164	22,305

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

Table 7.19 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]					
Background characteristic	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
Age												
15-19	7.0	1.5	8.5	43.1	2.1	45.2	50.1	3.5	53.6	700	84.2	81.7
20-24	8.7	0.7	9.4	53.0	6.3	59.3	61.7	7.0	68.7	3,317	86.3	80.6
25-29	7.4	1.8	9.2	46.1	15.3	61.4	53.5	17.1	70.6	5,531	87.0	79.0
30-34	4.7	3.5	8.2	33.1	34.1	67.2	37.8	37.6	75.4	6,588	89.1	80.9
35-39	3.3	6.5	9.8	16.6	53.7	70.3	19.9	60.2	80.1	7,259	87.8	79.7
40-44	1.7	10.9	12.6	5.4	62.9	68.2	7.1	73.8	80.9	6,428	84.4	75.2
45-49	0.9	13.4	14.3	1.5	51.5	52.9	2.4	64.9	67.3	5,858	78.7	66.3
Residence												
Urban	4.4	7.0	11.3	21.2	41.9	63.0	25.6	48.8	74.4	17,268	84.7	73.9
Rural	3.8	6.1	9.9	25.9	38.3	64.2	29.7	44.4	74.1	18,413	86.6	80.0
Education												
No education	3.3	8.7	12.1	8.3	28.6	37.0	11.7	37.3	49.0	662	75.4	70.4
Some primary	3.1	8.6	11.7	16.6	43.8	60.4	19.7	52.4	72.1	3,394	83.8	79.0
Completed primary	2.6	7.7	10.4	20.4	47.5	67.9	23.1	55.2	78.3	8,687	86.7	81.3
Some secondary	4.7	5.8	10.5	28.4	38.6	67.0	33.1	44.4	77.5	9,303	86.4	79.6
Completed secondary	4.8	6.0	10.8	24.7	37.7	62.4	29.5	43.7	73.1	9,260	85.3	73.5
More than secondary	5.2	4.6	9.8	25.1	31.9	57.0	30.3	36.5	66.8	4,375	85.3	68.1
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	4.6	6.4	11.0	27.0	33.8	60.7	31.6	40.1	71.7	6,296	84.6	78.5
Second	4.0	6.2	10.2	26.6	39.6	66.2	30.6	45.8	76.4	7,100	86.7	80.4
Middle	3.8	6.2	10.0	25.5	40.1	65.5	29.3	46.3	75.5	7,388	86.8	78.9
Fourth	3.9	6.3	10.2	21.8	41.4	63.1	25.6	47.7	73.3	7,572	86.1	76.8
Highest	4.3	7.4	11.7	17.8	44.3	62.1	22.1	51.8	73.8	7,324	84.1	70.8
Total	4.1	6.5	10.6	23.6	40.0	63.6	27.7	46.5	74.2	35,681	85.7	77.1

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

Table 7.20 Need and demand for family planning for all women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
					ALL WOMEN							
Age												
15-19	0.8	0.1	0.9	4.2	0.2	4.4	4.9	0.3	5.3	7,501	82.4	78.9
20-24	4.5	0.4	4.9	26.4	3.1	29.6	30.9	3.5	34.4	6,716	85.9	80.0
25-29	6.2	1.5	7.7	38.5	12.8	51.4	44.7	14.3	59.0	6,643	87.0	79.0
30-34	4.4	3.2	7.6	30.6	31.5	62.2	35.0	34.7	69.8	7,154	89.1	81.0
35-39	3.1	6.0	9.1	15.4	49.7	65.0	18.5	55.7	74.2	7,865	87.7	79.7
40-44	1.5	9.9	11.5	4.9	57.2	62.1	6.5	67.1	73.5	7,093	84.4	75.2
45-49	0.8	11.8	12.6	1.3	45.9	47.2	2.1	57.7	59.8	6,655	78.9	66.6
Residence												
Urban	3.0	4.7	7.7	14.5	28.5	43.0	17.5	33.2	50.7	25,543	84.7	73.9
Rural	3.0	4.7	7.7	19.9	29.3	49.2	22.8	34.0	56.9	24,084	86.5	79.9
Education												
No education	2.8	7.0	9.8	6.7	23.1	29.8	9.5	30.1	39.6	823	75.2	70.3
Some primary	2.6	7.4	10.1	14.2	37.7	51.9	16.9	45.1	62.0	3,968	83.8	79.0
Completed primary	2.4	7.0	9.4	18.6	43.2	61.8	21.0	50.3	71.2	9,595	86.8	81.4
Some secondary	3.0	3.6	6.6	17.9	24.1	42.0	20.9	27.8	48.7	14,925	86.3	79.5
Completed secondary	3.6	4.4	8.0	18.4	27.9	46.3	22.0	32.3	54.3	12,575	85.2	73.5
More than secondary	3.0	2.6	5.6	14.3	18.1	32.4	17.3	20.7	38.0	7,741	85.2	68.0
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	3.6	4.8	8.3	20.2	25.2	45.4	23.7	30.0	53.7	8,464	84.5	78.4
Second	3.0	4.6	7.7	20.0	29.7	49.6	23.0	34.3	57.3	9,507	86.6	80.3
Middle	2.8	4.6	7.4	18.8	29.5	48.3	21.6	34.1	55.7	10,089	86.7	78.9
Fourth	2.8	4.5	7.3	15.8	29.8	45.6	18.6	34.3	52.9	10,583	86.1	76.8
Highest	2.9	4.9	7.8	11.9	29.7	41.6	14.8	34.6	49.4	10,984	84.2	70.8
Total	3.0	4.7	7.7	17.1	28.9	46.0	20.1	33.6	53.7	49,627	85.7	77.0

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods

[4] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 7.21 Decision making about family planning

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are current users of family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision to use family planning; among currently married women who are not currently using family planning, percent distribution by who makes the decision not to use family planning, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Among currently married women who are current users of family planning						Among currently married women who are not currently using family planning					
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/ don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other/ don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women
Age												
15-19	35.4	56.0	6.5	2.0	100.0	316	31.3	56.3	8.6	3.9	100.0	219
20-24	36.0	57.5	6.1	0.4	100.0	1,967	30.3	55.2	10.1	4.4	100.0	906
25-29	34.6	56.5	8.3	0.6	100.0	3,395	27.4	61.8	8.3	2.5	100.0	1,563
30-34	35.1	57.1	7.4	0.3	100.0	4,426	31.5	57.8	8.4	2.2	100.0	1,771
35-39	35.1	57.5	6.8	0.6	100.0	5,106	35.3	54.1	8.3	2.3	100.0	1,857
40-44	35.1	58.0	6.5	0.4	100.0	4,387	42.6	47.7	7.2	2.5	100.0	1,998
45-49	36.3	55.3	8.2	0.3	100.0	3,099	48.3	39.7	6.8	5.2	100.0	2,750
Number of living children												
0	32.6	62.8	3.8	0.8	100.0	126	18.7	70.3	7.0	3.9	100.0	1,922
1-2	35.9	56.6	7.0	0.5	100.0	14,962	37.8	51.2	8.3	2.7	100.0	6,283
3-4	34.4	57.5	7.7	0.4	100.0	6,713	50.1	38.2	7.5	4.2	100.0	2,253
5+	31.1	60.4	7.7	0.8	100.0	895	49.8	38.2	7.6	4.4	100.0	605
Residence												
Urban	35.1	57.0	7.2	0.7	100.0	10,883	36.3	53.1	7.3	3.3	100.0	5,445
Rural	35.4	57.1	7.2	0.3	100.0	11,812	38.9	49.3	8.5	3.3	100.0	5,619
Education												
No education	41.8	49.0	7.7	1.6	100.0	245	43.9	39.4	11.3	5.4	100.0	400
Some primary	40.5	51.9	7.2	0.5	100.0	2,050	49.1	37.6	8.8	4.5	100.0	1,245
Completed primary	38.6	54.0	7.0	0.3	100.0	5,899	44.5	43.9	8.4	3.2	100.0	2,484
Some secondary	36.3	56.7	6.6	0.5	100.0	6,234	38.0	52.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	2,519
Completed secondary	33.4	58.5	7.4	0.6	100.0	5,776	32.1	57.3	7.9	2.6	100.0	2,862
More than secondary	24.1	66.8	8.9	0.3	100.0	2,493	25.4	64.0	7.3	3.4	100.0	1,555
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	34.8	57.9	7.0	0.3	100.0	3,822	39.8	45.9	10.8	3.5	100.0	2,155
Second	37.4	55.1	7.0	0.5	100.0	4,700	41.2	48.0	7.1	3.6	100.0	2,012
Middle	35.8	56.3	7.3	0.6	100.0	4,842	38.4	51.4	6.4	3.8	100.0	2,159
Fourth	35.7	56.6	7.2	0.5	100.0	4,782	37.6	52.8	7.1	2.4	100.0	2,345
Highest	32.3	59.8	7.5	0.4	100.0	4,549	31.9	56.8	8.0	3.2	100.0	2,392
Total	35.3	57.1	7.2	0.5	100.0	22,695	37.6	51.2	7.9	3.3	100.0	11,064

Note: Table excludes women who are currently pregnant

Table 7.22 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Indonesia DHS 2017

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children[1]					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	60.3	63.1	57.4	46.8	32.3	55.2
Unsure	4.2	3.4	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.3
Does not intend to use	35.3	32.9	39.5	49.2	63.4	40.9
Missing	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,922	4,039	3,639	1,916	1,469	12,985

[1] Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.23 Reason for not intending to use contraception in the future

Percent distribution of women and currently married men who are not using contraception and who do not intend to use in the future by main reason for not intending to use, according to age Indonesia DHS 2017

	Women			Currently married men		
Reason	15-29	30-49	Total	15-29	30-54	Total
Fertility-related	12.5	40.9	31.7	23.2	23.6	23.6
Not having sex	1.1	7.4	5.3	0.8	3.2	2.8
Menopausal, hysterectomy	0.1	16.9	11.5	0.1	5.5	4.8
Can't get pregnant	0.5	3.8	2.7	0.1	0.9	0.8
Want as many as children as possible	9.8	11.6	11.0	20.9	11.4	12.8
Fatalistic	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.6	2.4
Opposition to	6.6	3.4	4.4	31.0	31.8	31.7
Respondent opposed	1.5	0.8	1.0	28.9	27.9	28.0
Husband opposed	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.6
Others opposed	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Religious prohibition	2.5	0.8	1.4	0.9	2.2	2.1
Lack of knowledge	7.1	0.9	2.9	6.2	4.2	4.5
Knows no method	6.6	0.9	2.7	5.5	3.9	4.1
Knows no source	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3
Method-related	20.0	24.0	22.7	27.1	27.2	27.2
Health concerns	3.0	10.3	7.9	1.3	2.9	2.7
Side effects	15.0	10.7	12.1	12.2	11.3	11.4
Lack of access, too far	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Cost too much	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Inconvenient to use	1.2	2.1	1.8	12.7	12.1	12.2
Gain/lose weight	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other	25.6	26.6	26.3	1.6	2.3	2.2
Don't know	26.9	3.2	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.9
Missing	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,906	6,075	8,981	1,096	6,736	7,832

Table 7.24 Exposure to family planning messages through mass media: Currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Poster or pamphlet	Billboard, banner, pennant	Internet	None of these six media sources	Number of women
Age								
15-19	10.2	57.9	9.6	34.1	33.9	27.6	28.6	700
20-24	8.8	61.3	10.0	39.2	41.9	33.0	25.8	3,317
25-29	9.8	63.4	13.5	41.1	42.1	30.3	24.4	5,531
30-34	8.1	60.2	12.6	40.0	39.6	21.0	26.9	6,588
35-39	8.5	58.1	12.2	38.2	40.5	14.6	29.2	7,259
40-44	9.4	53.0	11.1	35.2	37.6	9.3	33.9	6,428
45-49	9.1	48.6	9.8	30.2	33.8	6.3	39.6	5,858
Residence								
Urban	10.2	62.8	15.5	43.3	45.1	25.3	23.8	17,268
Rural	7.8	51.8	8.0	31.3	33.3	11.0	36.3	18,413
Education								
No education	3.1	15.0	0.1	5.4	4.9	0.2	79.6	662
Some primary	4.8	37.9	2.0	16.0	17.7	1.1	52.7	3,394
Completed primary	6.7	49.3	4.3	26.4	29.0	3.0	38.9	8,687
Some secondary	8.4	60.0	8.6	36.8	38.8	11.7	28.5	9,303
Completed secondary	11.2	66.4	16.8	47.3	49.1	28.0	19.9	9,260
More than secondary	14.0	68.0	30.7	59.0	59.2	54.7	14.0	4,375
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	5.8	37.5	3.8	22.1	22.2	3.3	50.9	6,296
Second	7.2	54.1	6.7	30.9	33.9	8.0	34.5	7,100
Middle	8.9	61.6	9.4	36.7	40.1	14.5	27.0	7,388
Fourth	9.8	64.4	13.8	42.2	43.5	22.7	23.0	7,572
Highest	12.6	64.9	23.2	51.3	52.5	38.3	19.2	7,324
Total	9.0	57.1	11.6	37.1	39.0	17.9	30.3	35,681

Table 7.25 Exposure to family planning messages through mass media: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Poster or pamphlet	Billboard, banner, pennant	Internet	None of these six media sources	Number of women
Age		as						
15-19	1.8	49.1	2.3	24.2	24.7	13.6	45.9	29
20-24	9.3	55.5	12.7	31.4	32.9	24.8	29.4	329
25-29	11.5	58.7	13.7	35.4	38.4	29.4	26.2	1,016
30-34	12.2	55.8	14.7	35.6	40.5	23.7	28.6	1,593
35-39	12.0	53.9	16.0	32.1	41.9	16.9	29.9	1,837
40-44	11.8	52.8	14.5	31.1	38.8	13.5	32.9	1,860
45-49	9.7	48.0	14.2	28.1	36.0	8.7	38.4	1,824
50-54	11.1	41.4	14.0	23.5	30.0	6.8	45.2	1,521
Residence								
Urban	13.5	57.9	20.0	37.5	43.5	22.4	25.9	4,901
Rural	9.1	45.5	9.2	24.2	31.8	9.5	41.3	5,108
Education								
No education	1.8	13.0	0.0	6.3	5.6	0.7	84.8	186
Some primary	5.2	31.4	3.0	13.8	19.6	1.1	58.1	1,205
Completed primary	8.3	43.9	4.8	18.3	27.7	2.8	44.1	2,206
Some secondary	11.1	52.9	9.9	27.1	36.2	9.5	32.2	2,154
Completed secondary	12.6	60.3	19.5	39.7	45.5	23.0	22.9	2,978
More than secondary	20.5	66.6	40.2	56.7	59.6	48.2	13.7	1,279
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	6.4	34.0	4.2	14.2	20.6	2.8	54.7	1,757
Second	8.8	47.3	8.9	23.3	32.8	7.1	39.0	2,002
Middle	10.1	51.6	11.8	28.8	36.4	11.6	33.7	2,094
Fourth	13.6	58.3	16.0	34.8	43.2	20.7	26.1	2,058
Highest	16.6	63.6	29.7	49.5	51.7	34.5	18.8	2,097
Total	11.3	51.5	14.5	30.7	37.5	15.8	33.8	10,009

Table 7.26 Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact: Currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message through personal contact in the past 6 months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Family planning officer	Teacher	Religious leader	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Village leader	Women's group	Pharmacist	Number
Age									
15-19	7.0	1.7	2.2	8.4	32.7	0.4	7.4	1.4	700
20-24	7.3	1.0	1.5	8.8	31.8	2.2	10.2	0.9	3,317
25-29	7.8	1.1	1.4	8.5	31.0	2.6	11.4	1.5	5,531
30-34	7.2	0.7	1.5	7.1	26.7	1.8	11.0	0.9	6,588
35-39	7.0	0.6	1.4	6.6	24.5	2.5	13.2	0.9	7,259
40-44	7.3	0.6	1.5	5.4	19.9	2.6	12.5	1.1	6,428
45-49	5.5	0.8	2.1	4.5	14.5	2.4	11.6	0.9	5,858
Residence									
Urban	6.4	0.8	1.8	8.2	23.2	2.3	12.2	1.3	17,268
Rural	7.5	0.7	1.3	5.2	25.3	2.4	11.3	0.8	18,413
Education									
No education	2.3	0.0	0.2	1.3	11.1	0.6	4.9	0.2	662
Some primary	4.2	0.2	0.8	3.0	16.7	1.5	7.1	0.6	3,394
Completed primary	6.2	0.3	1.4	4.4	22.3	2.3	11.6	0.7	8,687
Some secondary	7.8	0.7	1.9	6.0	27.4	2.8	14.0	0.9	9,303
Completed secondary	8.1	0.6	1.5	7.7	26.6	2.5	12.8	1.3	9,260
More than secondary	7.6	2.9	2.0	13.9	24.4	2.1	9.4	1.9	4,375
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	6.9	0.3	1.0	3.5	23.7	1.9	9.9	0.4	6,296
Second	7.0	0.7	1.5	5.3	24.3	2.7	11.9	0.8	7,100
Middle	7.5	0.5	1.5	5.7	25.7	2.4	12.7	1.0	7,388
Fourth	7.0	0.7	1.8	7.0	24.8	2.5	12.1	1.2	7,572
Highest	6.6	1.5	2.0	11.2	22.7	2.2	11.8	1.7	7,324
Total	7.0	0.8	1.6	6.7	24.3	2.3	11.7	1.0	35,681

Table 7.27 Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact: All women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message through personal contact in the past 6 months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Family planning officer	Teacher	Religious leader	Doctor	Nurse/mid wife	Village leader	Women's group	Pharmacist	Number
Age									
15-19	1.9	10.8	2.0	3.0	6.6	1.0	1.7	0.9	7,501
20-24	4.8	3.2	1.5	6.8	19.9	1.7	6.2	0.8	6,716
25-29	7.1	1.2	1.4	7.6	27.2	2.3	9.9	1.5	6,643
30-34	6.8	0.8	1.4	6.8	25.2	1.8	10.4	1.0	7,154
35-39	6.7	0.6	1.4	6.4	23.3	2.5	12.6	0.9	7,865
40-44	6.9	0.6	1.5	5.1	18.5	2.6	11.8	1.0	7,093
45-49	5.0	0.8	2.1	4.2	13.4	2.3	11.0	0.9	6,655
Residence									
Urban	5.0	3.1	1.8	6.6	17.4	1.9	8.9	1.3	25,543
Rural	6.2	2.1	1.4	4.7	21.0	2.1	9.2	0.7	24,084
Education									
No education	1.9	0.0	0.1	1.3	9.5	0.5	4.2	0.2	823
Some primary	3.7	0.2	0.8	2.6	14.8	1.4	6.5	0.6	3,968
Completed primary	5.7	0.3	1.4	4.1	20.7	2.1	10.9	0.6	9,595
Some secondary	5.5	4.5	1.9	4.7	18.5	2.1	9.4	0.8	14,925
Completed secondary	6.4	1.5	1.6	6.4	21.1	2.2	10.1	1.3	12,575
More than secondary	5.7	5.3	1.9	10.4	18.4	1.8	6.4	1.6	7,741
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.6	1.6	1.0	3.2	18.9	1.6	7.8	0.4	8,464
Second	5.6	1.9	1.5	4.4	19.4	2.3	9.5	0.7	9,507
Middle	5.9	2.4	1.5	5.0	20.5	2.1	10.0	1.0	10,089
Fourth	5.6	2.9	1.8	6.2	19.6	2.2	9.4	1.1	10,583
Highest	5.2	4.0	2.1	8.8	17.2	1.9	8.6	1.6	10,984
Total	5.6	2.6	1.6	5.7	19.1	2.0	9.1	1.0	49,627

Table 7.28 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	0.3	0.8	25.1	98.9	7,174
20-24	0.7	4.2	35.9	95.3	4,730
25-29	1.6	9.0	43.8	90.1	3,232
30-34	1.8	10.6	43.7	88.5	2,706
35-39	2.1	7.5	42.9	91.2	2,749
40-44	2.2	4.7	37.7	93.9	2,691
45-49	1.5	3.0	36.4	95.8	3,517
Residence					
Urban	1.0	4.2	37.2	95.1	14,564
Rural	1.4	5.4	34.0	93.7	12,234
Education					
No education	0.8	2.6	23.3	96.9	578
Some primary	1.1	3.9	34.4	95.4	1,908
Completed primary	1.2	5.5	35.2	93.7	3,664
Some secondary	1.2	3.9	31.1	95.3	8,655
Completed secondary	1.5	5.6	38.4	93.3	6,757
More than secondary	1.1	4.9	42.0	94.5	5,236
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.6	5.3	28.8	93.8	4,621
Second	1.1	4.8	34.1	94.5	4,790
Middle	1.5	4.5	35.2	94.4	5,216
Fourth	1.2	4.9	38.3	94.2	5,758
Highest	0.7	4.4	40.0	95.1	6,413
Total	1.2	4.7	35.7	94.5	26,798

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 8

Key Findings

- ***Current levels:*** In the 5-year period before the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 15 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 24 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality was 32 deaths per 1,000 live births.

  Seventy-five percent of under-5 mortality occurred before the first birthday and 63% of infant mortality occurred in the first month after birth.
- ***Trends:*** Between the 2002-03 and 2017 IDHS surveys, under-5 mortality fell from 46 to 32 deaths per 1,000 live births, infant mortality declined from 35 to 24 deaths per 1,000 live births, and neonatal mortality fell from 20 to 15 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- ***Perinatal mortality:*** The perinatal mortality rate for the 5 years preceding the survey was 21 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies.

Information on childhood mortality is an important indicator of a country's health status and quality of life. Data on childhood mortality help identify vulnerable groups at higher risk of death and can lead to strategies to reduce this risk, such as promoting maternal health services and family planning programs. The infant mortality rate (IMR) is one of the indicators included in the 2015-2019 Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN); the goal of this plan is to reduce the IMR to 24 deaths per 1,000 live births (National Development Planning Board 2014).

The 2017 IDHS collected information that can be used to assess infant and child mortality in Indonesia. In addition to the neonatal mortality rate (NMR), the IMR, and the under-5 mortality rate (U5MR), postneonatal mortality and child mortality rates were calculated.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differences in perinatal, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic risk factors and fertility behaviors. Information was collected as part of a birth history in which female respondents age 15-49 listed all of the children to whom they had given birth, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from birth histories is greatly influenced by the mother's ability to recall all of the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from birth histories of children who did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.

- The displacement of birth dates, which may influence mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This may happen if an interviewer is trying to cut down on his or her overall work load, because live births occurring during the 5 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.
- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting a child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.
- Methods of measuring childhood mortality that rely on mothers' reports (e.g., birth histories) assume that female adult mortality is not high or, if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of mothers and those of their children.
- In measurements of child mortality based on birth histories, information is collected from mothers who are still alive. Data on children of deceased mothers, among whom risks of infant mortality and neonatal mortality are generally higher, are not included.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in Appendix C, Tables C.3-C.6.

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life (0-28 days).

Post-neonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (1-11 months, computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday (1-4 years).

Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday (0-4 years).

In the 5-year period before the 2017 IDHS, the neonatal mortality rate (NMR) was 15 deaths per 1,000 live births, implying that 1 in 67 children died within the first month of life (**Table 8.1**). The infant mortality rate (IMR) over the same period was 24 deaths per 1,000 live births, which means that 1 in 42 children died before their first birthday. The under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) was 32 deaths per 1,000 live births, indicating that 1 in 31 children died before reaching age 5. Three in four (75%) deaths in the first 5 years of life occurred between birth and the first birthday. Sixty-three percent of infant deaths occurred within the first month of life.

Figure 8.1 presents neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5 years preceding each of four IDHS surveys (2002-03 to 2017). The 95% confidence interval for each estimate is also shown. In general, childhood mortality was stagnant from 2002-03 to 2012 and declined thereafter. The NMR decreased from 20 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2002-03 to 15 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017. The IMR declined more rapidly than the NMR, from 35 deaths per 1,000 live deaths in 2002-03 to 24 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017.

Information on childhood mortality by province is shown in Appendix Table A.8.1.

Patterns by background characteristics

- In general, mortality is higher among male children than among female children (**Table 8.2**).
- Mother's education affects childhood mortality. For example, the U5MR is three times higher among children whose mothers have no education (82 deaths per 1,000 live births) than among children whose mothers have more than a secondary education (27 deaths per 1,000 live births) (**Figure 8.2** and **Table 8.3**).
- The U5MR declines with increasing wealth, from 52 deaths per 1,000 live births in the lowest wealth quintile to 24 deaths per 1,000 live births in the highest quintile (**Figure 8.3** and **Table 8.3**).

8.2 BIODEMOGRAPHIC RISK FACTORS

Risk factors for infant and child mortality are influenced by the characteristics of the mother and child and the circumstances of the birth. **Table 8.3** presents childhood mortality rates based on biodemographic risk factors such as mother's age during childbirth, birth interval, and birth order. Children with longer birth intervals have a lower risk of death. The 2017 IDHS results showed that infant mortality rates are 48 deaths per 1,000 live births among children with birth intervals of less than 2 years and 23 deaths per 1,000 live births among children with birth intervals of 4 years or more.

Figure 8.1 **Trends in neonatal mortality, infant mortality, and under-5 mortality rates**

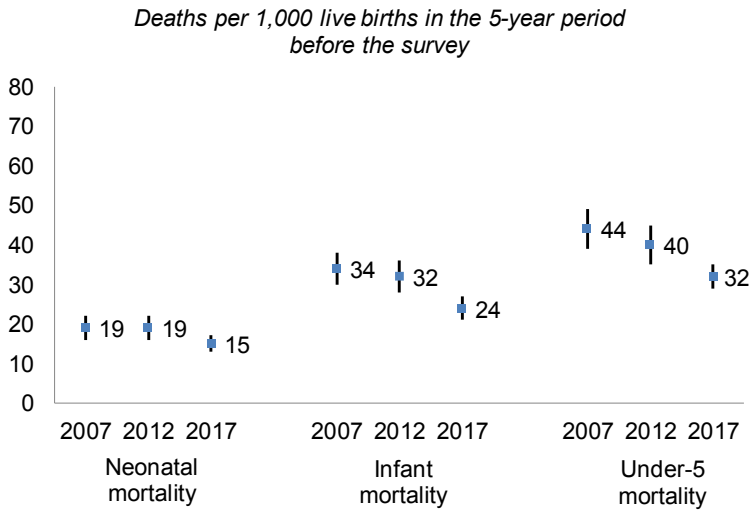


Figure 8.2 **Under-5 mortality by mother's education**

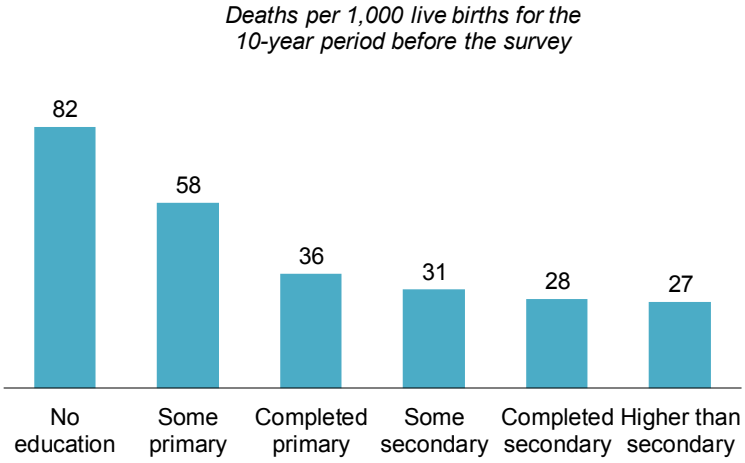
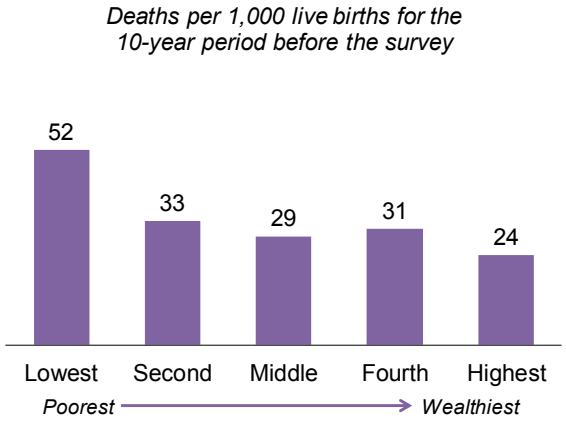


Figure 8.3 **Under-5 mortality by wealth quintile**



8.3 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths comprise stillbirths (pregnancy losses occurring after 7 months of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration to women age 15-49 in the 5 years before the survey

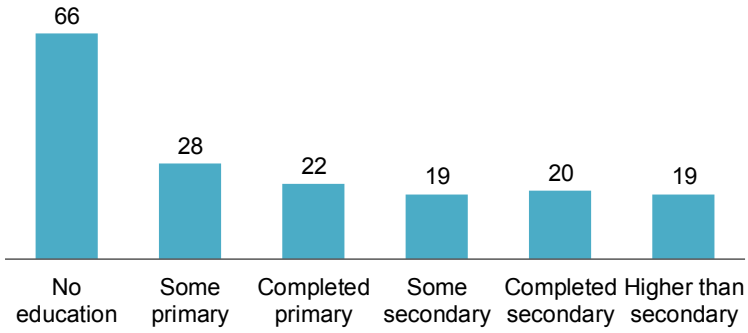
The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths are closely related, and it can be difficult to distinguish whether a death is attributable to one cause or the other. The perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths and thus offers a better measure of mortality at the time of delivery. During the 5-year period preceding the 2017 IDHS, the perinatal mortality rate was 21 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The perinatal mortality rate is highest for births to women who were age 40-49 at the time of delivery (38 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- Perinatal mortality is lowest for births occurring at intervals of 27 to 38 months (14 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- The perinatal mortality rate is much higher for births to women with no education (66 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) than for births to women in other education categories (19-28 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) (**Figure 8.4**).

Figure 8.4 **Perinatal mortality by mother's education**

Deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration in the 5-year period before the survey



8.4 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOR

In general, the risk of dying in early childhood is higher among children born to mothers who are too young or too old, children born after a short birth interval, and children born to mothers of high parity. The 2017 IDHS results showed that 32% of births were in the unavoidable risk category (first births to women between age 18 and age 34). Twenty-one percent of births were in a single high-risk category, and 9% were in multiple high-risk categories (**Table 8.5**).

The risk ratio indicates the relationship between risk factors and childhood mortality. In the single high-risk category, risk ratios are highest for births with an interval of less than 24 months (2.42) and births of order 3 or above (2.35). In the multiple high-risk category, the risk ratio is highest (2.94) for births in which the mother was age 35 or over, the birth interval was less than 24 months, and the birth order was three or above. The

lowest risk ratio (1.09) in that category is for births in which the mother was age 35 or over and the birth interval was less than 24 months.

The last column in **Table 8.5** shows the percentage of married women according to risk category. Almost 3 in 10 women (29%) are not in any high-risk category.

List of Tables

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**
- **Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**
- **Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behavior**

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Indonesia DHS 2017

Years preceding the survey	Approximate calendar years	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4	2013-2017	15	8	24	8	32
5-9	2008-2012	19	10	29	7	36
10-14	2003-2007	22	15	37	9	45

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Child's sex					
Male	19	9	28	10	37
Female	12	8	20	6	26
Residence					
Urban	16	8	24	7	31
Rural	15	9	23	9	33
Total	15	8	24	8	32

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to additional characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-5 mortality (5q0)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	24	9	34	6	40
20-29	16	8	24	8	31
30-39	17	11	27	8	35
40-49	33	10	44	(15)	(58)
Birth order					
1	19	7	26	5	31
2-3	14	8	22	7	29
4-6	22	20	42	15	57
7+	25	31	56	32	86
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	29	19	48	20	67
2 years	17	15	32	13	45
3 years	10	11	21	11	32
4+ years	15	9	23	6	30
Birth size[3]					
Small/very small	41	14	55	na	na
Average or larger	7	6	13	na	na
Mother's education					
No education	24	25	49	34	82
Some primary	26	20	46	13	58
Completed primary	17	11	27	9	36
Some secondary	18	7	26	6	31
Completed secondary	15	6	22	6	28
More than secondary	14	9	23	5	27
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	23	17	40	13	53
Second	19	7	26	7	33
Middle	15	8	23	6	29
Fourth	18	6	24	7	31
Highest	13	7	20	4	24

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250 to 499 unweighted cases.
na = Not available
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births
[3] Rates for the 5-year period before the survey

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Perinatal mortality rate[3]	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months' duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	24	21	32	1,428
20-29	59	92	18	8,498
30-39	54	86	22	6,519
40-49	14	13	38	727
Previous pregnancy interval in months[4]				
First pregnancy	58	71	23	5,573
<15	10	27	24	1,553
15-26	15	11	20	1,282
27-38	10	8	14	1,210
39+	59	96	21	7,554
Residence				
Urban	59	112	21	8,316
Rural	93	100	22	8,855
Mother's education				
No education	8	6	66	206
Some primary	10	23	28	1,177
Completed primary	33	41	22	3,263
Some secondary	46	48	19	4,860
Completed secondary	38	62	20	5,019
More than secondary	17	34	19	2,646
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	40	55	27	3,561
Second	41	40	23	3,470
Middle	26	26	15	3,433
Fourth	29	60	26	3,466
Highest	17	31	15	3,241
Total	152	213	21	17,171

[1] Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.
[3] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000
[4] Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months.

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behavior

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Indonesia DHS 2017

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	38.5	1.00	29.0[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First-order births between age 18 and age 34	31.8	1.10	5.1
In any avoidable high-risk category	29.7	1.98	66.0
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	2.5	2.29	0.2
Mother's age >34 only	10.1	1.34	27.9
Birth interval <24 months only	3.8	2.42	6.8
Birth order >3 only	4.7	2.35	3.2
Subtotal	21.0	1.87	38.1
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.1	*	0.1
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.2	1.09	0.8
Age >34 and birth order >3	6.7	2.22	23.8
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.7	2.94	1.7
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.0	2.19	1.5
Subtotal	8.7	2.23	27.8
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.5	2.24	0.3
Mother's age >34	17.6	1.73	54.1
Birth interval <24 months	11.5	2.30	33.1
Birth order >3	13.0	2.30	30.2
Number of births/women	17,019	na	35,681

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 250 children.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
[a] Includes sterilized women

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE 9

Key Findings

Antenatal care

- The percentage of pregnant women who received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider at least once (K1) and the percentage with at least four visits (K4) increased from 2007 to 2017.
- Almost all (98%) women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a skilled provider for their most recent birth.
- Eighty-two percent of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey had their first ANC visit for their most recent birth during the first trimester of pregnancy.
- Seventy-seven percent of women age 15-49 had at least four ANC visits (K4) from a skilled health provider.

Delivery

- Seventy-four percent of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility.
- Nine in 10 (91%) live births were delivered with the assistance of a skilled provider.
- Seventeen percent of births were delivered via cesarean section (C-section).
- The most common complication reported by women during their most recent birth was prolonged labor (41%).

Postnatal care

- Eighty-seven percent of women who had a live birth in the past 5 years received a postnatal check by a health provider within 2 days of delivery (KF 1).
- Seventy-nine percent of newborns received a postnatal check within 2 days of delivery (KN 1).

Maternal health care during pregnancy, delivery, and the postpartum period is essential for the survival of both the mother and the infant. Maternal health care is the main priority of national and global health development. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has set as a goal increasing maternal health care coverage, as stated in the 2015-2019 Medium-Term National Development

Plan (RPJMN) (National Development Planning Board/Bappenas 2014) and the 2015-2019 strategic plan (*Renstra*) of the Ministry of Health (MOH) (MOH 2015b).

Ministerial Regulation No. 97/2014 mandated that women receive qualified and comprehensive antenatal care (ANC) to ensure a healthy and safe delivery (MOH 2014). The government recommends at least four ANC visits during pregnancy, one during the first trimester, one during the second trimester, and two during the third trimester (Ministry of Health 2014). Key indicators of maternal health care in efforts to reduce maternal and neonatal deaths include ANC, delivery in a health facility, and delivery by a skilled birth attendant.

This chapter presents information on some of the indicators related to maternal health care, including ANC, complications during pregnancy and delivery, delivery in a health facility and by a skilled birth attendant, postnatal care for mothers and newborns, and problems in accessing care. The MOH strategic plan targets three specific indicators: (1) the percentage of deliveries by a skilled provider in a health facility, (2) the percentage of pregnant women with at least four ANC visits (K4); and (3) the percentage of newborns who have their first health check between 6 and 48 hours after birth (MOH 2015b).

9.1 Antenatal Care Coverage and Content

Antenatal Care from a Skilled Provider

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Antenatal care received from skilled providers, such as doctors (general practitioners and/or obstetricians), midwives, and nurses.

- Antenatal care during first visit (K1): pregnancy health care received at least once from a skilled provider regardless of the time of the visit.
- Antenatal care at least four visits (K4): pregnancy health care at least four visits, one during the first trimester, one during the second trimester, and two during the third trimester.

Sample: Women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey

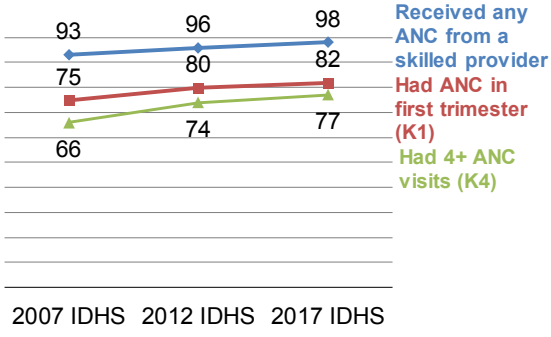
Almost all women (98%) received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider at least once for their most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey (K1) and 77% had at least four ANC visits (K4) (**Table 9.1**). The percentage of women with at least four ANC visits is higher than the MOH's target for 2015-2019, 72% in 2015 and 77% in 2017, and thus the strategic target for this indicator has been achieved (MOH 2015b).

ANC was most often provided by midwives (52%), followed by obstetricians and gynecologists (hereafter obstetricians) (28%). This implies that midwives continue to play an important role in providing ANC.

Trends: The percentage of women who received ANC from a skilled provider at least once increased from 93% in 2007 to 98% in 2017. Over the same period, the percentage of women with at least four ANC visits increased from 66% to 77% (**Figure 9.1**).

Figure 9.1 **Trends in antenatal care coverage**

Percentage of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



Patterns by background characteristics

The percentages of women receiving ANC from obstetricians vary by selected background characteristics (**Table 9.1**). These percentages increase significantly with increasing education and wealth.

Coverage of ANC by obstetricians is almost twice as high in urban areas (37%) as in rural areas (19%). Women in rural areas are more likely to have their antenatal check by midwives/village midwives (74%).

- Women with more than a secondary education (70%) are much more likely than women with no education (7%) to receive ANC from obstetricians. On the other hand, women with no education are much more likely to receive care from village midwives (23% versus 5%).
- Women in the fourth and highest wealth quintiles are more likely to receive ANC from obstetricians (34%-62%) than women in the lowest two wealth quantiles (8%-15%). Twenty-eight percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile receive care from a village midwife.

Appendix Table A.9.1 presents data on ANC coverage by province.

Timing of First ANC Visit

The first ANC visit ideally occurs as early as possible, or no later than the first 3 months of pregnancy (WHO 2016). Early ANC visits promote early detection of risky pregnancy and preventing complications during pregnancy.

The 2017 IDHS gathered data on timing of first ANC visit among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey. Overall, 8 in 10 (82%) women had their first antenatal check during the first trimester (less than 4 months of pregnancy) (**Table 9.2**). The median gestational age at which women had their first visit was 2.1 months in urban areas and 2.5 months in rural areas.

Trends: The percentage of women who had their first ANC visit at less than 4 months of pregnancy increased from 75% in 2007 to 82% in 2017.

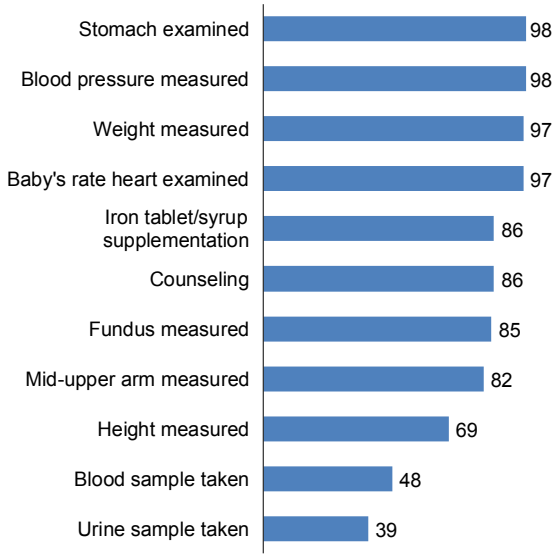
9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANC VISITS

In addition to at least four ANC visits, it is recommended that pregnant women receive standardized services such as height, weight, mid-upper arm, blood pressure measurements, fundal height measurement, fetal heart rate examination, and fetal presentation examination. They should also be given tetanus toxoid injections, iron tablets or syrup (hereafter iron supplementation), blood and urine tests and counseling (MOH 2010a).

The 2017 IDHS collected information on components of antenatal care received by women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey. Almost all women had their abdomen (98%), blood pressure (98%), and weight (97%) measured and had the baby's heart rate examined (97%) (**Figure 9.2**).

***Figure 9.2* Components of antenatal care**

Among women who received ANC for their most recent birth, the percentage with selected services



Overall, 82% to 86% of women had fundal height and mid-upper arm measurements, were given iron supplementation, and received counseling related to pregnancy and delivery. Sixty-nine percent of women had their height measured during ANC. However, less than half of women had blood (48%) and urine (39%) samples taken.

Trends: The percentage of pregnant women who had their height measured doubled from 33% in 2007 to 69% in 2017. Similarly, iron supplementation increased by 13% between 2012 and 2017 (from 76% to 86%). The percentages of pregnant women who had their weight and blood pressure measured and received counseling also increased from 2007 to 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are considerable differences by education in the percentage of women who received counseling during ANC (**Table 9.3**). Ninety-four percent of women with more than a secondary education received counseling, as compared with 57% of women with no education.
- The percentage of women who had urine and blood samples taken also increases with increasing education. For example, 56% of women with more than a secondary education had a blood sample taken, compared with 23% of women with no education.

Data by province on specific components of ANC are shown in Appendix Table A.9.2.

Protection against Neonatal Tetanus

Protection against neonatal tetanus

Tetanus toxoid (TT) injections are given to pregnant women to protect against neonatal tetanus. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy
- Two or more injections within the last 3 years
- Three or more injections within the last 5 years
- Four or more injections within the last 10 years
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Tetanus toxoid (TT) injections are given during pregnancy for the prevention of neonatal tetanus, an important cause of infant death. An infant is considered to be fully protected if the mother has at least two doses during the pregnancy, five doses provides lifelong protection (WHO 2016). If a woman has been vaccinated in her previous pregnancy, she needs only one TT injection during the current pregnancy.

The 2017 IDHS results show that 35% of women received two or more TT injections during their most recent live birth, and 58% of last births in the 5 years before the survey were protected against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.4**).

Trends: Between 2007 and 2017, the percentage of women who received two or more TT injections during their last pregnancy declined from 50% to 35%. However, the percentage of most recent live births protected against neonatal tetanus remained steady between 2012 (60%) and 2017 (58%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Protection against neonatal tetanus is highest among births to women with some secondary education (63%) and lowest among births to women with no education (28%) (**Table 9.4**).

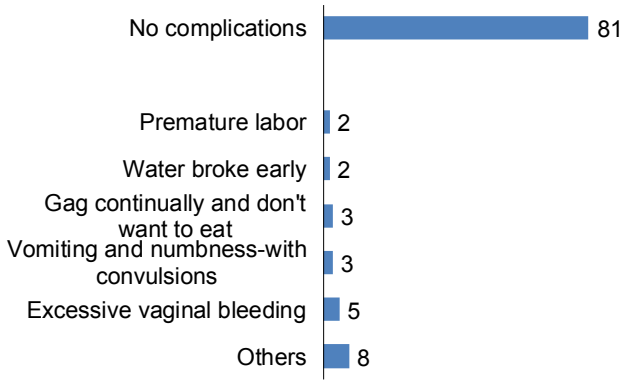
Appendix Table A.9.3 presents information by province on the percentage of women who received tetanus toxoid injections.

9.3 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY

Pregnancy-related complications can affect not only the mother's health but also the health of the fetus. Complications associated with pregnancy include persistent vomiting and loss of appetite, high fever, decreased fetal movement, excessive vaginal bleeding, and premature rupture of membranes. Other health problems that may arise during pregnancy are pain during urination, persistent cough, palpitations or chest pain, recurrent diarrhea, difficulty in sleeping, and excessive anxiety (MOH 2016).

Figure 9.3 **Complications during pregnancy**

Among women who received ANC for their most recent birth, the percentage with selected services



The 2017 IDHS gathered data on pregnancy disorders or complications experienced by women age 15-49 during their last live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey. Eight in 10 (81%) women reported no complications during pregnancy (**Figure 9.3**).

Among women who experienced complications, 5% had excessive bleeding and 3% had continuous vomiting and swollen legs, hands, and faces or headaches accompanied by convulsions. Two percent each experienced premature labor and premature rupture of membranes. Eight percent of women reported other pregnancy complaints, including high fever, convulsions and fainting, anemia, and hypertension.

Trends: The percentage of women who reported having no complications during pregnancy fell from 89% in 2007 to 81% in 2017. The percentage of women with excessive bleeding, still the most common complication, increased slightly over that period (from 3% to 5%).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women with at least four ANC visits are more likely to have pregnancy complications detected than those with fewer than four visits (**Table 9.5**).
- Actions taken by women to overcome various pregnancy problems include seeking assistance from a health facility (27%-78%), doctors (16%-48%) and midwives (15%-35%).
- **Table 9.5** shows unfavorable outcomes associated with pregnancy complications; 10% of women who had excessive bleeding during pregnancy lost their baby within 1 month, and 8% delivered their baby through a cesarean section (C-section).

Data on pregnancy complications by province are shown in Appendix Table A.9.4.

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

Institutional Deliveries

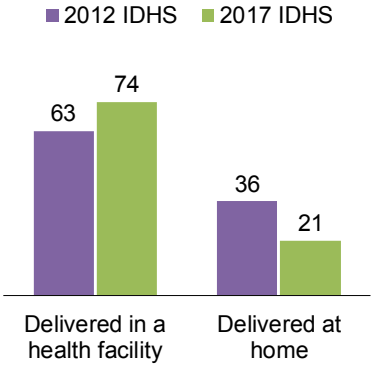
Institutional deliveries
Deliveries that are carried out at health facilities, including public health centers (*puskesmas*), clinics or maternity homes, and hospitals, and deliveries carried out by private doctors or midwives (Ministry of Health 2015b).
Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Institutional deliveries are one of the key elements in reducing maternal and newborn mortality. It is important that mothers deliver their babies in an appropriate setting where life-saving equipment and hygienic conditions can help reduce the risk of complications that may cause death or illness for the mother or child (Kesterton et al. 2010).

The 2017 IDHS results show that 74% of women delivered at health facilities – 42% in first-level health facilities (*fasilitas kesehatan tingkat pertama)*, consisting of public health centers (*puskesmas*) and their networks, clinics, private doctors, and midwives, and 32% in advanced-level referral health facilities (*fasilitas kesehatan rujukan tingkat lanjut)*, for example, hospitals (**Table 9.6**). Furthermore, 28% of women delivered with the assistance of skilled providers (e.g., general practitioners, obstetricians, midwives, and skilled nurses) in their private offices.

***Figure 9.4* Trends in place of delivery**

Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey



Trends: The percentage of women who delivered at home declined from 53% in 2007 to 21% in 2017 (**Figure 9.4**). This decline was accompanied by an increase in institutional deliveries, from 46% in 2007 to 74% in 2017.

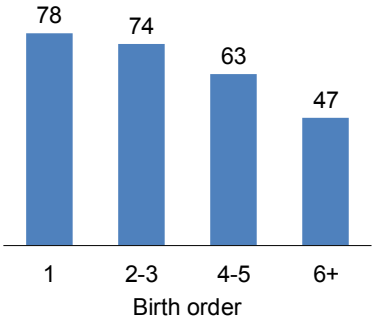
These trends indicate that the government has been successful in reducing home deliveries. The percentage of institutional deliveries in the 2012 IDHS report is 63% (unadjusted with the new definition, see footnote in **Table 9.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Higher-order births are associated with higher rates of home delivery and lower rates of institutional delivery (**Figure 9.5**).
- Seventy-seven percent of live births to women with four or more ANC visits were delivered in a health facility (**Table 9.6**).

***Figure 9.5* Health facility delivery by birth order**

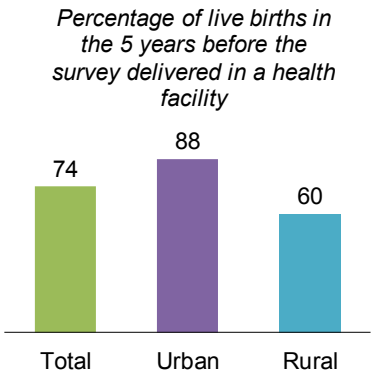
Percentage of live births in the 5 years before the survey delivered in a health facility



- Eighty-eight percent of live births in urban areas were delivered in a health facility, as compared with 60% of births in rural areas (**Figure 9.6**).
- Live births to women with a secondary education (83%) or more than a secondary education (88%) were most likely to be delivered in a health facility.
- Ninety-four percent of births to women in the highest wealth quintile were delivered in health facilities, compared with 45% of births to women in the lowest quintile (**Figure 9.7**).

Appendix Table A.9.5 presents provincial-level data on the distribution of births by place of delivery.

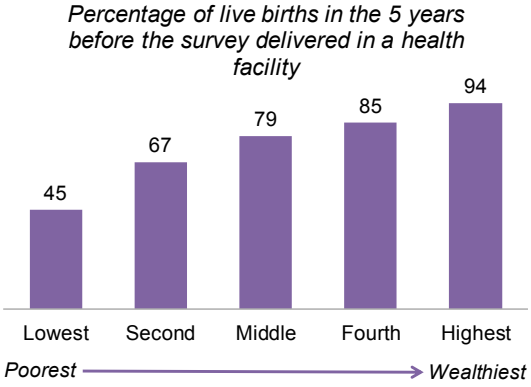
***Figure 9.6* Health facility delivery by residence**



Duration of Stay in Health Facility after Birth

- The 2017 IDHS collected information on duration of stay in a health facility after delivery. More than half of women (53%) with a spontaneous vaginal delivery remained in a health facility for 1-2 days after childbirth (**Table 9.7**). Nine in 10 (89%) women with a C-section delivery stayed at least 3 days after childbirth.

***Figure 9.7* Health facility delivery by wealth quintile**



Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of skilled providers such as general practitioners, obstetricians, midwives, and skilled nurses.

Sample: All live births in the 5 years before the survey to women age 15-49

The Ministry of Health requires that deliveries be assisted by skilled health providers (President of the Republic of Indonesia 2017). One of the aims of this requirement is to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of reducing the maternal mortality rate to 70 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030.

In the 5 years preceding the survey, 91% of live births were assisted by a skilled provider; 61% were assisted by a midwife, village midwife, or nurse; 29% by an obstetrician; and 1% by a general practitioner (**Figure 9.8**).

***Figure 9.8* Assistance during delivery**

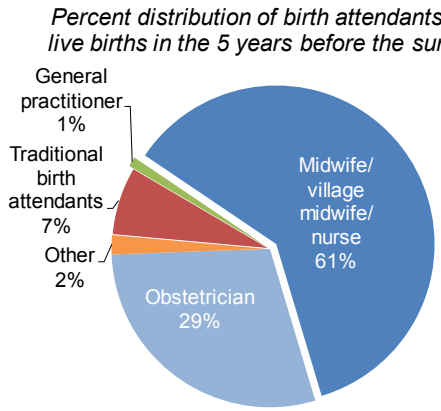

Percent distribution of birth attendants for live births in the 5 years before the survey
General practitioner 1%
Traditional birth attendants 7%
Other 2%
Midwife/ village midwife/ nurse 61%
Obstetrician 29%

Table 9.8.1 shows the distribution of births during the 5 years prior to the survey by the most qualified person providing assistance during delivery, and **Table 9.8.2** shows the distribution of births by the least qualified person attending the births. In some cases, the most qualified person assisting a delivery may have been a person to whom the woman was referred because she was experiencing problems. To provide some insight into the extent to which this may have occurred, a comparison of this percentage with the percentage of births in which a skilled provider was the most qualified person attending the delivery (91%) indicates that referrals to a more skilled provider may have occurred in 14% of births **(Table 9.8.1** and **9.8.2**).

Trends: The proportion of births assisted by a skilled provider increased from 83% in 2012 to 91% in 2017. Over the same period, the proportion of births assisted by a traditional birth attendant (TBA) declined from 14% to 7%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Live births to women with four or more ANC visits (94%), women living in urban areas (96%), and women with more than a secondary education (98%) are most likely to be delivered by a skilled birth attendant (**Figure 9.9** and **Table 9.8.1**).
- Almost all women (99%) in the highest wealth quintile had their last birth assisted by a skilled provider (**Figure 9.10**).
- Traditional birth attendants still play an important role in deliveries, especially among high-order births (19%) and births to women in rural areas (11%), women with no education (28%), and women in the lowest wealth quintile (19%).
- Women with more than a secondary education and women in the highest wealth quintile are most likely to have their deliveries assisted by obstetricians (54% each).

Figure 9.9 Delivery assistance by residence

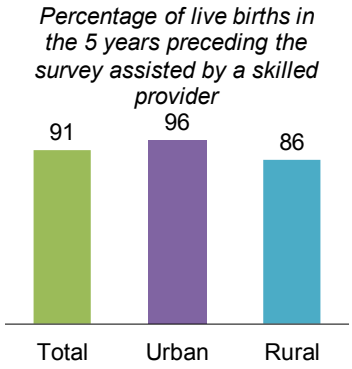
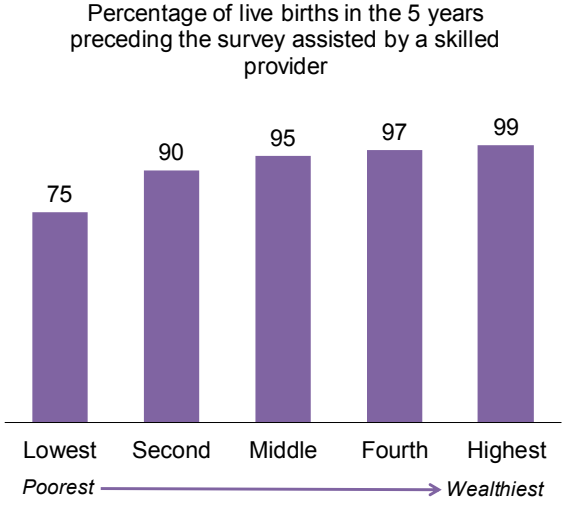


Figure 9.10 Delivery assistance by wealth quintile



Appendix Tables A.9.6.1 and A.9.6.2 show provincial-level data on percentages of live births according to most qualified and least qualified birth attendants.

Delivery by Cesarean

A cesarean section (C-section) is a surgical procedure in which the infant is born through an incision in the mother's abdomen and womb (Robson 2001). This procedure can reduce maternal and infant mortality as well as complications. C-sections are mostly carried out on the basis of medical indication, and they can be performed in emergency situations or planned.

The 2017 IDHS results show that 17% of live births in the 5 years before the survey were delivered via C-section (**Table 9.9**).

Trends: The proportion of C-section deliveries increased considerably between 2007 and 2017, from 7% to 17%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who gave birth at age 35-49 (22%), women with four or more ANC visits (19%), and women in urban areas (23%) are most likely to have cesarean sections.
- C-sections are more common among first-order births (19%) than among higher-order births.
- Women with more than a secondary education and women in the highest wealth quintile (32% each) are more likely than their counterparts to have a C-section.
- Seven percent of cesarean deliveries were planned.

Appendix Table A.9.7 presents information on the characteristics of deliveries by province.

Complications during Delivery

According to the Ministry of Health, about 20% of births are at risk of complications during pregnancy and delivery (Ministry of Health 2009). Complications during delivery can be identified through signs of danger in labor such as excessive vaginal bleeding, convulsions, a foul-smelling vaginal discharge, lack of strength during labor, and anxious or in severe pain prior to delivery (MOH 2009). In addition to these conditions, other pregnancy- or birth-related complications include HIV infection, diabetes mellitus, and tuberculosis.

Almost 30% of women reported having no complications during delivery (**Table 9.10**). The most common complication reported was prolonged labor (41%).

Trends: The percentage of mothers experiencing prolonged labor increased from 35% in 2012 to 41% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Thirty percent of women with C-section deliveries experienced prolonged labor, and 19% had preterm births. Almost 4 in 10 women (38%) reported anxiety or pain.
- In general, women who had antenatal care and delivery assistance are more likely to report complications than women who had only antenatal care or only delivery assistance.

Data on complications during delivery by province are shown in Appendix Table A.9.10.

Preparation for Delivery

Preparation for delivery is necessary to ensure the well-being of mothers and newborns. This preparation includes determining who will assist the delivery, where the delivery will take place, how much the delivery will cost, transportation to the place of delivery, blood donors, and postpartum family planning (Ministry of Health 2010b). This section discusses topics related to delivery preparation for the last birth in the 5 years preceding the survey.

Nine in 10 (91%) women discussed at least one topic related to birth preparation before delivery (**Table 9.11**). Women most often discussed place of delivery (85%) and least often discussed blood donors (23%).

Trends: The percentage of women who discussed at least one delivery preparation topic increased from 87% in 2012 to 91% in 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Topics related to delivery preparation are commonly discussed among women who gave birth at age 20-34, delivered their first birth, lived in urban areas, and were in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 9.11**).
- Ninety-six percent of women with more than a secondary education discussed at least one delivery preparation topic, as compared with 58% of women with no education.

9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

The postpartum period is critical in the survival of mothers and newborns. Most maternal and neonatal deaths occur within the first month after childbirth (WHO 2014). Thus, maternal and newborn health care is necessary during this period to prevent the risk of illness and death.

Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

The World Health Organization recommends that mothers receive postnatal care from skilled providers (e.g., doctors, midwives, or nurses) within 24 hours after delivery (WHO 2014). Mothers are advised to receive postnatal care at least three times, including 6 hours to 3 days after giving birth (KF 1), 4 to 28 days after giving birth (KF 2), and 29 to 42 days after giving birth (KF 3) (MOH 2013).

First postnatal health check for mothers

Maternal health care provided during the first 24 hours to 3 days after childbirth (KF 1).

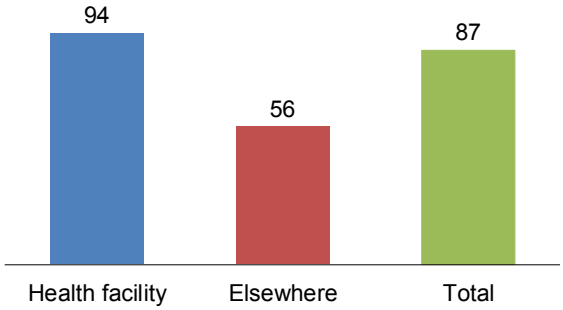
Sample: All live births in the 2 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Overall, nearly 9 in 10 women (87%) with the most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received a postnatal care (KF 1) within the first 2 days after childbirth (**Figure 9.11**). However, 2% of mothers first received postnatal care 4 to 42 days after delivery.

Trends: The percentage of mothers who received postpartum care within the first 2 days after delivery increased from 80% in 2012 to 87% in 2017.

Figure 9.11 **Postnatal care for mothers by place of delivery**

Percentage of last births in the 2 years before the survey for which women received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women with births of order 6 or higher are less likely to receive postpartum care than women with first-order births (65% versus 88%) (**Table 9.12**).
- Women delivering in a health facility are more likely to receive postnatal care than women delivering elsewhere (94% versus 56%) (**Figure 9.11**).
- The percentage of women receiving postnatal care increases with increasing education and wealth. Ninety-four percent of women with more than a secondary education received postnatal care, as compared with 38% of women with no education. Similarly, 95% of women in the highest wealth quintile received care, compared with 71% of women in the lowest wealth quintile.

Type of Provider of First Postnatal Care

More than half (55%) of the women who had their most recent birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received postnatal care from a midwife or village midwife (**Table 9.13**), while 22% of women were checked by a doctor and 11% by a nurse.

Appendix Tables A.9.8 and A.9.9 present data by province on the timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check for mothers.

Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

Postnatal care is also important for newborn babies to detect signs of danger and other health disorders as early as possible and to prevent the risk of illness and death. Newborns should receive care from skilled providers such as doctors, midwives, or nurses starting in the first 24 hours after birth (WHO 2014).

First postnatal health check for newborns

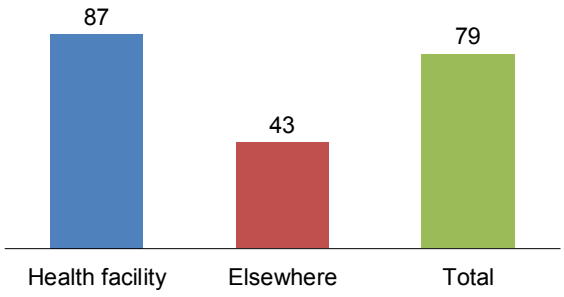
Newborn health care provided during the first 24 to 48 hours after delivery (KN 1). This care should include measurement of length and weight at birth, a body temperature check, umbilical cord care, and advice for the mother on breastfeeding (Ministry of Health 2016).

Sample: All live births in the 2 years before the survey to women age 15-49

Newborns should receive three postnatal checks, one at 6-48 hours after birth (KN 1), one at 3-7 days (KN 2), and one at 8-28 days (KN 3) (Ministry of Health 2016). The services provided should include measurement of birth weight, length, and body temperature; umbilical cord care; examination for disease or severe infection, neonatal jaundice, diarrhea, or the possibility of low weight and/or breastfeeding problems; check on administration of vitamin K1 and HB-0 immunization, and provision of treatment if there are health problems (MOH 2016).

Figure 9.12 **Postnatal care for newborns by place of delivery**

Percentage of last births in the 2 years before the survey for which newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth



Overall, 79% of infants born in the 2 years before the survey received care within the first 2 days after birth (KN 1) (**Figure 9.12**). This percentage exceeds the target of 75% set by the Ministry of Health in 2015 (Ministry of Health 2015b). Nevertheless, 2% of newborns did not receive neonatal care until 3-7 days after birth (**Table 9.14**).

Trends: The percentage of newborns receiving care (KN 1) within the first 2 days after childbirth increased from 52% in 2012 to 79% in 2017 IDHS.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of newborns with a postnatal health check in the first 2 days after birth varies according to birth order, residence, mother's education, and household wealth (**Table 9.14**).
- Newborn care in the first 2 days is more common among first- to third-order births (79%-80%) than among sixth- or higher-order births (56%).

- Newborns in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to receive a postnatal health check in the first 2 days after birth (82% versus 75%).
- Newborns whose mothers have more than a secondary education are more than twice as likely as newborns whose mothers have no education to receive a postnatal health check in the first 2 days (84% versus 36%).
- The percentage of newborns receiving a postnatal health check in the first 2 days (KN 1) increases with increasing household wealth, from 64% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 85% among those in the highest quintile.

Type of Provider of First Postnatal Care

One-half of infants (51%) born in the 2 years before the survey received their first neonatal care from midwives, 15% from pediatricians, 6% from nurses, and 5% from obstetricians (**Table 9.15**).

Content of Postnatal Care

The 2017 IDHS collected data on whether newborns had selected functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, including examination of the umbilical cord, measurement of body weight and temperature, provision of information to the mother on danger signs, counseling for the mother on breastfeeding, and observation of breastfeeding. Overall, 79% of newborns had at least two of the functions performed. Almost all (95%) infants were weighed at birth, 75% had their umbilical cord examined, and 61% had their body temperature checked (**Table 9.16**). However, only 48% to 59% of mothers were given information about danger signs, received counseling on breastfeeding, or were observed during breastfeeding.

Appendix Tables A.9.10 and A.9.11 show data by province on the timing and type of provider of neonatal care.

9.6 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Getting permission to seek treatment
- Getting money for treatment
- Distance to a health care facility
- Not wanting to go alone

Sample: Women age 15-49

Limited access to health care among women remains a problem in Indonesia. Thirty-six percent of women age 15-49 reported experiencing at least one of the specified problems in accessing health care when they are sick (**Table 9.17**). The most frequently reported problems were not wanting to go alone (26%), getting money for treatment (15%), and distance to a health care facility (11%).

Data by province on problems in accessing health care are shown in Appendix Table A.9.12.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on maternal health care, see the following tables:

- **Table 9.1 Antenatal care**
- **Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit**
- **Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care**
- **Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections**
- **Table 9.5 Complications during pregnancy**
- **Table 9.6 Place of delivery**
- **Table 9.7 Duration of stay in health facility after birth**
- **Table 9.8.1 Assistance during delivery: most qualified person**
- **Table 9.8.2 Assistance during delivery: least qualified person**
- **Table 9.9 Cesarean section**
- **Table 9.10 Complications during delivery**
- **Table 9.11 Preparation for delivery**
- **Table 9.12 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.13 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother**
- **Table 9.14 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.15 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn**
- **Table 9.16 Content of postnatal care for newborns**
- **Table 9.17 Problems in accessing health care**

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider										Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider (K1)[1]	Percentage with at least 4 ANC visits (K4)[2]	Number of women
	General practitioner	Obstetrician	Nurse	Midwife	Village midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other	Missing	No ANC	Total			
Age at birth													
<20	1.6	14.6	0.8	59.6	19.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.1	100.0	96.0	64.8	1,223
20-34	1.5	29.3	1.3	51.3	14.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.5	100.0	98.0	80.0	10,972
35-49	1.5	27.4	1.3	50.8	15.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	2.5	100.0	96.4	72.7	2,827
Birth order													
1	1.5	30.6	0.8	50.9	14.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.2	100.0	98.5	81.0	503
2-3	1.4	27.8	1.2	52.8	15.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.3	100.0	98.1	79.3	8,035
4-5	1.7	22.4	2.0	51.3	16.6	1.1	0.0	0.7	4.2	100.0	94.0	64.2	1,592
6+	2.9	11.9	4.2	47.4	19.6	1.6	0.5	0.7	11.2	100.0	86.0	42.7	363
Residence													
Urban	1.4	36.6	0.9	53.0	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.0	100.0	98.6	82.4	7,284
Rural	1.6	19.4	1.5	50.8	23.1	0.6	0.0	0.3	2.6	100.0	96.5	72.7	7,737
Education													
No education	1.2	7.1	2.1	37.1	22.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	24.1	100.0	70.1	35.6	150
Some primary	1.0	9.5	2.4	55.1	24.2	1.6	0.0	0.4	5.9	100.0	92.2	57.3	1,003
Completed primary	0.7	9.9	1.5	62.7	21.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.6	100.0	96.6	71.2	2,911
Some secondary	2.0	16.8	1.1	60.9	17.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.5	100.0	97.9	76.4	4,317
Completed secondary	1.4	34.1	1.2	50.7	11.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	100.0	99.0	83.2	4,437
More than secondary	1.9	69.8	0.7	21.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.3	87.7	2,204
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	1.9	8.2	2.4	51.9	28.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	6.0	100.0	92.4	60.8	2,977
Second	1.4	14.9	1.8	58.0	21.8	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.4	100.0	97.9	72.8	3,031
Middle	1.7	21.4	0.6	61.5	13.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	100.0	98.7	78.2	3,099
Fourth	1.3	34.3	0.9	53.3	9.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.2	85.4	308
Highest	1.1	61.9	0.4	33.2	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.4	90.0	2,835
Total	1.5	27.8	1.2	51.9	15.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.8	100.0	97.5	77.4	15,021

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth and by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Indonesia DHS 2017

Number of ANC visits and timing of first visit	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Number of ANC visits			
None	1.5	3.7	2.6
1	0.8	1.1	1.0
2-3	3.8	6.9	5.4
4+	93.6	87.7	90.6
Don't know/missing	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
At least one visit in the first trimester, at least one in the second, and at least two in the third	**82.4**	**72.7**	**77.4**
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	1.5	3.7	2.6
<4	86.4	78.5	82.3
4-5	9.0	12.7	10.9
6-7	2.1	3.5	2.8
8+	0.8	1.1	0.9
Don't know/missing	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	7,284	7,737	15,021
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	**2.1**	**2.5**	**2.3**
Number of women with ANC	7,193	7,515	14,708

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services and percentage who took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, percentage with selected services:											Percentage who during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth:	
Background characteristic	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Weight measured	Height measured	Mid-upper arm measured	Fundal height measured	Stomach examined	Baby's heart rate examined	Counseling	Number of women with ANC	Took iron tablets or syrup	Number of women
Age at birth													
<20	98.0	33.9	44.6	96.8	67.4	84.7	83.4	98.4	96.6	83.1	118	82.9	1,223
20-34	98.3	38.4	47.7	97.7	69.0	81.5	85.6	98.4	97.1	86.2	10,787	87.0	10,972
35-49	97.2	42.1	48.7	96.6	68.8	81.7	84.7	97.6	96.4	84.7	2,741	84.0	2,827
Birth order													
1	98.8	40.6	51.1	98.4	72.1	83.6	86.6	99.0	97.9	87.1	4,958	87.5	503
2-3	98.4	39.1	47.3	97.7	68.3	81.2	86.0	98.4	97.2	86.7	7,914	86.8	8,035
4-5	95.8	33.7	40.6	94.5	63.7	81.1	80.0	96.5	93.7	79.1	1,515	82.2	1,592
6+	90.8	24.9	34.0	89.1	58.0	71.6	70.7	91.0	88.0	67.8	320	70.5	363
Residence													
Urban	98.9	44.1	52.7	98.7	70.2	80.5	87.2	98.9	98.4	89.3	7,193	88.4	7,284
Rural	97.4	33.6	42.8	96.2	67.6	83.0	83.4	97.6	95.5	82.2	7,515	84.0	7,737
Education													
No education	87.2	20.7	23.4	81.2	55.1	71.6	65.6	88.7	82.6	57.1	114	55.7	150
Some primary	93.6	28.7	34.9	92.5	61.4	78.5	76.8	94.5	89.6	72.4	940	75.5	1,003
Completed primary	97.2	33.3	41.6	96.2	64.6	82.5	83.0	97.6	95.6	79.3	2,823	82.3	2,911
Some secondary	98.5	38.3	47.6	97.9	68.8	84.5	86.3	98.8	97.3	85.3	4,238	86.5	4,317
Completed secondary	99.0	41.3	50.7	98.3	71.9	82.5	86.4	98.9	98.1	89.3	4,404	89.6	4,437
More than secondary	99.2	46.7	55.8	99.2	72.3	75.9	88.3	98.8	99.2	94.4	2,189	90.3	2,204
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	95.1	27.4	37.2	93.0	65.1	82.1	79.6	96.0	91.7	73.4	2,786	78.8	2,977
Second	98.1	33.4	43.2	97.0	67.1	83.9	83.6	98.4	96.6	83.2	2,978	86.0	3,031
Middle	98.6	38.6	47.4	98.5	67.8	83.6	85.4	99.1	98.4	87.4	3,062	87.2	3,099
Fourth	98.9	44.9	52.0	98.8	71.4	83.0	87.9	99.0	98.4	89.3	3,059	89.6	308
Highest	99.6	49.1	58.0	99.5	72.8	75.8	89.5	98.6	99.3	94.3	2,822	89.1	2,835
Total	98.1	38.7	47.6	97.4	68.9	81.8	85.2	98.2	96.9	85.6	14,708	86.1	15,021

Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of women
Age at birth			
<20	34.7	53.2	1,223
20-34	35.7	58.3	10,972
35-49	34.3	56.8	2,827
Birth order			
1	36.4	57.0	5,030
2-3	34.7	58.8	8,035
4-5	36.1	56.2	1,592
6+	30.9	46.0	363
Residence			
Urban	33.5	55.9	7,284
Rural	37.1	59.1	7,737
Education			
No education	15.3	27.7	150
Some primary	33.1	49.0	1,003
Completed primary	36.4	56.6	2,911
Some secondary	39.0	62.5	4,317
Completed secondary	34.1	57.9	4,437
More than secondary	31.7	54.5	2,204
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	37.5	56.8	2,977
Second	37.5	58.2	3,031
Middle	35.3	58.9	3,099
Fourth	36.1	60.4	3,080
Highest	29.8	53.2	2,835
Total	35.3	57.6	15,021

[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth

Table 9.5 Complications during pregnancy

Percentage of last births in the 5 years preceding the survey for which the mother had complications associated with the pregnancy, by type of complications and maternity care indicators, Indonesia DHS 2017

Maternity care indicators	Premature labor	Excessive vaginal bleeding	Fever	Convulsions and fainting	Gag continually and do not want to eat	Vomiting and numbness with convulsions	Water broke early	Other	No complications	Number of births
Number of ANC visits										
None	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	19.4	398
1-3	2.5	3.4	0.3	0.5	1.5	2.7	1.9	5.7	85.2	956
4+	2.2	5.6	1.1	0.6	3.6	3.1	2.4	5.9	81.9	13,603
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.0	3.9	92.9	65
Actions taken to overcome complications										
Nothing	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.0	1.7	3.6	0.0	3.1	na	37
Rest	5.7	1.6	2.7	4.6	12.3	6.7	0.1	7.9	na	136
Take medication	5.2	1.8	1.6	1.5	4.2	3.3	1.3	4.2	na	68
Take herbs	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	na	6
See TBA	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.6	na	12
See midwife	23.4	23.0	22.9	14.7	31.5	24.4	20.2	35.0	na	600
See doctor	27.5	33.3	28.9	22.2	15.7	21.2	26.4	48.3	na	651
Go to health facility	31.9	37.0	41.4	47.8	26.9	29.9	49.4	78.2	na	823
Other	4.3	1.5	2.1	8.5	6.9	8.8	2.1	20.6	na	158
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	na	12
Baby died within 1 month of birth	**5.1**	9.5	1.7	1.0	4.2	4.7	2.9	7.4	**56.0**	154
Delivery assisted by a health provider	**2.2**	5.6	1.1	0.6	3.5	3.1	2.5	5.9	**80.9**	13,788
Delivery by C-section	**2.8**	8.4	1.5	1.0	3.6	5.3	4.6	12.4	**70.6**	2,632
Total	2.2	5.3	1.0	0.6	3.3	3.0	2.3	5.8	80.5	15,021

Note: Women were able to provide more than one response about what they did to overcome pregnancy complications, so the percentages taking various actions to deal with a complication add to more than 100%.
na = Not applicable

Table 9.6 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Health facility											
	Public hospital[1]	Private hospital[2]	Primary health care center, sub/mobile primary health care	Clinic[3]	Private doctor/ midwife/ nurse[4]	Village health post/village maternity post[5]	Village midwife	Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility[6]	Number of births
Age at birth												
<20	11.6	8.6	13.5	4.1	26.8	2.2	5.4	27.7	0.1	100.0	64.6	1,396
20-34	14.6	17.3	9.2	4.5	28.5	1.5	4.2	19.9	0.2	100.0	74.1	12,553
35-49	18.6	17.6	9.7	5.2	24.8	1.3	2.9	19.4	0.5	100.0	75.9	2,989
Birth order												
1	15.8	20.0	9.6	4.6	27.7	1.4	4.0	16.9	0.1	100.0	77.7	5,955
2-3	14.8	16.1	9.6	4.8	29.1	1.8	4.5	19.1	0.3	100.0	74.4	8,782
4-5	15.0	11.0	10.5	4.2	22.7	1.5	3.0	31.8	0.4	100.0	63.4	1,746
6+	10.6	5.6	8.1	2.1	20.6	0.0	1.7	50.1	1.1	100.0	47.0	455
Antenatal care visits[7]												
None	4.2	3.9	5.8	1.4	9.2	0.2	0.8	73.2	1.2	100.0	24.5	361
1-3	11.8	7.6	9.1	3.1	20.3	1.2	4.6	42.0	0.3	100.0	51.9	956
4+	15.7	17.8	10.2	4.8	28.9	1.7	4.3	16.3	0.2	100.0	77.4	13,603
Don't know/missing	15.8	5.8	5.8	3.4	24.0	0.8	7.6	36.8	0.0	100.0	54.8	65
Residence												
Urban	16.6	24.6	6.8	6.0	34.1	0.7	2.3	8.8	0.1	100.0	88.1	822
Rural	13.6	9.1	12.3	3.3	21.7	2.3	5.8	31.5	0.4	100.0	60.0	8,718
Education												
No education	9.1	0.2	8.4	0.9	11.7	2.3	1.4	65.9	0.0	100.0	30.3	197
Some primary	12.2	3.6	10.0	2.1	20.1	2.4	4.5	44.8	0.4	100.0	48.0	1,157
Completed primary	12.4	6.7	12.3	2.5	28.0	1.8	4.4	31.4	0.6	100.0	61.9	3,212
Some secondary	14.3	11.1	11.6	3.5	31.6	1.8	5.7	20.0	0.3	100.0	72.1	4,787
Completed secondary	16.4	21.1	8.1	6.1	31.1	1.2	3.9	12.0	0.0	100.0	82.8	4,965
More than secondary	18.7	37.5	5.6	7.7	18.4	0.9	1.3	9.8	0.1	100.0	87.9	2,621
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	11.6	3.6	14.2	1.6	14.4	2.6	4.4	47.1	0.6	100.0	45.4	349
Second	15.6	8.1	11.2	3.1	28.6	2.6	6.5	23.9	0.2	100.0	66.6	3,406
Middle	17.7	13.0	10.7	4.5	33.4	1.2	3.7	15.6	0.2	100.0	79.3	3,409
Fourth	15.6	21.0	7.6	6.2	34.2	0.9	3.9	10.5	0.1	100.0	84.6	3,421
Highest	14.7	39.1	4.0	7.8	28.3	0.4	1.8	3.7	0.0	100.0	93.9	3,213
Total	15.0	16.7	9.6	4.6	27.7	1.5	4.1	20.5	0.2	100.0	73.6	16,939

[1] Includes general hospitals and mother and child hospitals managed by the government.
[2] Includes general hospitals and mother and child hospitals managed by private organizations
[3] Includes clinics managed by both the government and private organizations
[4] Private sector health workers, including private sector obstetricians, general practitioners, midwives, and nurses
[5] An integrated health service post located in the village and is usually managed by midwives
[6] Percentage of deliveries by skilled providers at health facilities (hospitals, clinics, health care centers) according to Minister of Health Decree No. 47/2016
[7] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.7 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who delivered their most recent live birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent live birth, according to type of delivery, Indonesia DHS 2017

Type of delivery	<6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3+ days	Missing	Total	Number of women
Vaginal birth	14.0	13.5	5.5	53.1	13.7	0.2	100.0	9,166
Cesarean section	1.4	0.4	0.1	8.8	89.3	0.0	100.0	2,632

Note: Total includes 5 women with missing information on duration of stay.

Table 9.8.1 Assistance during delivery: most qualified person

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by the most qualified person providing assistance during delivery and percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Person providing assistance during delivery									
Background characteristic	General practitioner	Obste-trician	Midwife/ village midwife/ nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No one	Don't know/ missing	Total	Percent-age delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	1.7	17.6	67.6	10.5	1.8	0.3	0.5	100.0	86.9	1,404
20-34	1.2	28.9	61.3	6.7	1.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	91.4	12,613
35-49	1.4	33.1	56.3	6.5	1.8	0.3	0.6	100.0	90.8	3,003
Birth order										
1	1.4	32.9	58.9	5.4	0.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	93.2	5,988
2-3	1.2	28.1	62.6	6.5	1.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	91.8	8,812
4-5	1.3	22.0	60.6	11.5	3.4	0.3	0.8	100.0	83.9	1,761
6+	0.6	12.0	56.8	19.3	8.6	2.0	0.6	100.0	69.4	458
Number of ANC visits[2]										
None	1.4	4.7	34.6	35.1	12.1	3.7	8.5	100.0	40.6	398
1-3	1.1	15.7	61.8	17.2	3.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	78.7	956
4+	1.3	30.7	62.2	4.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.2	13,603
Don't know/missing	0.7	15.2	70.0	12.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.9	65
Place of delivery										
Health facility										
Public	2.6	40.4	57.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,903
Private	1.0	34.9	63.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	8,271
Elsewhere	0.2	0.3	59.5	31.0	6.6	1.0	1.5	100.0	60.0	3,845
Residence										
Urban	1.2	37.7	57.0	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	95.8	8,257
Rural	1.4	20.2	64.6	10.6	2.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	86.2	8,762
Mother's education										
No education	0.3	6.5	39.6	28.3	23.1	1.6	0.6	100.0	46.4	198
Some primary	0.5	13.8	58.9	20.0	5.4	0.8	0.6	100.0	73.2	1,167
Completed primary	0.8	16.8	65.4	14.7	1.4	0.3	0.6	100.0	83.0	3,230
Some secondary	1.3	21.7	69.3	6.1	1.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	92.3	4,814
Completed secondary	1.4	34.5	60.9	2.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	96.8	4,981
More than secondary	2.0	53.5	42.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	98.0	2,629
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.3	11.3	61.8	18.5	5.8	0.7	0.5	100.0	74.5	3,518
Second	1.2	19.4	69.2	8.8	0.9	0.1	0.4	100.0	89.8	3,422
Middle	1.2	26.3	67.4	4.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	95.0	3,419
Fourth	1.2	34.8	61.1	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	100.0	97.1	3,438
Highest	1.4	53.5	44.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	98.9	3,222
Total	1.3	28.7	60.9	7.0	1.5	0.2	0.4	100.0	90.9	17,019

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, obstetrician, nurse/midwife, and village midwife.
[2] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.8.2 Assistance during delivery: least qualified person

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by the least qualified person providing assistance during delivery and percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery									
	General practitioner	Obstet-rician	Midwife/ village midwife/ nurse	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No one	Don't know/ missing	Total	Percent-age delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Number of births
Mother's age at birth										
<20	0.5	6.3	62.4	15.2	14.9	0.3	0.5	100.0	69.2	1,404
20-34	0.1	10.2	67.1	9.6	12.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	77.5	12,613
35-49	0.2	11.4	68.3	9.1	10.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	79.9	3,003
Birth order										
1	0.3	11.3	67.2	8.9	11.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	78.8	5,988
2-3	0.1	9.9	68.3	9.4	11.8	0.2	0.3	100.0	78.4	8,812
4-5	0.2	8.0	62.1	14.4	14.1	0.3	0.8	100.0	70.3	1,761
6+	0.1	5.0	55.8	19.2	17.2	2.0	0.6	100.0	61.0	458
Number of ANC visits[2]										
None	0.3	2.7	31.2	34.3	19.3	3.7	8.5	100.0	34.2	398
1-3	0.2	6.1	56.7	20.2	16.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	62.9	956
4+	0.2	10.3	69.3	8.3	11.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	79.8	13,603
Don't know/missing	0.0	7.3	65.5	15.3	11.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.8	65
Place of delivery										
Health facility										
Public	0.3	12.8	75.0	2.6	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.1	4,903
Private	0.2	13.1	76.3	1.8	8.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	89.6	8,271
Elsewhere	0.0	0.0	36.7	37.1	23.7	1.0	1.5	100.0	36.7	3,845
Residence										
Urban	0.2	13.3	72.0	4.9	9.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	85.5	8,257
Rural	0.2	7.0	62.2	14.8	15.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	69.4	8,762
Mother's education										
No education	0.2	2.5	36.5	23.7	34.8	1.6	0.6	100.0	39.2	198
Some primary	0.1	3.6	52.3	21.0	21.6	0.8	0.6	100.0	56.0	1,167
Completed primary	0.2	5.3	59.8	19.2	14.6	0.3	0.6	100.0	65.3	3,230
Some secondary	0.2	7.7	68.6	10.6	12.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	76.5	4,814
Completed secondary	0.2	12.5	73.0	4.1	9.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	85.8	4,981
More than secondary	0.1	19.1	70.1	2.7	7.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	89.3	2,629
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.2	3.6	54.3	21.8	18.9	0.7	0.5	100.0	58.1	3,518
Second	0.1	6.6	65.8	13.4	13.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	72.5	3,422
Middle	0.2	8.7	71.4	7.4	12.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	80.2	3,419
Fourth	0.2	12.2	73.2	4.9	8.9	0.1	0.4	100.0	85.7	3,438
Highest	0.2	20.1	70.7	1.7	7.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	90.9	3,222
Total	0.2	10.1	67.0	10.0	12.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	77.2	17,019

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the least qualified person is considered in this tabulation.
1 Skilled provider includes doctor, obstetrician, nurse/midwife, and village midwife.
2 Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.9 Cesarean section

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey delivered by cesarean section (C-section), percentage delivered by C-section planned before the onset of labor pains, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Timing of decision to conduct C-section		Number of births
		Decided before onset of labor pains	Missing	
Mother's age at birth				
<20	9.2	2.3	0.0	1,404
20-34	16.7	6.1	0.1	12,613
35-49	22.2	11.4	0.2	3,003
Birth order				
1	18.9	4.4	0.2	5,988
2-3	16.9	8.3	0.1	8,812
4-5	13.8	7.3	0.2	1,761
6+	6.8	4.5	0.0	458
Number of ANC visits[1]				
None	1.4	0.0	0.0	398
1-3	8.3	2.6	0.0	956
4+	18.7	7.3	0.1	13,603
Don't know/missing	8.5	3.9	0.0	65
Place of delivery				
Health facility	22.0	8.7	0.2	13,174
Public	22.5	8.3	0.1	4,903
Private	21.7	8.9	0.2	8,271
Residence				
Urban	22.6	9.5	0.1	8,257
Rural	11.8	4.1	0.1	8,762
Mother's education				
No education	2.6	1.5	0.0	198
Some primary	7.7	2.4	0.0	1,167
Completed primary	9.4	3.1	0.1	323
Some secondary	12.9	3.6	0.1	4,814
Completed secondary	20.6	8.1	0.2	4,981
More than secondary	32.3	16.6	0.1	2,629
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	6.1	1.7	0.0	3,518
Second	11.3	3.7	0.2	3,422
Middle	15.2	5.1	0.0	3,419
Fourth	21.8	8.0	0.2	3,438
Highest	31.9	15.6	0.2	3,222
Total	17.0	6.7	0.1	17,019

Note: The question on C-section was asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in a health facility did not receive a C-section.
[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 9.10 Complications during delivery

Percentage of last births in the 5 years preceding the survey for which the mother had complications associated with delivery, by type of complications and maternity care indicators, Indonesia DHS 2017

Maternity care indicators	Prolonged labor	Excessive vaginal bleeding	Fever/foul-smelling vaginal discharge	Convulsions	Water broke >6 hours before delivery	No strength	Anxious/ in pain	Other	No compli-cations	Number of births
Antenatal care/delivery assistance										
Both ANC and delivery assistance	41.0	7.1	7.8	1.5	16.4	10.4	53.9	5.1	28.3	14,554
ANC only	23.4	5.3	5.7	1.7	7.0	6.2	48.5	0.8	42.0	153
Delivery assistance only	34.3	6.5	5.7	1.1	11.0	9.6	45.6	0.6	37.0	228
Neither ANC nor delivery assistance	12.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	7.1	2.1	18.2	0.2	77.9	86
Baby died within 1 month of birth	**37.2**	14.3	10.1	7.1	19.0	12.5	44.3	8.8	34.7	154
Delivery by C-section	**29.7**	7.9	6.3	1.7	18.8	12.5	37.7	13.6	36.8	2,632
Total	40.6	7.0	7.7	1.5	16.1	10.3	53.5	4.9	28.9	15,021

ANC = Antenatal care

Table 9.11 Preparation for delivery

Percentage of women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who discussed specific topics during the pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Topics discussed								
Background characteristic	Place to deliver	Trans-portation	Delivery assistance	Payment	Blood donor	Postpartum family planning	Any topic	No topics discussed	Number of births
Age at birth									
<20	80.9	61.0	78.9	75.5	16.7	54.3	88.6	11.4	1,349
20-34	85.8	67.6	84.6	82.3	23.7	54.7	92.2	7.8	10,996
35-49	81.3	62.9	80.1	77.5	20.6	51.4	88.6	11.4	2,677
Birth order									
1	86.9	68.5	85.0	83.0	24.5	55.3	92.9	7.1	5,963
2-3	85.3	67.3	84.2	81.6	22.3	54.8	92.0	8.0	7,344
4-5	75.3	55.8	76.0	72.3	18.4	49.3	83.8	16.2	1,405
6+	64.7	43.7	60.8	59.7	10.6	36.5	75.5	24.5	309
Residence									
Urban	88.9	71.3	86.4	84.2	26.0	58.2	94.1	5.9	7,284
Rural	80.5	61.4	80.4	77.7	19.3	50.2	88.5	11.5	7,737
Education									
No education	46.8	32.5	49.3	48.1	2.4	24.7	57.6	42.4	150
Some primary	69.1	49.4	68.9	66.3	11.8	40.3	79.8	20.2	1,003
Completed primary	77.3	56.7	77.7	74.7	15.6	49.4	86.9	13.1	2,911
Some secondary	84.2	64.9	82.7	81.2	20.2	54.9	91.3	8.7	4,317
Completed secondary	90.0	71.8	87.7	85.5	25.1	58.3	95.2	4.8	4,437
More than secondary	93.4	79.9	91.6	87.8	37.4	58.6	96.4	3.6	2,204
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	71.3	52.3	71.6	69.9	13.3	39.7	81.2	18.8	2,977
Second	82.2	62.4	82.1	79.6	19.1	53.0	90.6	9.4	3,031
Middle	86.6	67.5	84.6	82.8	21.2	57.0	93.5	6.5	3,099
Fourth	89.5	70.8	86.9	85.2	27.5	60.0	94.6	5.4	3,080
Highest	93.4	78.4	91.4	86.7	32.0	60.8	96.4	3.6	2,835
Total	84.6	66.2	83.3	80.8	22.5	54.1	91.3	8.7	15,021

Table 9.12 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]								Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (KF 1)[2]	Number of births
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-3 days	4-28 days	29-42 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[1]	Total		
Mother's age at birth										
<20	52.9	16.0	9.6	4.1	0.0	1.9	15.5	100.0	76.6	494
20-34	60.9	18.5	9.3	2.0	0.0	1.2	8.0	100.0	87.7	4,860
35-49	65.7	16.4	7.7	1.6	0.3	0.8	7.6	100.0	88.5	1,262
Birth order										
1	60.0	19.9	9.1	2.6	0.0	1.1	7.2	100.0	88.1	2,182
2-3	62.6	17.7	9.0	1.9	0.0	1.3	7.5	100.0	88.1	3,577
4-5	61.2	14.7	8.9	1.4	0.4	0.7	12.7	100.0	82.4	713
6+	47.6	9.6	8.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	32.7	100.0	65.0	144
Place of delivery										
Health facility	67.8	20.1	6.8	1.4	0.0	1.4	2.5	100.0	94.1	5,393
Elsewhere	32.2	8.5	18.5	5.5	0.3	0.2	34.9	100.0	55.8	1,223
Residence										
Urban	64.3	20.3	7.7	1.6	0.0	1.1	5.0	100.0	91.6	3,219
Rural	58.4	15.6	10.2	2.6	0.2	1.2	11.8	100.0	82.6	3,397
Mother's education										
No education	24.1	4.8	8.8	3.4	0.0	0.7	58.3	100.0	37.7	65
Some primary	51.6	12.6	10.0	0.8	0.1	1.2	23.7	100.0	73.0	388
Completed primary	59.7	14.4	8.4	3.7	0.0	1.1	12.7	100.0	81.1	1,143
Some secondary	61.6	17.4	8.5	2.6	0.2	1.2	8.6	100.0	85.8	1,881
Completed secondary	64.7	20.0	8.3	1.3	0.0	1.1	4.6	100.0	92.2	2,031
More than secondary	61.3	21.2	11.5	1.6	0.0	1.4	2.9	100.0	93.5	1,108
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	51.9	10.3	10.7	3.1	0.2	0.7	23.0	100.0	71.0	1,327
Second	58.3	19.3	9.6	2.5	0.1	1.1	9.0	100.0	86.1	1,335
Middle	65.3	18.5	8.4	1.2	0.0	2.1	4.5	100.0	90.7	1,306
Fourth	65.7	20.0	7.4	2.2	0.0	1.2	3.4	100.0	92.3	1,387
Highest	65.0	21.6	8.9	1.4	0.0	0.7	2.3	100.0	95.2	1,261
Total	61.2	17.9	9.0	2.1	0.1	1.2	8.5	100.0	87.0	6,616

[1] Includes women who received a check after 42 days
[2] Includes women who received a check from an obstetrician, doctor, midwife/village midwife, or nurse

Table 9.13 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Type of health provider for mother's first postnatal check					No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Obstetrician	Doctor/ general practitioner	Midwife/ village midwife	Nurse	Traditional birth attendant			
Age at birth								
<20	12.0	1.0	55.6	8.1	2.1	21.2	100.0	494
20-34	19.7	1.1	56.2	10.6	1.1	11.2	100.0	4,860
35-49	25.8	1.6	49.5	11.5	0.8	10.7	100.0	1,262
Birth order								
1	22.3	1.3	53.1	11.4	0.9	11.0	100.0	2,182
2-3	19.9	1.1	56.7	10.5	1.1	10.7	100.0	3,577
4-5	19.0	1.6	52.7	9.1	1.9	15.7	100.0	713
6+	7.4	0.2	48.5	8.9	1.4	33.6	100.0	144
Place of delivery								
Health facility	24.8	1.4	55.4	12.6	0.1	5.8	100.0	5,393
Elsewhere	0.7	0.3	52.9	1.9	5.7	38.5	100.0	1,223
Residence								
Urban	27.8	1.0	49.9	12.9	0.6	7.8	100.0	3,219
Rural	13.2	1.3	59.6	8.5	1.7	15.7	100.0	3,397
Education								
No education	1.7	0.4	32.3	3.4	4.0	58.2	100.0	65
Some primary	9.6	0.2	57.6	5.6	2.9	24.2	100.0	388
Completed primary	11.5	1.5	61.0	7.0	2.4	16.5	100.0	1,143
Some secondary	14.0	1.3	61.7	8.7	1.4	12.8	100.0	1,881
Completed secondary	24.2	0.7	52.5	14.7	0.4	7.5	100.0	2,031
More than secondary	37.8	1.9	41.8	12.0	0.1	6.3	100.0	1,108
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	6.8	1.2	57.3	5.6	3.6	25.4	100.0	1,327
Second	12.0	1.6	63.9	8.6	1.3	12.6	100.0	1,335
Middle	19.6	0.9	60.2	10.0	0.6	8.6	100.0	1,306
Fourth	24.6	1.3	53.1	13.4	0.2	7.5	100.0	1,387
Highest	39.3	1.0	39.4	15.5	0.0	4.8	100.0	1,261
Total	20.3	1.2	54.9	10.6	1.2	11.8	100.0	6,616

Table 9.14 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check[1]							No postnatal check[1]	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[2]	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-7 days	8-28 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth											
<20	8.0	40.6	11.9	7.9	2.2	0.1	3.6	25.6	100.0	70.8	494
20-34	9.1	49.4	12.5	5.7	2.2	0.3	5.5	15.3	100.0	79.2	4,860
35-49	10.6	49.6	10.2	6.1	1.6	0.5	5.2	16.2	100.0	78.7	1,262
Birth order											
1	8.2	49.2	13.6	5.9	2.0	0.4	5.7	15.1	100.0	79.2	2,182
2-3	9.8	49.7	12.0	5.9	2.1	0.3	5.1	15.1	100.0	79.8	3,577
4-5	10.5	45.3	9.1	6.8	2.2	0.3	5.5	20.3	100.0	74.2	713
6+	8.5	36.4	4.8	5.3	0.9	0.0	1.9	42.3	100.0	55.8	144
Place of delivery											
Health facility	10.4	56.0	13.3	4.7	1.8	0.3	6.4	7.1	100.0	86.6	5,393
Elsewhere	4.3	16.9	6.2	11.7	3.3	0.2	0.5	56.8	100.0	42.8	1,223
Residence											
Urban	10.0	52.7	12.8	4.7	1.5	0.3	7.0	10.9	100.0	82.1	3,219
Rural	8.7	45.1	11.3	7.1	2.6	0.3	3.6	21.3	100.0	75.1	3,397
Mother's education											
No education	4.6	25.4	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	61.3	100.0	35.9	65
Some primary	6.6	37.3	7.2	9.0	4.0	0.8	3.1	32.0	100.0	65.2	388
Completed primary	7.1	47.4	11.4	5.5	1.7	0.1	3.4	23.4	100.0	73.2	1,143
Some secondary	9.7	51.2	11.3	5.7	1.8	0.2	4.7	15.5	100.0	79.9	1,881
Completed secondary	9.9	50.3	13.0	5.4	2.1	0.5	6.5	12.3	100.0	81.2	2,031
More than secondary	11.0	48.9	14.5	6.9	2.2	0.2	6.9	9.5	100.0	83.6	1,108
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	7.9	38.9	8.5	6.7	1.8	0.1	1.9	34.2	100.0	63.8	1,327
Second	8.5	47.7	12.9	7.8	2.6	0.3	3.8	16.2	100.0	80.0	1,335
Middle	10.2	51.4	13.3	6.0	2.0	0.6	4.7	11.9	100.0	83.5	1,306
Fourth	10.3	50.0	13.1	4.5	1.8	0.4	7.9	12.0	100.0	80.2	1,387
Highest	9.5	56.3	12.4	4.8	2.0	0.1	8.1	6.7	100.0	85.2	1,261
Total	9.3	48.8	12.0	6.0	2.1	0.3	5.3	16.3	100.0	78.5	6,616

[1] Includes newborns who received a check after 42 days
[2] Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, midwife, or nurse

Table 9.15 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Type of health provider						No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Pediatrician	Obstetrician	Doctor/ general practitioner	Midwife/ village midwife	Nurse	Traditional birth attendant			
Mother's age at birth									
<20	7.4	3.6	0.7	53.8	5.3	2.1	27.2	100.0	494
20-34	14.5	5.3	1.0	52.4	6.1	1.0	19.8	100.0	4,860
35-49	18.2	6.6	1.2	46.4	6.3	1.5	19.8	100.0	1,262
Birth order									
1	16.6	5.9	1.1	49.2	6.5	1.0	19.7	100.0	2,182
2-3	14.4	5.3	0.8	53.4	5.8	1.3	19.0	100.0	3,577
4-5	11.5	5.2	1.7	49.0	6.8	1.1	24.7	100.0	713
6+	7.0	0.3	0.2	46.0	2.3	2.3	41.9	100.0	144
Place of delivery									
Health facility	17.9	6.6	1.1	53.7	7.2	0.2	13.2	100.0	5,393
Elsewhere	0.3	0.3	0.2	41.0	1.0	5.4	51.8	100.0	1,223
Residence									
Urban	21.3	6.7	0.9	46.1	7.1	0.7	17.2	100.0	3,219
Rural	8.4	4.2	1.0	56.4	5.1	1.6	23.3	100.0	3,397
Mother's education									
No education	1.2	0.0	0.8	30.5	3.4	5.7	58.4	100.0	65
Some primary	5.0	2.9	0.8	53.0	3.6	1.7	33.2	100.0	388
Completed primary	7.0	2.7	1.2	57.4	4.9	2.8	24.0	100.0	1,143
Some secondary	9.3	4.8	0.9	59.2	5.7	1.2	19.0	100.0	1,881
Completed secondary	17.3	6.0	0.8	49.3	7.8	0.6	18.2	100.0	2,031
More than secondary	31.1	9.3	1.3	36.3	5.6	0.1	16.2	100.0	1,108
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	4.0	1.9	1.3	52.6	3.9	3.6	32.6	100.0	1,327
Second	7.5	3.9	0.9	62.5	5.3	1.0	19.0	100.0	1,335
Middle	12.8	7.2	1.0	56.7	5.7	0.5	16.0	100.0	1,306
Fourth	16.5	5.6	1.0	49.1	8.0	0.7	19.1	100.0	1,387
Highest	33.3	8.7	0.7	35.2	7.3	0.1	14.7	100.0	1,261
Total	14.7	5.4	1.0	51.4	6.0	1.2	20.3	100.0	6,616

Table 9.16 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after birth and percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Among most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage for whom the selected function was performed during the first 2 days after birth:						Percentage with at least two signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
	Cord examined	Temperature measured	Counseling on danger signs	Counseling on breastfeeding	Observation of breastfeeding	Weighed[1]		
Mother's age at birth								
<20	64.9	52.3	40.5	55.4	47.8	92.4	73.8	494
20-34	74.8	61.4	48.0	59.8	51.9	95.6	79.1	4,860
35-49	75.3	63.0	49.8	56.5	51.4	95.2	79.6	1,262
Birth order								
1	74.8	62.2	49.4	65.0	54.9	96.7	80.4	2,182
2-3	75.9	61.9	48.7	58.0	51.4	96.1	79.8	3,577
4-5	71.6	59.7	43.9	51.0	46.6	90.6	74.9	713
6+	47.8	29.2	20.6	23.4	24.9	74.8	48.9	144
Place of delivery								
Health facility	76.5	64.7	50.9	62.5	54.6	99.7	81.8	5,393
Elsewhere	65.3	44.8	34.2	42.6	37.7	75.9	65.5	1,223
Residence								
Urban	75.4	65.6	52.0	63.1	53.7	98.8	81.0	3,219
Rural	73.6	56.7	43.8	54.8	49.4	91.9	76.7	3,397
Mother's education								
No education	29.5	25.9	16.7	16.5	13.1	42.8	26.8	65
Some primary	61.5	43.9	29.4	37.3	36.4	81.2	63.1	388
Completed primary	72.6	55.8	44.2	51.8	45.5	93.0	76.8	1,143
Some secondary	73.5	57.7	45.0	56.6	51.0	96.2	76.7	1,881
Completed secondary	76.2	65.1	51.2	63.6	54.4	98.1	82.3	2,031
More than secondary	82.0	72.7	58.2	71.1	60.4	98.9	86.5	1,108
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	65.7	46.9	36.2	45.6	40.4	82.7	67.9	1,327
Second	75.4	60.4	46.3	58.0	50.2	96.8	80.0	1,335
Middle	75.7	60.7	45.3	58.9	54.2	98.5	79.9	1,306
Fourth	78.7	66.8	52.7	62.2	52.4	99.1	82.6	1,387
Highest	76.7	70.6	58.8	69.9	60.6	99.4	83.7	1,261
Total	74.5	61.0	47.8	58.8	51.5	95.3	78.8	6,616

[1] Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth

Table 9.17 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					Number of women
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	
Age						
15-19	9.5	19.5	14.5	46.8	55.3	7,501
20-34	5.7	14.1	10.6	24.4	34.7	20,514
35-49	4.5	14.6	9.9	20.6	31.1	21,613
Number of living children						
0	7.7	15.9	12.0	37.3	45.7	14,503
1-2	4.7	13.6	9.7	21.6	31.7	23,825
3-4	5.2	16.3	11.6	20.8	32.8	9,646
5+	5.8	23.7	16.0	23.4	38.4	1,654
Marital status						
Never married	8.2	16.6	12.4	39.5	47.8	11,582
Married or living together	5.1	14.3	10.5	22.5	32.8	35,681
Divorced/separated/widowed	3.4	20.6	10.7	15.3	32.0	2,365
Employed last 12 months						
Not employed	6.9	16.9	12.1	30.5	40.3	2,025
Employed for cash	4.7	13.2	9.3	21.9	32.1	23,472
Employed not for cash	5.9	16.5	13.2	27.7	38.5	5,867
Missing	(8.4)	(27.8)	(18.5)	(21.1)	(5.2)	38
Residence						
Urban	5.5	13.5	8.7	24.5	33.7	25,543
Rural	5.9	16.9	13.2	27.9	38.9	24,084
Education						
No education	10.8	34.1	25.9	34.5	51.3	823
Some primary	6.7	23.7	16.6	28.4	43.6	3,968
Completed primary	5.7	17.9	13.0	25.5	37.5	9,595
Some secondary	6.4	16.3	11.7	31.5	41.3	14,925
Completed secondary	5.2	12.2	8.1	22.6	31.7	12,575
More than secondary	4.2	7.7	6.9	20.0	26.9	7,741
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	7.8	27.6	22.1	30.2	47.3	8,464
Second	6.4	18.7	11.7	28.8	40.9	9,507
Middle	4.8	14.3	9.4	25.8	35.7	10,089
Fourth	4.6	10.7	7.3	23.9	31.5	10,583
Highest	5.5	7.4	6.5	23.0	28.7	10,984
Total	5.7	15.1	10.9	26.1	36.2	49,627

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

CHILD HEALTH 10

Key Findings

- ***Vaccinations:*** 59% of children age 12-23 months have received all vaccinations as defined by the Ministry of Health's Decree Number 12 of 2017. Vaccination coverage increases as mother's education and household wealth increase.
- ***Symptoms of ARI:*** 4% of children under age 5 had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 92% were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment.
- ***Fever:*** One in three children under age 5 (31%) had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Nine in 10 of these children received treatment from a health facility or health provider.
- ***Diarrhea:*** 14% of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Among these children, 80% received treatment from a health facility or health provider. Overall, 36% of children with diarrhea received oral rehydration salts (ORS), and 18% were given a combination of ORS and zinc. Eleven percent of children under age 5 with diarrhea did not receive any treatment at all.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers assess the efficacy of programs, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Indonesia.

This chapter presents information on birth weight, the immunization status of children, and the prevalence of treatment practices for three common childhood illnesses: symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhea. Because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrheal disease, information is also provided on disposal of children's fecal matter.

10.1 BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight less than 2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age.

Sample: Live births in the 5 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or the mother's report

A child's weight at birth is an important indicator of the child's vulnerability to illnesses and chances of survival. Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5 kilograms (i.e., those of low birth weight [LBW]) have a higher risk of early childhood death. Based on the 2015-2019 Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN), it is expected that the prevalence of LBW will fall to 8% in 2019 (National Development Planning Board 2015).

Among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey, 94% had a reported birth weight from either a written record or the mother's recall. Among infants with a reported birth weight, 7% had a low birth weight (**Table 10.1**). The prevalence of LBW is higher among births to mothers less than age 20 at the time of the birth (9%), first births (8%), births to mothers with no education (12%), and births to mothers in the lowest wealth quintile (9%).

Because birth weight was not known for some babies, particularly those born at home, information on the mother's perception of the baby's size was collected. A mother's report of a child being "very small" or "smaller than average," even though subjective, is considered a useful estimation of LBW. According to mothers' perceptions, 12% of children were born very small or smaller than average. The percentage of children born very small or smaller than average generally declines with increasing mother's education and household wealth.

Appendix **Table A.10.1** presents data on children's size and weight at birth by province.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Complete vaccination coverage is an indicator for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Ministry of Health's 2015-2019 Medium-Term National Development Plan (Cabinet Secretary of the Republic of Indonesia 2017; National Development Planning Agency 2015). One SDG goal is to increase complete vaccination coverage in the two lowest wealth quintiles of the population to 63% by 2019. The immunization program aims to eliminate vaccine-preventable diseases including, but not limited to, hepatitis B (HepB), polio, tuberculosis (BCG), and diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus (DPT), and measles.

Analysis of vaccination coverage in this section is based on Ministry of Health Decree Number 12 issued in 2017. In the 2018 IDHS, complete vaccination coverage based on the MOH decree includes one dose of BCG, four doses of HepB vaccine (including a birth dose), three doses of DPT vaccine, four doses of polio vaccine, and a single dose of measles vaccine. The definition of complete vaccination coverage differs between the 2017 IDHS and earlier surveys because HepB immunization was not included in older immunization schedules. In addition, three polio vaccinations were included in the immunization schedule in 2012 IDHS and earlier surveys, while four were included in the 2017 IDHS. Therefore, for purposes of comparison with past IDHS, we also present an all basic vaccinations indicator which is defined one dose of BCG, three doses of DPT vaccine, three doses of polio vaccine, and a single dose of measles vaccine. Thus, two indicators are presented in this report: the complete vaccination coverage indicator (based on the MOH 2017 decree) and the all basic vaccination indicator (for use in trends).

Complete vaccination coverage

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's direct report). To have received all vaccinations based on the MOH 2017 Decree, Number 12, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of Bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Four doses of HepB vaccine (including a dose at birth) to protect against hepatitis B
- Three doses of DPT vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus
- Four doses of polio vaccine
- One dose of measles vaccine

Sample: Living children age 12-23 months

Information on immunization coverage was collected from a mother and child health handbook *Buku (Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak* [KIA]), a health card (*Kartu Menuju Sehat* [KMS]), an immunization card or any other immunization record, or a mother's direct report. **Figure 10.1** shows that 59% of children have received all vaccinations as defined by the MOH 2017 decree. Coverage is highest for BCG and the polio 1 vaccine (91% each), followed by the first dose of DPT (89%), and the first dose of HepB (88%). There is a decrease in the coverage of subsequent doses of the polio, DPT, and HepB vaccines. Among multi-dose vaccines, coverage is lowest for the fourth dose of the polio vaccine (72%). Six percent of children age 12-23 months received no vaccinations at all.

Figure 10.1 Childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey

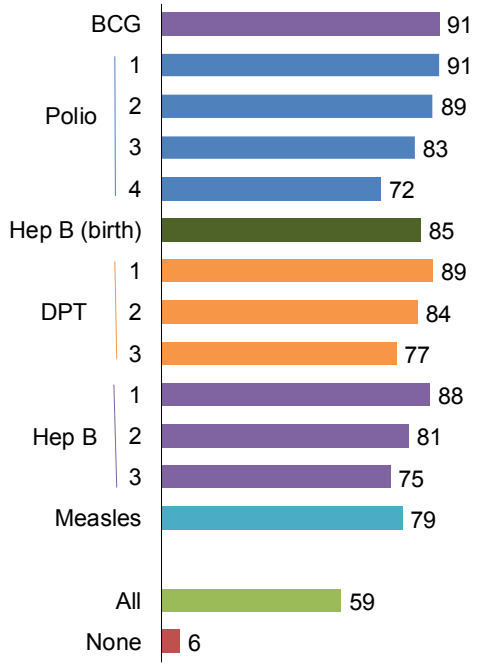
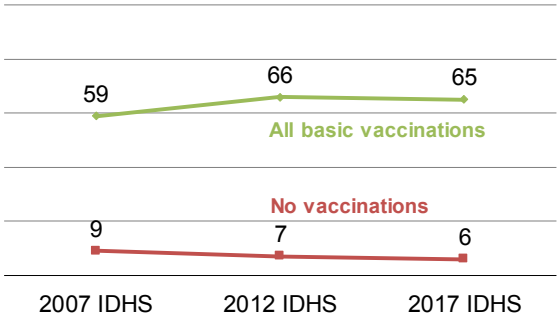


Figure 10.2 Trends in childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey



Trends: The percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccinations increased from 59% in 2007 to 65% in 2017 (**Figure 10.2**). During the same period, the percentage of children who received no vaccinations fell from 9% to 6%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Complete vaccination coverage increases with increasing mother's education, from 42% among children whose mothers have some primary education to 65% among children whose mothers have more than a secondary education (**Table 10.3**).
- Similarly, complete immunization coverage increases with increasing household wealth, from 49% among children in the lowest wealth quintile to 64% among those in the highest quintile (**Figure 10.3**).

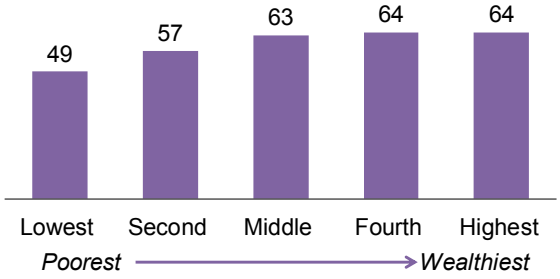
The percentage of children who received no vaccinations at all generally decreases with increasing household wealth; 8% of children in the lowest wealth quintile received no vaccinations, as compared with 5% of children in the highest quintile (**Table 10.3**).

Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

A vaccination card is a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all necessary vaccinations within the determined time. The Ministry of Health distributed the *Buku* KIA to district health offices so that it could be provided to all pregnant women as an antenatal care (ANC) record. The *Buku* KIA is used to record the immunization and health status of children up to age 6 (Ministry of Health 2016c). In this report, the immunization card is not limited to the *Buku* KIA but includes the KMS and other immunization records. There is almost no difference in immunization card ownership for children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months (94% and 91%, respectively) (**Table 10.4**). However, there are considerable differences in the proportion of children whose mothers were able to present the vaccination card to the interviewer (58% for children age 12-23 months and 43% for children age 24-35 months).

Figure 10.3 **Vaccination coverage by wealth quintile**

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all basic vaccines at any time before the survey



10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)

The prevalence of ARI in the 2017 IDHS was estimated by asking mothers whether, in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, their children under age 5 had been ill with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing and/or difficult breathing. It should be noted that the data collected are subjective in the sense that they are based on mothers' perceptions of illness without validation by medical personnel.

Treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms consist of short, rapid breathing that is chest-related, and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Overall, 4% of children were reported to have symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. The percentage of children with symptoms of ARI is highest among those whose mothers have no education or some primary education and those from households in the lowest wealth quintile (**Table 10.5**). Nine in 10 (92%) children with ARI symptoms were taken to a health facility or a health provider for treatment. This

figure represents a 17-percentage-point increase from that reported in 2012 (75%). Among children under age 5 who suffered from ARI and were taken to a health facility, 34% received antibiotics.

Appendix Table A.10.2 presents data by province on the prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI.

10.4 FEVER

Fever is the major manifestation of malaria and other acute infections in children. Malaria and fever contribute to malnutrition and morbidity. According to the guidelines of integrated management of child illness (IMCI), children in endemic areas must be examined for malaria (Ministry of Health 2017d). Because malaria is a major cause of death among children in malaria-endemic areas, antimalarial medication for treatment of fever is recommended.

Treatment of fever
Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.
Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Thirty-one percent of children under age 5 were reported to have a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (**Table 10.7**). The prevalence of fever varies by age; children age 6-23 months are more prone to fever (37%-38%) than other children. The prevalence of fever does not vary substantially according to gender or place of residence. Boys are slightly more likely to have had a fever than girls (32% and 30%, respectively). The prevalence of fever is lower among children from households in the highest wealth quintile than among children from households in the lower wealth quintiles (25% versus 32%-34%).

Ninety percent of children with a fever were taken to a health facility or health provider. There are slight differences in the percentages of children who received treatment by gender, residence, mother's education, and household wealth.

Information on the prevalence and treatment of fever by province is shown in Appendix Table A.10.3.

Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with a fever was the same in 2012 and 2017 (31%).

10.5 DIARRHEA

Prevalence of Diarrhea

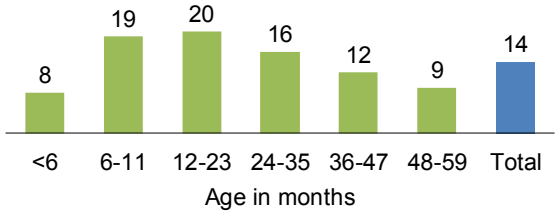
Fourteen percent of children under age 5 were reported to have diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey. Less than 1% had diarrhea with blood (**Table 10.8**), which is indicative of cholera or other diseases that need to be treated differently than diarrhea without blood.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of diarrhea is highest among children age 6-23 months (19%-20%) (**Figure 10.4**).
- Children from households without toilet facilities are most likely to have had diarrhea (19%).

Figure 10.4 **Diarrhea prevalence by age**

Percentage of children who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



- The prevalence of diarrhea generally declines with increasing household wealth; 16% of children in the two lowest wealth quintiles had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, as compared with 10% of children in the highest quintile (**Table 10.8**).

Data on the prevalence of diarrhea by province are presented in Appendix Table A.10.4.

Treatment of Diarrhea

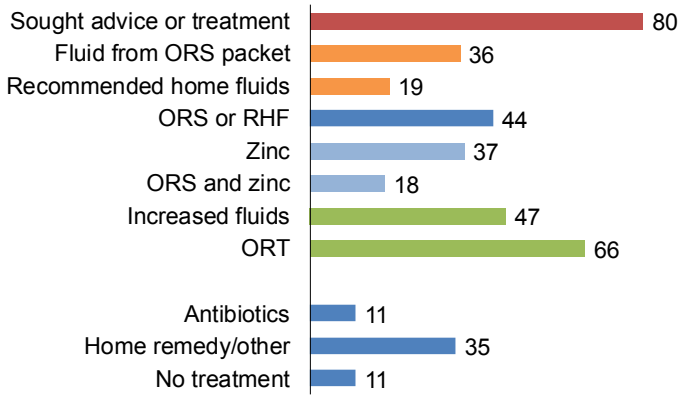
In the 2017 IDHS, mothers of children who had diarrhea were asked what they did to treat the illness.

Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
Children with diarrhea are given increased fluids, a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Figure 10.5 shows that 80% of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey were taken to a health facility or health provider, 36% were treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS), 47% received increased fluids, and 19% were given recommended home fluids (RHF). Overall, 66% of children with diarrhea were given increased fluids, ORS, or RHF. Eleven percent of children with diarrhea were given no treatment.

***Figure 10.5* Treatment of diarrhea**

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea who were taken to a health facility or health provider increased from 65% in 2012 to 80% in 2017. Over the same period, the percentage of children with diarrhea who did not receive any treatment at all decreased from 15% to 11%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- **Table 10.9** shows that 38% of children less than age 6 months with diarrhea did not receive any treatment.
- Children age 24-35 months were most likely to be treated with ORS (46%), RHF (24%), and ORS and zinc (23%).
- Urban children were more likely to be treated with antibiotics (15%) than rural children (9%).
- There is no clear pattern by household wealth in the percentage of children taken to a health facility or provider.

Appendix Table A.10.5 shows information on treatment of diarrhea by province.

Feeding Practices

Appropriate feeding practices

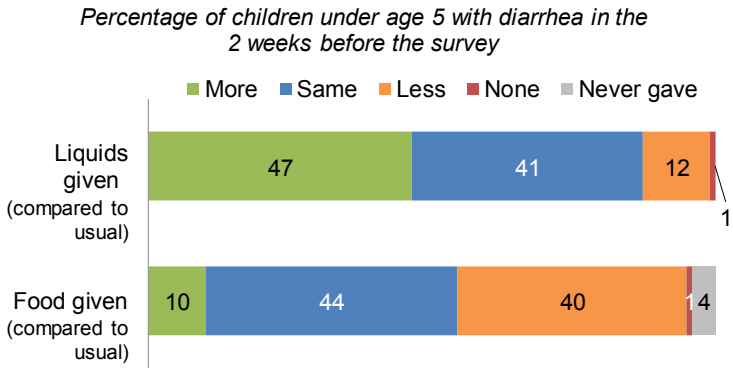
Children with diarrhea are given more liquids than usual and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Mothers are encouraged to continue feeding their children with diarrhea normally and to increase the amount of fluids given. In particular, consumption of extra fluids is essential to avoid dehydration.

Figure 10.6 shows that 47% of children under age 5 with diarrhea were given more fluids than usual, while 41% received the same amount as usual. Ten percent of children received more food than usual, 44% received the same amount of food as usual, and 40% were given somewhat less or much less food than usual. Four percent of children with diarrhea were given no food at all. Feeding practices for children with diarrhea by background characteristics can be seen in **Table 10.10**.

***Figure 10.6* Feeding practices during diarrhea**



Appendix Table A.10.6 presents information by province on feeding practices during diarrhea.

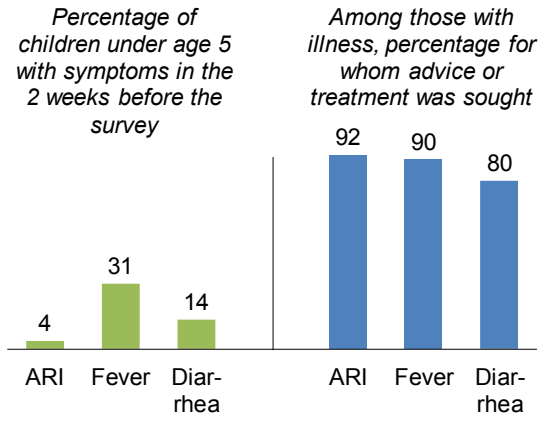
Knowledge of ORS Packets

A simple and effective response to dehydration caused by diarrhea is a prompt increase in the child's fluid intake through some means of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), including packets of oral rehydration salts (ORS). To ascertain knowledge of ORS, female respondents in the 2017 IDHS were asked whether they knew about Oralit, the most commonly used ORS brand in Indonesia.

The results showed that 94% of mothers with a birth in the 5 years preceding the survey know about ORS packets (**Table 10.12**). Knowledge of ORS increases with mother's age, education, and wealth. For instance, the percentage of women who know about ORS packets ranges from 87% in the lowest wealth quintile to 98% in the highest quintile.

Data on knowledge of ORS packets by province are shown in Appendix Table A.10.7.

***Figure 10.7* Prevalence and treatment of childhood illness**



10.6 TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS

Figure 10.7 shows that fever (31%) was the most common illness reported among children under age 5 during the 2 weeks preceding the survey, followed by

diarrhea (14%) and ARI (4%). Children with ARI symptoms (92%) or fever (90%) were more likely to be taken to a health facility or health provider than children with diarrhea (80%).

10.7 Disposal of Children's Stools

Appropriate disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine or buried, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest children under age 2 living with their mother

Appropriate disposal of children's stools is very important in preventing the spread of diseases. If stools are left uncontained, disease may spread by direct contact or through animal contact. **Table 10.13** shows that 49% of children have their stools disposed of safely. According to mothers' reports, 8% of children always use a toilet or latrine, 38% have their stools put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, and 3% have their stools buried.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is no difference in safe disposal of children's stools between urban and rural areas.
- There is no specific pattern by mother's education or household wealth in safe disposal of stools.

Data on safe disposal of children's stools by province are presented in Appendix Table A.10.8.

List of Tables

For more information on low birth weight, vaccinations, childhood illness, and disposal of children's stools, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth**
- **Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information**
- **Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics**
- **Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics**
- **Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.6 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever**
- **Table 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea**
- **Table 10.9 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhea**
- **Table 10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhea**
- **Table 10.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea**
- **Table 10.12 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids**
- **Table 10.13 Disposal of children's stools**

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg and 2.5 kg or more; and percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight[1]	Among births with a reported birth weight[1]				Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth					
		Less than 2.5 kg	2.5 kg or more	Total	Number of births	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of births
Mother's age at birth											
<20	91.9	8.7	91.3	100.0	1,290	2.7	11.4	83.8	2.1	100.0	1,404
20-34	94.5	6.9	93.1	100.0	11,924	1.9	10.2	86.4	1.5	100.0	12,613
35-49	93.5	7.2	92.8	100.0	2,810	2.2	10.3	85.1	2.4	100.0	3,003
Birth order											
1	96.0	8.1	91.9	100.0	5,750	2.1	11.5	84.9	1.5	100.0	5,988
2-3	94.9	6.5	93.5	100.0	8,366	1.9	9.5	87.3	1.3	100.0	8,812
4-5	88.9	7.1	92.9	100.0	1,565	2.4	10.5	83.6	3.4	100.0	1,761
6+	74.2	5.4	94.6	100.0	341	1.2	9.9	81.2	7.7	100.0	458
Mother's smoking status											
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	83.1	5.3	94.7	100.0	232	2.8	8.4	81.5	7.3	100.0	279
Does not smoke	94.3	7.2	92.8	100.0	15,791	2.0	10.4	86.0	1.6	100.0	16,740
Residence											
Urban	98.1	7.2	92.8	100.0	8,104	1.9	10.5	86.8	0.9	100.0	8,257
Rural	90.4	7.1	92.9	100.0	7,919	2.2	10.2	85.1	2.5	100.0	8,762
Mother's education											
No education	48.0	11.8	88.2	100.0	95	2.6	11.9	77.7	7.9	100.0	198
Some primary	77.9	8.7	91.3	100.0	909	2.7	13.2	78.2	5.9	100.0	1,167
Completed primary	91.6	8.7	91.3	100.0	2,961	2.4	10.8	84.4	2.4	100.0	3,230
Some secondary	95.3	7.0	93.0	100.0	4,589	2.0	10.4	86.1	1.5	100.0	4,814
Completed secondary	97.9	6.8	93.2	100.0	4,875	1.9	9.9	87.3	0.9	100.0	4,981
More than secondary	98.6	5.7	94.3	100.0	2,593	1.5	9.0	88.9	0.6	100.0	2,629
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	80.8	8.5	91.5	100.0	2,844	2.7	11.6	81.3	4.5	100.0	3,518
Second	95.1	7.6	92.4	100.0	3,255	1.9	11.5	85.1	1.5	100.0	3,422
Middle	97.3	6.9	93.1	100.0	3,328	1.6	10.8	86.5	1.2	100.0	3,419
Fourth	98.6	6.8	93.2	100.0	3,389	2.2	9.5	87.4	1.0	100.0	3,438
Highest	99.5	6.1	93.9	100.0	3,206	1.7	8.1	89.7	0.4	100.0	3,222
Total	94.1	7.1	92.9	100.0	16,023	2.0	10.3	85.9	1.7	100.0	17,019

Note: Total includes one child with missing information on mother's smoking status.
[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Children age 12-23 months				Children age 24-35 months			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3]	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age[2,3]
Vaccine	Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source		Vaccination card[1]	Mother's report	Either source	
BCG	56.6	34.5	91.1	90.6	41.9	49.1	91.0	89.7
HepB (birth dose)[4]	52.7	32.3	85.1	81.0	39.4	46.9	86.3	82.5
HepB								
1	55.8	31.8	87.6	87.2	41.7	46.8	88.5	87.3
2	54.1	27.2	81.3	80.9	40.9	41.1	82.0	80.4
3	51.6	22.9	74.5	73.6	39.7	36.5	76.2	74.0
DPT								
1	56.2	32.6	88.9	88.5	41.9	48.0	89.9	88.8
2	54.6	29.6	84.2	83.8	41.2	44.3	85.6	83.8
3	52.1	24.6	76.7	76.0	40.2	39.1	79.2	77.3
Polio								
1	56.5	34.2	90.8	90.3	42.1	49.8	91.9	90.7
2	56.0	33.1	89.1	88.8	41.8	48.6	90.3	89.0
3	54.4	28.9	83.3	82.7	41.0	43.9	84.9	83.3
4	50.4	21.9	72.3	71.2	39.2	36.2	75.4	72.7
Measles	49.7	29.1	78.8	71.7	39.5	45.2	84.7	73.8
All basic vaccinations[5]	46.6	18.4	65.0	59.1	37.4	31.8	69.2	59.6
All vaccinations based on MOH decree[6]	43.2	16.2	59.4	54.1	35.0	28.7	63.6	50.8
No vaccinations	0.6	5.2	5.8	na	0.3	5.7	6.1	na
Number of children	1,987	1,413	3,399	3,399	1,411	1,854	3,265	3,265

na = Not applicable
BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin
HepB = Hepatitis B
DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus
[1] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record
[2] Received by age 12 months
[3] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.
[4] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, those reported to have received hepatitis B (birth dose) received the vaccine within 24 hours after birth. Children whose vaccination information is based on the written record of vaccination are considered to have received hepatitis B (birth dose) if this vaccine is recorded on their card, regardless of when the dose was administered.
[5] BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles
[6] HepB at birth, BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of HepB (non-birth doses), four doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles (based on MOH Decree No. 12/2017 on immunization)

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage with all basic vaccinations, and percentage with all basic vaccinations based on MOH Decree Number 12, 2017, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			HepB (birth dose)[1]	HepB			Polio				Measles	All basic vaccinations[2]	All vaccinations based on MOH Decree No.12/2017[3]	No vaccinations	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	4					
Sex																	
Male	91.2	89.4	84.4	75.8	85.4	87.8	80.8	73.7	91.1	89.4	83.7	72.7	78.5	64.7	59.0	5.7	1,717
Female	90.9	88.3	84.0	77.6	84.8	87.3	81.8	75.3	90.4	88.8	83.0	71.9	79.2	65.3	59.7	5.9	1,682
Birth order																	
1	93.1	91.4	87.5	79.8	87.3	90.0	84.5	77.5	93.3	91.8	85.2	73.8	82.3	66.6	60.9	3.9	1,145
2-3	91.3	89.2	84.7	77.8	86.1	88.2	81.9	75.7	90.8	89.0	84.0	73.7	79.8	66.7	61.2	5.6	1,827
4-5	85.8	82.8	75.5	66.0	75.8	80.0	72.1	63.0	84.9	83.3	76.6	64.1	67.2	55.0	48.0	10.9	367
6+	78.9	67.7	58.3	49.6	68.5	67.8	57.1	50.6	77.1	75.3	69.4	53.1	55.1	44.6	42.5	14.5	60
Residence																	
Urban	92.9	91.2	87.0	79.9	89.3	89.8	83.2	76.2	92.1	91.1	84.9	73.3	80.1	65.9	61.0	4.6	1,661
Rural	89.3	86.6	81.6	73.7	81.0	85.4	79.5	72.8	89.5	87.2	81.8	71.4	77.6	64.2	57.7	6.9	1,739
Mother's education																	
No education	(78.1)	(72.3)	(60.1)	(56.6)	(66.5)	(71.1)	(58.9)	(54.3)	(78.6)	(76.8)	(66.4)	(55.9)	(64.4)	(53.0)	(42.2)	(16.7)	24
Some primary	77.5	73.3	68.4	61.3	67.3	71.2	64.9	58.8	76.5	72.3	68.1	56.1	58.9	46.1	41.9	15.5	186
Completed primary	85.9	82.8	76.0	66.9	78.4	81.8	75.9	66.1	86.8	83.2	76.7	65.4	70.1	57.4	51.2	8.8	630
Some secondary	92.4	90.6	84.8	77.6	85.3	89.0	82.5	76.6	92.0	90.8	84.3	73.2	80.1	66.3	61.0	3.9	992
Completed secondary	95.0	93.0	89.8	82.4	90.3	91.4	85.3	79.1	94.1	92.5	87.6	76.5	84.6	69.1	63.2	3.8	1,008
More than secondary	92.7	91.0	88.7	82.0	89.4	90.7	84.3	78.0	92.2	92.7	87.3	77.1	83.4	70.8	65.2	5.6	560
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	85.7	83.8	77.0	66.8	73.2	82.1	74.8	66.3	87.6	84.3	78.3	65.3	71.7	56.9	49.3	8.4	681
Second	88.9	86.1	79.6	73.4	80.2	84.3	78.9	72.7	88.3	86.0	80.6	71.0	75.5	63.1	56.7	8.2	688
Middle	93.2	89.8	85.8	79.9	90.1	89.3	82.6	77.5	93.3	90.7	83.6	74.1	80.6	67.1	63.1	3.7	649
Fourth	93.9	92.1	88.8	81.9	91.4	92.3	86.0	79.1	93.0	93.0	88.3	76.4	82.7	68.8	64.2	4.0	727
Highest	93.7	92.4	89.9	81.6	90.6	89.6	83.9	76.9	91.7	91.5	85.8	74.7	83.7	69.1	63.6	4.7	654
Total	91.1	88.9	84.2	76.7	85.1	87.6	81.3	74.5	90.8	89.1	83.3	72.3	78.8	65.0	59.4	5.8	3,399

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on their vaccination card or reported by their mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first year of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, those reported to have received hepatitis B (birth dose) received the vaccine within 24 hours after birth. Children whose vaccination information is based on the written record of vaccination are considered to have received hepatitis B (birth dose) if this vaccine is recorded on their card, regardless of when the dose was administered.

[2] BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles.

[3] HepB at birth, BCG, three doses of DPT, three doses of HepB (non-birth doses), four doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles (based on MOH Decree No. 12/2017 on immunization).

Table 10.4 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and children age 24-35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Children age 12-23 months			Children age 24-35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card[1]	Percentage with a vaccination card seen[1]	Number of children
Sex						
Male	93.5	57.2	1,717	91.4	43.1	1,568
Female	93.6	59.7	1,682	91.2	43.3	1,697
Birth order						
1	95.5	60.7	1,145	94.0	49.3	1,117
2-3	93.7	60.4	1,827	92.1	43.4	1,744
4-5	88.5	46.1	367	85.1	28.3	309
6+	81.4	30.2	60	65.8	17.6	96
Residence						
Urban	95.8	59.8	1,661	93.9	43.5	1,558
Rural	91.4	57.2	1,739	88.9	43.0	1,708
Mother's education						
No education	(69.8)	(34.0)	24	54.9	13.7	41
Some primary	80.1	47.2	186	80.0	36.9	239
Completed primary	89.2	59.7	630	89.2	43.7	628
Some secondary	95.7	61.0	992	91.8	46.4	943
Completed secondary	96.7	60.9	1,008	95.5	44.9	902
More than secondary	94.5	52.8	560	93.8	39.0	512
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	87.3	51.5	681	81.3	34.4	687
Second	92.0	61.3	688	91.6	45.0	729
Middle	95.8	62.6	649	93.1	50.1	647
Fourth	96.9	59.9	727	95.3	44.7	613
Highest	95.7	56.9	654	96.3	42.1	589
Total	93.5	58.4	3,399	91.3	43.2	3,265

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
Background characteristic	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage treated with antibiotics	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	2.6	1,572	(89.0)	(16.1)	41
6-11	3.5	1,639	90.1	32.1	57
12-23	4.7	3,399	94.1	38.3	159
24-35	5.1	3,265	92.7	35.3	166
36-47	4.0	3,316	90.3	38.0	132
48-59	4.1	3,364	92.8	31.4	136
Sex					
Male	4.4	8,422	93.1	32.0	372
Female	3.9	8,133	91.1	36.9	321
Mother's smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	4.4	260	*	*	11
Does not smoke	4.2	16,295	92.0	34.1	681
Cooking fuel					
Electricity or gas	3.9	12,673	93.4	34.4	500
Kerosene	3.4	574	(84.4)	(39.7)	20
Wood/straw[3]	5.3	3,255	89.9	33.5	172
No food cooked in household	*	21	*	*	0
Residence					
Urban	3.8	8,037	93.6	37.7	307
Rural	4.5	8,519	91.0	31.6	386
Mother's education					
No education	5.5	181	*	*	10
Some primary	5.7	1,112	88.5	37.3	63
Completed primary	5.0	3,142	92.4	38.4	157
Some secondary	4.2	4,695	92.8	26.6	199
Completed secondary	3.5	4,865	96.3	39.0	168
More than secondary	3.7	2,559	87.4	34.1	95
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	6.0	3,384	89.1	32.2	204
Second	4.9	3,337	96.0	36.9	164
Middle	3.4	3,349	89.6	34.7	113
Fourth	3.5	3,334	94.4	29.8	116
Highest	3.0	3,151	92.2	39.3	96
Total	4.2	16,555	92.1	34.3	693

Note: Total includes children living in households using coal/lignite and charcoal as cooking fuel. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and pharmacy. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

[3] Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues

Table 10.6 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
Source	Among children with symptoms of ARI[1]	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]
Community-based health care	31.6	34.2
Village health post	2.1	2.3
Health post	0.2	0.2
Other	20.3	21.9
Public sector	1.3	1.5
Government hospital	7.2	7.7
Government clinic	0.3	0.3
Government health center	1.2	1.3
Mobile primary health center	0.6	0.6
Private sector	59.2	63.9
Private hospital	2.6	2.8
Private clinic	5.0	5.4
Private general practitioner	8.0	8.7
Private pediatrician	10.2	11.0
Midwife	23.5	25.4
Nurse	2.9	3.1
Pharmacy/drug store	13.6	14.7
Private other	0.2	0.2
Other private sector	10.8	11.6
Shop	9.1	9.8
Traditional practitioner	2.0	2.1
Other	2.3	2.5
Number of children	693	641

[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	20.1	1,572	68.5	0.5	12.4	317
6-11	38.5	1,639	88.6	0.1	30.2	631
12-23	37.4	3,399	91.9	0.2	31.3	1,271
24-35	33.3	3,265	90.0	0.1	28.1	1,087
36-47	29.1	3,316	92.0	0.4	27.7	966
48-59	26.4	3,364	92.6	0.0	30.2	890
Sex						
Male	32.1	8,422	89.4	0.3	28.9	2,702
Female	30.2	8,133	90.3	0.1	28.0	2,460
Residence						
Urban	30.3	8,037	90.6	0.2	29.0	2,435
Rural	32.0	8,519	89.1	0.2	28.0	2,726
Mother's education						
No education	27.9	181	71.4	0.0	21.0	51
Some primary	31.2	1,112	84.4	0.1	21.3	347
Completed primary	33.9	3,142	89.2	0.1	29.4	1,065
Some secondary	32.6	4,695	91.1	0.0	28.3	1,529
Completed secondary	30.1	4,865	91.9	0.4	28.8	1,465
More than secondary	27.5	2,559	87.6	0.3	30.9	705
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	32.1	3,384	84.8	0.1	24.7	1,088
Second	33.5	3,337	90.8	0.1	27.1	1,117
Middle	32.8	3,349	91.4	0.3	29.9	1,097
Fourth	31.9	3,334	92.3	0.4	30.8	1,063
Highest	25.3	3,151	89.7	0.0	30.5	796
Total	31.2	16,555	89.8	0.2	28.5	5,161

[1] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and pharmacy. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 10.8 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey			Among children under age 5 with diarrhea:	
Background characteristic	All diarrhea	Diarrhea with blood	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Number of children with diarrhea
Age in months					
<6	8.3	0.0	1,572	52.0	131
6-11	19.2	0.7	1,639	72.9	315
12-23	19.8	0.7	3,399	81.3	674
24-35	15.7	0.8	3,265	86.7	512
36-47	11.8	0.5	3,316	84.1	392
48-59	9.1	0.2	3,364	83.3	305
Sex					
Male	14.6	0.5	8,422	79.2	1,226
Female	13.6	0.5	8,133	81.8	1,103
Source of drinking water[2]					
Improved	13.8	0.5	12,467	80.8	1,726
Unimproved	14.7	0.6	4,088	79.3	602
Toilet facility[3, 4]					
Private with septic tank	12.8	0.4	11,751	80.4	1,507
Private without septic tank	17.8	0.8	1,474	82.2	263
Shared/public[4]	15.9	0.9	1,173	79.0	187
Pit latrine	14.9	0.4	563	88.0	84
Yard/bush/forest	13.9	0.4	382	61.3	53
River/stream/creek	19.1	0.9	1,199	82.2	229
Residence					
Urban	12.8	0.4	8,037	81.0	1,028
Rural	15.3	0.6	8,519	80.0	1,300
Mother's education					
No education	13.0	1.2	181	(55.5)	24
Some primary	15.8	0.8	1,112	77.8	176
Completed primary	16.1	0.7	3,142	84.4	504
Some secondary	14.9	0.4	4,695	80.8	698
Completed secondary	13.6	0.4	4,865	80.7	662
More than secondary	10.3	0.4	2,559	75.2	264
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	16.0	0.8	3,384	80.6	541
Second	15.8	0.5	3,337	80.5	528
Middle	14.0	0.4	3,349	78.9	469
Fourth	14.2	0.5	3,334	81.9	472
Highest	10.1	0.2	3,151	80.2	319
Total	14.1	0.5	16,555	80.4	2,328

Note: Total includes children living in households with other types of toilet facilities. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, and pharmacy. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

[2] See Table 2.1 for definition of categories.

[3] See Table 2.3 for definition of categories.

[4] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table 10.9 Oral rehydration therapy, zinc, and other treatments for diarrhea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), ORS or RHF, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS or increased fluids, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), continued feeding and ORT, and other treatments, and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Percentage of children with diarrhea who were given:													
									Other treatments					
Background characteristic	Fluid from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS liquid	Recom-mended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	Continued feeding and ORT[1]	Antibiotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Home remedy/ other	Missing	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhea
Age in months														
<6	12.2	6.3	14.1	18.1	5.8	38.1	38.5	9.7	7.2	1.1	22.9	0.8	38.3	131
6-11	25.9	11.4	31.3	32.0	13.4	51.3	55.3	49.3	12.6	1.0	29.1	0.5	19.4	315
12-23	37.3	18.5	44.8	42.3	20.3	63.3	67.4	63.6	15.2	4.4	34.1	0.5	9.1	674
24-35	46.2	23.5	54.4	39.3	22.5	70.2	74.6	70.2	9.7	2.3	38.0	0.0	5.0	512
36-47	36.9	20.1	46.5	34.5	14.5	63.6	68.3	65.3	10.4	3.5	38.5	1.3	7.9	392
48-59	36.1	22.2	44.5	40.4	18.3	66.1	70.6	68.5	7.5	5.6	35.9	0.6	7.4	305
Sex														
Male	35.8	19.5	44.1	36.5	17.6	61.7	66.4	61.6	10.9	3.0	34.1	0.3	9.8	1,226
Female	36.4	17.8	43.1	38.2	18.1	62.8	66.2	60.3	12.0	3.6	35.2	0.9	11.9	1,103
Residence														
Urban	36.7	16.0	42.5	37.1	20.4	64.6	67.7	62.5	14.8	3.8	36.1	0.7	9.5	1,028
Rural	35.6	20.9	44.4	37.5	15.7	60.3	65.2	59.8	8.7	2.9	33.4	0.5	11.9	1,300
Mother's education														
No education	(22.4)	(11.9)	(29.4)	(16.1)	(12.7)	(37.3)	(44.3)	(43.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(25.3)	(0.0)	(35.2)	24
Some primary	35.2	17.6	41.5	37.7	18.7	59.6	64.1	57.5	9.1	2.3	35.9	1.1	11.9	176
Completed primary	35.9	18.4	43.4	39.5	16.0	60.0	63.8	58.1	11.4	4.6	32.9	0.7	9.4	504
Some secondary	37.6	19.7	45.9	36.8	16.3	61.9	66.9	60.3	9.3	3.9	33.1	0.4	9.6	698
Completed secondary	37.1	19.9	44.4	39.0	20.3	65.6	69.2	66.0	13.2	2.6	33.8	0.3	11.7	662
More than secondary	31.9	15.1	38.5	31.9	18.8	62.4	65.5	59.5	14.8	2.0	43.8	1.0	11.4	264
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	31.6	19.5	41.1	33.9	12.9	54.6	60.6	54.4	7.8	3.2	34.8	0.6	12.0	541
Second	39.6	21.1	48.5	37.1	20.7	62.0	68.6	65.0	9.2	2.8	33.8	0.2	9.6	528
Middle	37.4	16.6	43.4	35.4	16.2	63.9	66.8	60.1	14.0	4.2	33.8	0.5	11.5	469
Fourth	39.3	20.0	46.0	42.2	21.6	66.3	68.5	63.7	11.6	2.8	34.3	1.3	12.5	472
Highest	31.2	14.5	36.6	39.0	17.8	66.6	68.1	62.9	17.0	3.8	37.3	0.0	7.1	319
Total	36.1	18.7	43.6	37.3	17.8	62.2	66.3	61.0	11.4	3.3	34.6	0.6	10.8	2,328

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode.

Table 10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding[1]	Percentage given continued feeding and ORT and/or increased fluids[1]	Number of children with diarrhea
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total			
Age in months																		
<6	33.6	50.5	12.5	1.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	4.8	20.4	4.2	0.9	11.2	58.4	0.0	100.0	9.1	9.7	131
6-11	40.1	49.7	8.8	0.2	0.7	0.4	100.0	10.9	48.1	29.4	3.8	2.8	4.6	0.4	100.0	35.0	49.3	315
12-23	46.4	41.4	11.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	100.0	9.9	45.6	39.0	3.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	43.3	63.6	674
24-35	51.1	34.7	12.9	1.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	9.1	42.2	43.3	5.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	47.3	70.2	512
36-47	47.1	39.8	11.7	0.3	0.3	0.9	100.0	11.4	46.3	38.0	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	44.1	65.3	392
48-59	50.1	38.4	9.3	0.5	1.2	0.5	100.0	14.1	44.5	37.3	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	48.7	68.5	305
Sex																		
Male	45.8	41.3	11.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	100.0	11.1	45.5	34.9	3.3	0.9	4.0	0.2	100.0	41.6	61.6	1,226
Female	47.1	40.5	10.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	100.0	9.5	41.8	37.9	4.5	1.6	4.2	0.6	100.0	42.4	60.3	1,103
Type of diarrhea																		
Without blood	46.2	41.3	11.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	10.5	44.0	35.9	3.9	1.2	4.2	0.3	100.0	41.6	60.7	897
With blood	53.9	30.6	13.8	1.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	8.3	38.3	48.2	2.5	2.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	53.5	71.2	1,430
Residence																		
Urban	49.1	38.1	11.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	100.0	11.9	43.9	35.1	4.0	1.0	3.6	0.6	100.0	44.9	62.5	1,028
Rural	44.4	43.1	11.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	100.0	9.2	43.6	37.3	3.8	1.4	4.4	0.3	100.0	39.7	59.8	1,300
Mother's education																		
No education	(18.9)	(75.8)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.7)	(76.2)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(17.7)	(43.0)	24
Some primary	41.1	43.2	14.6	0.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	9.6	44.1	33.4	7.4	1.9	2.7	1.0	100.0	34.5	57.5	176
Completed primary	42.0	45.3	10.5	0.2	1.6	0.4	100.0	8.8	41.7	39.1	4.6	1.8	3.6	0.4	100.0	37.2	58.1	504
Some secondary	46.9	40.1	12.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	12.0	41.7	36.2	4.5	1.5	3.6	0.4	100.0	41.9	60.3	698
Completed secondary	50.1	37.8	10.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	10.0	45.1	37.1	1.6	0.5	5.4	0.2	100.0	47.2	66.0	662
More than secondary	50.7	37.9	9.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	100.0	11.1	46.4	32.8	4.5	0.8	3.8	0.6	100.0	45.6	59.5	264
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	38.6	45.5	14.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	100.0	8.7	46.0	33.7	5.9	1.0	4.3	0.4	100.0	33.3	54.4	541
Second	43.3	44.4	11.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	10.6	44.9	37.4	3.1	1.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	39.7	65.0	528
Middle	47.5	40.6	10.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	100.0	7.7	39.1	40.3	4.3	2.8	5.0	0.8	100.0	42.4	60.1	469
Fourth	53.7	33.8	10.4	1.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	12.0	42.4	36.9	2.2	0.4	5.5	0.7	100.0	49.6	63.7	472
Highest	52.9	38.3	8.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.3	46.8	32.1	3.9	0.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	48.7	62.9	319
Total	46.5	40.9	11.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	100.0	10.4	43.7	36.3	3.9	1.2	4.1	0.4	100.0	42.0	61.0	2,328

Note: It is recommended that children be given more liquids to drink during diarrhea and that food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode.

Table 10.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:		
Source	Among children with diarrhea	Among children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought	Among children with diarrhea who received ORS[1]
UKBM	1.6	2.0	2.6
Village health post	1.2	1.5	2.2
Health post	0.4	0.4	0.4
Public sector	27.3	34.0	43.9
Government hospital	2.0	2.5	3.2
Government clinic	0.2	0.2	0.2
Government health center	17.3	21.5	30.7
Mobile clinic	0.9	1.1	1.5
Village midwife	4.7	5.2	6.0
Private sector	45.9	57.1	54.1
Private hospital	2.3	2.9	3.8
Private clinic	3.0	3.7	3.4
Private general practitioner	4.1	5.1	5.4
Private pediatrician	6.4	7.9	8.8
Midwife	19.8	24.6	24.3
Nurse	2.4	3.0	2.7
Pharmacy/drug store	11.8	14.7	11.0
Private other	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other private sector	8.8	11.0	6.4
Shop	7.3	9.1	5.1
Traditional practitioner	1.5	1.8	1.2
Other	5.0	6.2	2.4
Number of children	2,328	1,873	840

ORS = Oral rehydration salts
[1] Fluids from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid

Table 10.12 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhea, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids	Number of women
Age		
15-19	75.4	375
20-24	89.4	2,481
25-34	95.0	7,624
35-49	95.9	4,541
Residence		
Urban	96.2	7,284
Rural	91.7	7,737
Education		
No education	63.1	150
Some primary	84.7	1,003
Completed primary	91.8	2,911
Some secondary	93.4	4,317
Completed secondary	96.5	4,437
More than secondary	98.7	2,204
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	87.0	2,977
Second	93.8	3,031
Middle	94.4	3,099
Fourth	96.3	3,080
Highest	98.0	2,835
Total	93.9	15,021

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table 10.13 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last fecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools								Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately[1]	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other	Missing			
Age of child in months											
0-1	0.0	48.3	3.1	24.7	21.3	0.7	1.8	0.1	100.0	51.4	386
2-3	0.1	35.8	3.3	20.6	35.2	0.8	3.8	0.4	100.0	39.2	583
4-5	0.9	36.0	3.6	17.3	38.1	0.6	2.6	0.8	100.0	40.6	572
6-8	1.9	37.4	3.3	13.3	40.5	0.3	3.0	0.4	100.0	42.5	774
9-11	5.3	40.2	3.9	11.2	35.6	0.3	2.8	0.7	100.0	49.4	851
12-17	8.9	37.0	3.5	14.1	31.7	0.7	3.5	0.7	100.0	49.3	1,726
18-23	17.5	36.2	2.5	11.6	27.7	0.7	3.0	0.8	100.0	56.2	1,533
6-23	9.8	37.4	3.2	12.7	32.5	0.6	3.1	0.7	100.0	50.4	4,883
Toilet facility[2]											
Private with septic tank	8.4	41.2	3.1	8.8	36.0	0.2	1.9	0.5	100.0	52.6	4,621
Private without septic tank	7.8	41.9	1.9	18.7	26.2	0.5	2.4	0.7	100.0	51.6	586
Shared/public	7.1	27.4	6.1	22.1	30.0	2.1	4.3	0.8	100.0	40.7	442
Pit latrine	2.9	40.8	6.0	21.8	13.1	3.4	11.1	0.9	100.0	49.7	198
Yard/bush/forest	0.1	4.6	7.3	34.4	26.2	3.1	22.6	1.6	100.0	12.1	134
River/stream/creek	3.6	15.1	1.8	51.9	19.0	1.4	5.8	1.3	100.0	20.6	438
Residence											
Urban	6.5	40.0	1.4	9.8	39.8	0.2	1.7	0.7	100.0	47.9	3,115
Rural	8.6	35.6	5.0	19.0	25.8	1.0	4.4	0.6	100.0	49.2	3,310
Mother's education											
No education	6.8	21.0	7.8	30.8	12.8	0.8	20.1	0.0	100.0	35.5	57
Some primary	5.2	25.0	3.7	36.2	19.9	1.7	6.5	1.7	100.0	33.9	366
Completed primary	9.1	36.9	3.1	19.2	26.2	1.2	3.8	0.5	100.0	49.2	1,116
Some secondary	8.4	39.9	3.6	16.1	27.5	0.6	3.1	0.7	100.0	51.9	1,836
Completed secondary	8.0	40.0	3.0	10.4	35.6	0.3	2.2	0.4	100.0	51.1	1,970
More than secondary	4.5	36.1	2.9	6.4	47.5	0.3	1.7	0.7	100.0	43.4	1,080
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	6.5	28.7	4.7	30.5	18.6	2.7	7.8	0.5	100.0	39.9	1,280
Second	8.2	39.7	4.1	15.4	28.3	0.3	3.2	0.8	100.0	52.0	1,293
Middle	8.8	42.8	2.7	13.9	29.2	0.1	1.5	0.9	100.0	54.3	1,276
Fourth	8.8	38.8	3.2	8.0	39.1	0.0	1.8	0.3	100.0	50.8	1,350
Highest	5.4	38.7	1.6	4.8	48.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	100.0	45.7	1,226
Total	7.6	37.7	3.3	14.5	32.6	0.6	3.1	0.6	100.0	48.6	6,425

Note: Total includes five cases with missing information on toilet facility.
[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or if it was buried.
[2] See Table 2.3 for definition of categories.

INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES 11

Key Findings

- ***Early breastfeeding:*** Among children under age 2, 57% were breastfed within 1 hour of birth, 61% were put on their mother's chest immediately after birth, and 60% were given to their mother for skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth.
- ***Exclusive breastfeeding:*** More than half (52%) of children born in the 2 years before the survey were exclusively breastfed. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is 3 months.
- ***Complementary feeding:*** Food groups that are widely consumed by children age 6-23 months include grains, vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables, and meat, fish, or poultry.
- ***Infant and young children feeding (IYCF) practices:*** Four in 10 children age 6-23 months are fed the recommended IYCF.
- ***Micronutrient intake among children:*** 86% of children age 6-23 months consume foods rich in vitamin A, while 71% consume foods rich in iron.
- ***Micronutrient intake among mothers:*** More than half (52%) of women received vitamin A postpartum, and 44% consumed iron tablets or syrup for at least 90 days during their pregnancy.

Appropriate feeding practices are important to ensure optimal growth and development and to prevent malnutrition among infants and children. UNICEF and WHO recommend breastfeeding exclusively during the first 6 months of life. Solid foods should be introduced at 6 months, and children should continue to breastfeed until age 2 (WHO 2005). The Indonesian government supported these guidelines by changing the recommendation of exclusive breastfeeding from 4 months to 6 months (WHO 2001).

Infant breastfeeding is essential mainly in the first period of life; therefore, exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months is sufficient for infants without adding and/or giving any other food. Breastfeeding immediately after birth also stimulates the contraction of the uterus and thus reduces mothers' postpartum blood loss. The Indonesian government has stipulated a national policy related to exclusive breastfeeding in Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 33/2012 (Republic of Indonesia 2012). In the 2015-2019 Indonesian strategic plan (*Renstra*), the target coverage for exclusive breastfeeding is 50% by 2019 (Ministry of Health 2015).

The 2017 IDHS collected data on children's and mothers' nutrition, particularly breastfeeding practices, complementary feeding, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, and micronutrient intake among children and mothers. Data were collected from women age 15-49 with a child born in the 2-3 years preceding the survey.

11.1 EARLY INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING

Breastfeeding immediately after delivery provides many benefits for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages a strong bond between the mother and her newborn, facilitating regular breast milk production. Therefore, it is suggested that newborns be put on their mother's chest immediately to ensure that they breastfeed within 1 hour after birth; in addition, prelacteal feeding (feeding newborns any foods/liquids before breast milk is regularly produced) should be discouraged. Prelacteal feeding may discourage breast milk output because the production and release of breast milk are stimulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling (Department of Health 2005).

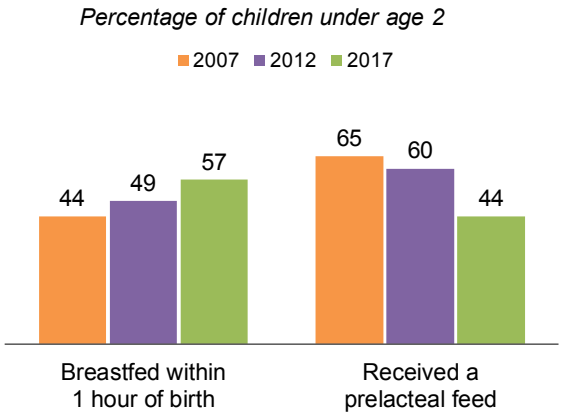
Early initiation of breastfeeding

Initiating breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth, putting the newborn on the mother's chest immediately after birth, and giving the newborn to the mother immediately after birth for skin-to-skin contact (WHO 2017).

Sample: Last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey

Almost all children (95%) have been breastfed. Fifty-seven percent were breastfed within 1 hour of birth, and 74% were breastfed within 1 day of birth. Sixty-one percent of children were put on their mother's chest immediately after birth and 60% were given to their mother for skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth. Forty-four percent of children received prelacteal feeds (foods other than breast milk) within 3 days of birth (**Table 11.1** and **Table 11.2**).

Figure 11.1 **Trends in the percentages of children breastfed within 1 hour of birth and receiving a prelacteal feed**



Trends: The percentage of children who were breastfed within 1 hour of birth increased from 44% in 2007 to 57% in 2017. Over the same period, the percentage of children receiving prelacteal feeds declined from 65% to 44% (**Figure 11.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Mothers with no education are most likely to start breastfeeding their children within 1 hour of birth (62%).
- The percentage of mothers who give prelacteal feeds is lowest among those with no education (27%) and highest among those who have completed secondary education (48%).

Appendix Table A.11.1 presents data on initial breastfeeding by province.

11.2 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

It is recommended that mothers exclusively breastfeed their children during the first 6 months; that is, they should not give them any other foods or liquids. Exclusive breastfeeding prevents infectious diseases such as diarrhea and respiratory infections and provides nutrients to enhance growth and development.

Exclusive breastfeeding

Infants age 0-5 months who received only breast milk within 1 day before the survey (WHO 2008).

Sample: Last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who are living with their mothers

Table 11.2 and **Figure 11.2** show breastfeeding practices by children's age. More than half (52%) of children under age 6 months were exclusively breastfed. The percentage of exclusive breastfeeding falls as children's age rises, from 67% at age 0-1 month to 55% at age 2-3 months and 38% at age 4-5 months. The percentage of children who were breastfed and received complementary food generally increases with increasing age. Three in four children (74%) 12-17 months received complementary food. The percentage of children who were not breastfed increases as children's age increases, from 8% at 0-1 month to 41% at 18-23 months.

Trends: The percentage of children under age 6 months who are exclusively breastfed has increased since 2012, from 42% to 52%. The percentage of children in this age group who are not breastfed has also increased, from 8% to 12%.

Figure 11.2 **Breastfeeding practices by age**

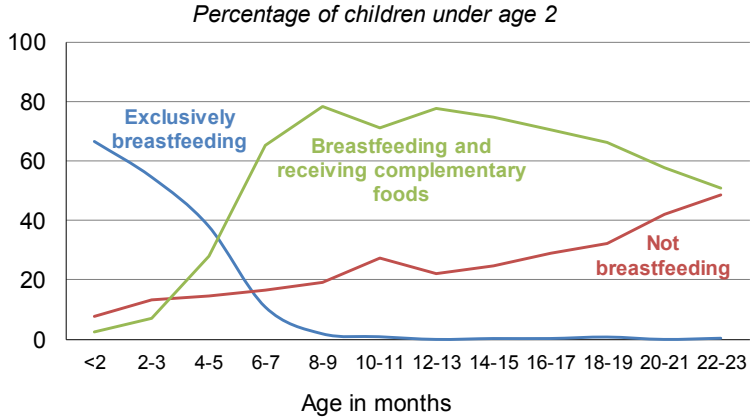
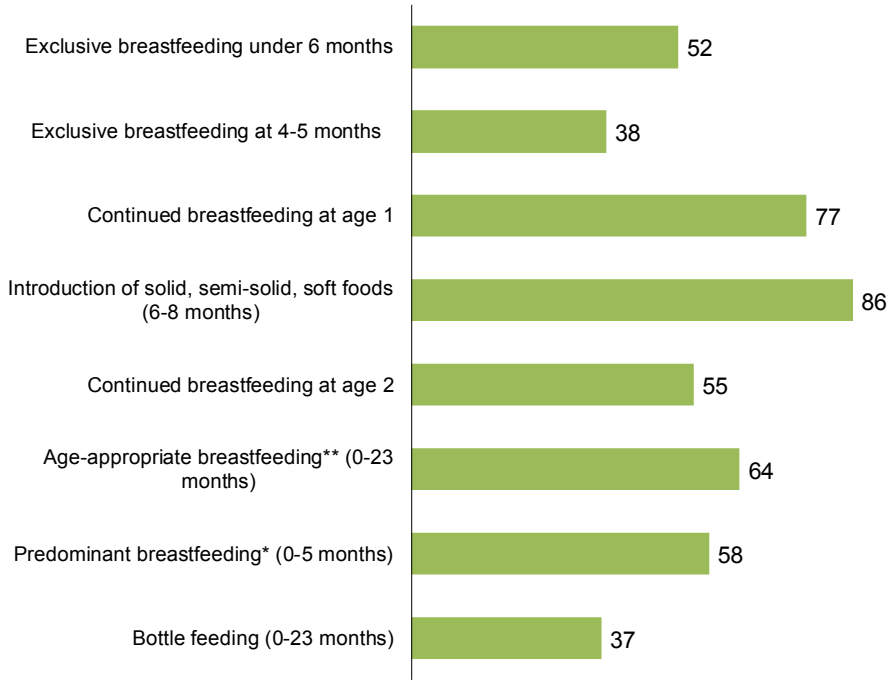


Figure 11.3 presents data on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, including breastfeeding practices recommended by WHO (WHO 2008; WHO 2010). Fifty-five percent of children were breastfed up to age 2. Six in 10 children (58%) under age 6 months were predominantly breastfed (given breast milk and water or other non-milk liquids), and 37% of children under age 2 were fed using bottles with nipples.

Figure 11.3 **IYCF indicators on breastfeeding status**

Percentage of children under age 2



* Predominant breastfeeding includes exclusive breastfeeding, breastfeeding plus water, and breastfeeding plus non-milk liquids/juice
**Age appropriate breastfeeding = Children age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed + children age 6-23 months who receive breast milk and complementary foods

Appendix Table A.11.2 presents information on breastfeeding practices by province.

11.3 MEDIAN DURATION OF BREASTFEEDING

Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding.

Sample: Children born in the 3 years preceding the survey

The median duration of breastfeeding in Indonesia is 21.8 months (**Table 11.3**). The median durations of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding are 3.0 months and 3.8 months, respectively.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Children in rural areas are breastfed longer (22.4 months) than children in urban areas (20.7 months).
- The higher the mother's educational level, the shorter the median duration of any breastfeeding. Children whose mothers have no education are breastfed longer (22.1 months) than children whose mothers have more than a secondary education (18.5 months).
- Children from households in the lowest wealth quintile are breastfed 3 months longer than children from households in the highest quintile (22.6 months versus 19.5 months).

Trends: Since the 2007 IDHS, the median durations of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding have increased by 1.1 months, 2.3 months, and 2.6 months, respectively.

11.4 COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING

After the first 6 months, breast milk is no longer sufficient to meet the nutritional needs of an infant; therefore, complementary foods should be introduced to the child's diet in order to fulfill optimal nutritional needs. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to family foods is the most critical period for children because they are vulnerable to becoming undernourished. Complementary feeding should be timely (provided from 6 months onwards), adequate (with respect to amount, frequency, consistency, and variety), and appropriate in terms of food texture.

Appropriate complementary feeding includes feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that requirements for nutrients are met. It is important for children to consume a wide range of fruits and vegetables every day, because these food groups are sources of vitamin A. Many studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods by themselves are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients. Therefore, it has been recommended that animal-based foods (meat, poultry, fish, or eggs) be part of a child's daily complementary feeding and that these foods be eaten as often as possible (UNICEF and Ministry of Health 2014).

Complementary feeding

Consumption of liquids and solid/semisolid foods on the day or night preceding the survey.

Sample: Last-born children under age 2 who are currently living with their mother

In general, children age 6-23 months most often consume foods made of grains, vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables, and meat, fish, or poultry (**Table 11.4**).

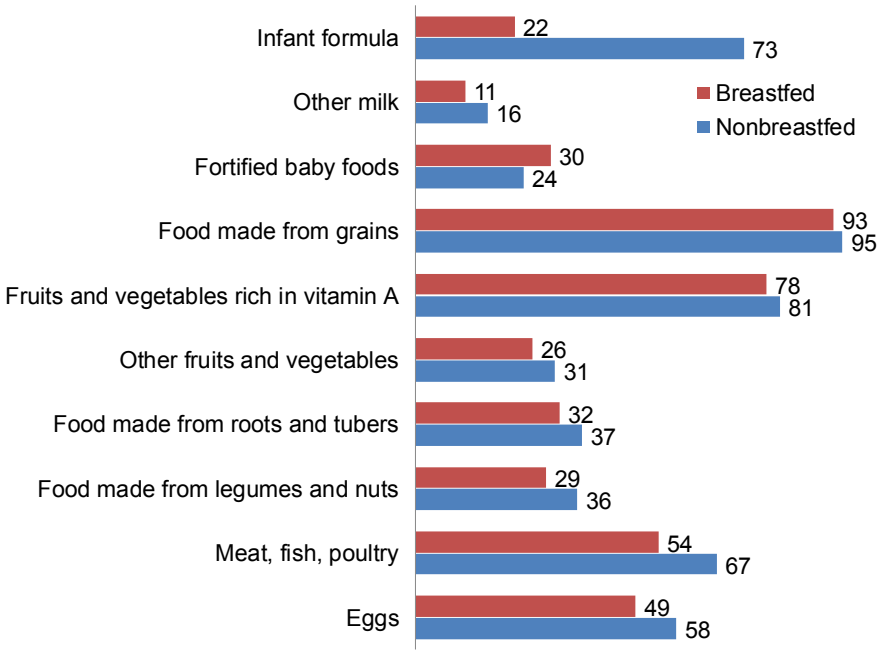
Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural children are breastfed longer than urban children, 22.4 and 20.7 months, respectively.
- One-fifth (21%) of children age 0-1 month are breastfed and given infant formula.
- Consumption of liquids and solid/semisolid foods increases with increasing child's age.
- Breastfed children (22%) are less likely than nonbreastfed children (73%) to consume infant formula.
- Among children age 6-23 months, consumption of all food groups is higher among those who are not breastfed than among those who are breastfed. For example, nonbreastfed children are more likely to consume vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (81% versus 78%), other fruits and vegetables (31% versus 26%), food made from legumes and nuts (36% versus 29%), meat/fish/poultry (67% versus 54%), and eggs (58% versus 49%) (**Figure 11.4**).

Data by province on children's food consumption is presented in Appendix Table A.11.3.

***Figure 11.4* Complementary food consumption**

Percentage of children age 6-23 months



11.5 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF)

Infants and young children should be fed with appropriate IYCF practices to ensure optimal growth and development. Without adequate diversity and meal frequency, infants and young children are vulnerable to undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and diseases. The WHO minimum acceptable diet recommendation, which is a combination of minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency, is different for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. The composite indicator of a minimum acceptable diet for children age 6-23 months is defined in the box below.

Minimum dietary diversity can be used to assess whether foods consumed have an adequate micronutrient density. Minimum dietary diversity means feeding a child food from at least four food groups. Consumption of four food groups is associated with better-quality diets for both breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Consumption of food from at least four groups means that a child can consume a staple food along with at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable (WHO 2008). The four groups should come from the following seven food groups: grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, poultry, fish, liver/organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency can be used to estimate a child's energy requirements. Breastfed children are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least twice a day (for infants age 6-8 months) or at least three times a day (for children age 9-23 months). Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods at least four times a day.

Minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of children age 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet. This indicator is a composite of the following two groups:

$$\frac{\text{Breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Breastfed children age 6-23 months}}$$

and

$$\frac{\text{Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least two milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feeds) and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day}}{\text{Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months}}$$

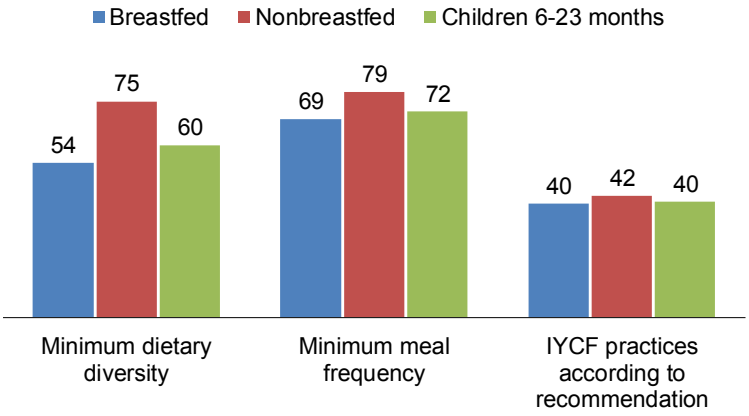
Sample: Youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother

Overall, 60% of children have an adequately diverse diet, and 72% of children are fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age; 40% of children are fed a minimum acceptable diet (**Table 11.5** and **Figure 11.5**).

Trends: The percentage of children age 6-23 months fed according to IYCF practices increased from 37% in 2007 to 40% in 2017.

***Figure 11.5* IYCF practices indicators**

Percentage of children age 6-23 months



Patterns by background characteristics

- Breastfed children are less likely than nonbreastfed children to have an adequately diverse diet (54% versus 75%). The same pattern is observed for minimum meal frequency.
- The percentage of children fed an adequately diverse diet increases as age increases, from 23% among children age 6-8 months to 74% among those age 18-23 months.
- The percentage of children 6-23 months who have an adequately diverse diet is higher among girls than boys (62% versus 59%) and higher among urban children than rural children (66% versus 55%).
- Minimum dietary diversity increases with increasing mother's education and wealth. For example, the percentage of children fed an adequately diverse diet increases from 17% among those whose mothers have no education to 74% among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of children fed with a minimum meal frequency is higher in urban areas (76%) than in rural areas (68%). Also, children from households in the lowest two wealth quintiles (66%-69%) are less likely than children from households in the higher wealth quintiles (71%-81%) to be fed with a minimum meal frequency.

- The percentage of children fed according to recommended IYCF practices is higher in urban areas (46%) than in rural areas (35%).
- The percentage of children fed according to IYCF practices increases with increasing mother's education and household wealth. Thirteen percent of children whose mothers have no education are fed according to IYCF practices, as compared with 54% of children whose mothers have more than a secondary education. Similarly, 28% of children from households in the lowest wealth quintile are fed according to IYCF practices, compared with 57% of children from households in the highest quintile.

Data on IYCF practices by province are shown in Appendix Table A.11.4.

11.6 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through supplementation. Breastfed children can benefit from supplements given to their mothers. Information was collected on children's consumption of foods rich in vitamin A and iron as well as vitamin A supplements.

Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for children's immune systems. Lack of vitamin A can increase the severity of infections such as measles and diarrheal disease and slow recovery from illness. In severe cases, vitamin A deficiency can cause impaired vision and blindness. Meanwhile, iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anemia, which can affect children's cognitive development.

Micronutrient intake among children

Consumption of foods rich in vitamin A and iron in the 24 hours preceding the survey and receipt of vitamin A supplements and deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey.

Sample: Last-born children age 6-23 months and age 6-59 months who are living with their mother

Eighty-six percent of children age 6-23 months consumed foods rich in vitamin A during the 24 hours preceding the survey, while 71% consumed foods rich in iron. In the 6 months preceding the survey, 68% of children age 6-59 months received vitamin A supplements and 40% received deworming medication (**Table 11.6**).

Trends: The percentage of children consuming foods rich in vitamin A increased from 83% in 2007 to 86% in 2017. Similarly, the percentage of children consuming foods rich in iron increased from 68% to 71%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children who consumed foods rich in vitamin A increases as age increases, from 51% among those age 6-8 months to 96% among those age 18-23 months.
- The percentage of children who consumed foods rich in iron increases with increasing household wealth, from 64% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 80% among those in the highest quintile.
- Coverage of vitamin A supplementation is similar among breastfed children 6-59 months and nonbreastfed children (81% versus 80%). The percentage of children who were given deworming medication is higher for nonbreastfed children than for breastfed children (47% versus 24%).

- The percentage of children given deworming medication generally rises as mother's educational level increases, from 18% among children whose mothers have no education to 40% among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education. The pattern is similar for vitamin A supplements (51% and 75%, respectively).

Appendix Table A.11.5 presents data by province on micronutrient consumption among children.

11.7 MICRONUTRIENT CONSUMPTION AMONG MOTHERS

Micronutrient consumption among pregnant women, particularly consumption of vitamin A and iron, is essential for fetal development. Vitamin A deficiency can increase pregnant women's risk of morbidity and mortality, and anemia caused by iron deficiency can increase the risk of maternal mortality and result in impaired fetal growth.

Micronutrient consumption among mothers

Consumption of vitamin A postpartum and consumption of iron tablets/syrup during pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey

Table 11.7 shows that 52% of women received vitamin A postpartum and 44% consumed iron tablets for at least 90 days during their pregnancy, in accordance with the Ministry of Health's recommendation. Overall, 13% of pregnant women did not consume iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy.

Trends: The percentage of women who received vitamin A postpartum increased from 45% in 2007 to 52% in 2017. In addition, the percentage of women who did not consume iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy declined from 21% to 13%. The percentage of women who consumed iron tablets or syrup for at least 90 days has remained stable over the last 10 years.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who received vitamin A postpartum is higher in urban areas (54%) than in rural areas (51%).
- The percentage of women receiving vitamin A postpartum generally rises with increasing education and wealth. For example, 54% of women with more than a secondary education received vitamin A, as compared with 25% of women with no education.
- Breastfeeding women are as likely as nonbreastfeeding women (44% each) to have consumed iron tablets or syrup for at least 90 days during pregnancy.
- The percentage of women who consumed iron tablets or syrup for at least 90 days increases with increasing education, from 20% among those with no education to 52% among those with more than a secondary education.

Data by province on micronutrient consumption among women are presented in **Table A.11.6**.

- The percentage of women who did not consume iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy is higher in rural areas (15%) than in urban areas (10%).

Data by province on micronutrient consumption among women are presented in **Table A.11.6**.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on nutrition of children and women, see the following tables:

- **Table 11.1 Initial breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.2 Breastfeeding status by age**
- **Table 11.3 Median duration of breastfeeding**
- **Table 11.4 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview**
- **Table 11.5 Minimum acceptable diet**
- **Table 11.6 Micronutrient intake among children**
- **Table 11.7 Micronutrient intake among mothers**

Table 11.1 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth, and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	94.4	56.0	72.9	3,426	43.5	3,234
Female	95.6	57.0	74.5	3,190	44.3	3,050
Assistance at delivery						
Health personnel[3]	95.1	56.7	74.0	6,136	44.2	5,836
Traditional birth attendant	96.2	56.6	71.9	448	40.2	431
Other	*	*	*	9	*	8
No one	*	*	*	11	*	8
Missing	*	*	*	13	*	1
Place of delivery						
Health facility	95.0	56.7	74.0	5,504	43.6	5,231
At home	95.8	56.6	73.0	1,091	45.2	1,046
Other	(35.9)	(3.2)	(19.7)	21	*	7
Residence						
Urban	94.2	56.7	73.4	3,219	41.7	3,034
Rural	95.7	56.3	74.0	3,397	46.0	3,250
Mother's education						
No education	92.8	62.2	85.3	65	27.2	60
Some primary	93.4	52.5	69.1	388	41.8	362
Completed primary	96.1	58.3	73.2	1,143	42.2	1,099
Some secondary	95.2	59.6	76.9	1,881	40.9	1,790
Completed secondary	94.1	53.7	71.5	2,031	47.6	1,911
More than secondary	95.9	55.6	73.8	1,108	45.6	1,063
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.9	58.1	75.3	1,327	40.1	1,273
Second	95.9	58.2	74.7	1,335	44.4	1,280
Middle	94.8	57.2	74.4	1,306	45.9	1,238
Fourth	93.5	52.5	69.5	1,387	46.2	1,298
Highest	94.9	56.8	74.9	1,261	42.9	1,196
Total	95.0	56.5	73.7	6,616	43.9	6,284

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth

[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

Table 11.2 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status and percentage currently breastfeeding, percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, percentage of all children put on the mother's chest immediately after birth, and percentage with skin- to- skin contact with mother immediately after birth

according to age in months, Indonesia DHS 2017

		Breastfeeding status											
Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consu-ming plain water only	Breastfeeding and consu-ming non-milk liquids[1]	Breastfeeding and consu-ming other milk	Breastfeeding and consuming comple-mentary foods	Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Percentage put on the mother's chest immediately after birth	Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth	Number of all children under age 2
0-1	7.7	66.5	3.6	0.2	19.6	2.4	100.0	92.3	386	26.3	60.8	59.4	391
2-3	13.2	54.6	5.8	1.0	18.2	7.2	100.0	86.8	583	30.9	57.6	55.9	590
4-5	14.7	38.2	8.6	0.5	10.0	27.9	100.0	85.3	572	32.5	58.8	57.6	590
6-8	16.9	8.0	3.3	0.4	1.5	69.9	100.0	83.1	774	34.2	57.5	56.0	780
9-11	24.7	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	73.7	100.0	75.3	851	38.1	64.5	62.9	859
12-17	25.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	74.3	100.0	74.7	1,726	39.4	62.8	60.8	1,785
18-23	41.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	58.3	100.0	58.9	1,533	41.4	62.1	60.3	1,615
0-3	11.0	59.3	4.9	0.7	18.7	5.3	100.0	89.0	970	29.1	58.8	57.3	982
0-5	12.4	51.5	6.3	0.6	15.5	13.7	100.0	87.6	1,542	30.3	58.8	57.4	1,572
6-9	17.8	6.1	2.5	0.3	1.1	72.2	100.0	82.2	1,074	34.1	58.7	57.1	1,085
12-15	23.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	76.1	100.0	76.5	1,169	39.8	63.0	60.7	1,204
12-23	32.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	66.7	100.0	67.3	3,258	40.3	62.5	60.6	3,399
20-23	45.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	54.3	100.0	54.6	1,031	43.1	61.2	59.0	1,097

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semisolids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100%. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

[1] Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other liquids.

Table 11.3 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past 3 years[1]		
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding[2]
Sex			
Male	21.7	2.7	3.6
Female	21.9	3.2	4.1
Residence			
Urban	20.7	2.3	3.1
Rural	22.4	3.6	4.5
Mother's education			
No education			
Some primary	22.1	(3.0)	3.5
Completed primary	23.5	3.0	4.7
Some secondary	21.9	3.2	3.8
Completed secondary	21.7	2.9	3.9
More than secondary	18.5	2.8	3.5
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	22.6	3.8	4.7
Second	22.2	3.7	4.2
Middle	22.5	2.0	2.9
Fourth	20.7	1.4	3.4
Highest	19.5	3.0	3.6
Total	21.8	3.0	3.8
Mean for all children	20.6	4.4	4.9

Note: Median and mean durations are based on breastfeeding status of the child at the time of the survey (current status). Includes living and deceased children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] For last-born children under age 24 months who live with their mother and are breastfeeding, information to determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations assume that last-born children age 24 months or older who live with their mother and are breastfeeding are neither exclusively nor predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with their mother and all non-last-born children are not currently breastfeeding.

[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table 11.4 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Liquids			Solid or semisolid foods										
Age in months	Infant formula	Other milk[1]	Other liquids[2]	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains[3]	Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A[4]	Other fruits and vegetables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry	Eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk products	Any solid or semi solid food	Number of children under age 2
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1	21.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.6	356
2-3	24.7	0.5	3.7	4.6	7.3	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	8.3	506
4-5	20.3	0.9	5.1	22.4	29.0	3.7	2.8	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	32.7	488
6-8	21.4	1.5	30.8	56.8	79.7	45.8	16.7	14.8	9.6	19.6	14.0	2.5	84.2	643
9-11	23.3	1.9	50.6	42.7	94.3	79.4	23.8	30.9	25.1	45.8	39.7	7.7	97.9	641
12-17	22.7	10.4	63.8	21.8	95.8	86.7	29.6	38.2	32.1	62.3	58.8	10.5	99.4	1,290
18-23	21.7	23.4	66.0	14.7	95.9	85.7	28.3	35.6	40.1	71.4	65.5	11.4	98.9	903
6-23	22.3	10.5	55.8	30.3	92.6	77.5	25.8	31.9	28.7	53.8	48.7	8.7	96.2	3,476
Total	22.3	7.8	41.1	24.6	70.6	56.3	19.0	23.1	20.8	38.9	35.3	6.4	73.6	4,826
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN														
0-1	(44.2)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(9.5)	(9.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.5)	30
2-3	80.0	1.6	4.7	14.0	14.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	15.2	77
4-5	82.5	2.7	7.3	25.3	31.7	12.8	0.8	5.0	0.0	2.8	1.8	0.0	33.1	84
6-8	91.8	7.7	36.1	67.5	87.9	56.3	19.7	24.2	12.9	28.7	17.3	9.4	92.1	131
9-11	79.5	8.1	55.6	39.0	94.7	80.3	27.7	40.0	31.7	55.9	48.5	11.2	98.8	210
12-17	78.1	14.0	61.7	22.0	95.5	86.5	33.1	41.9	40.1	71.3	63.2	12.7	97.9	436
18-23	63.1	21.2	71.8	11.3	95.4	83.5	31.9	34.9	38.4	75.1	66.5	13.3	97.9	630
6-23	72.9	15.8	62.9	24.0	94.6	81.4	30.5	36.8	35.6	66.7	58.2	12.4	97.5	1,407
Total	73.2	14.1	56.0	23.3	85.8	72.3	26.9	32.7	31.3	58.9	51.4	10.9	88.5	1,598

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a 24-hour period (yesterday and last night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Other milk includes fresh, tinned, and powdered cow or other animal milk.
[2] Does not include plain water
[3] Includes fortified baby food
[4] Includes fruits and vegetables such as pumpkin, red or yellow sweet potatoes, carrots, beet root, dark green leafy vegetables, mangoes, papayas, jackfruit, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A

Table 11.5 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children age 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Minimum acceptable diet[3]	Number of breastfed children age 6-23 months	Milk or milk products[4]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	Minimum acceptable diet[6]	Number of nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months	Breast- milk, milk, or milk products[7]	Minimum dietary diversity[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	Minimum acceptable diet[9]	Number of all children age 6-23 months
Age in months														
6-8	19.7	73.4	18.4	643	80.0	37.0	78.3	15.3	131	96.6	22.6	74.2	17.9	774
9-11	46.8	65.9	33.5	641	75.4	69.4	78.7	35.4	210	93.9	52.4	69.1	34.0	851
12-17	62.9	68.8	45.2	1,290	73.9	82.4	80.6	49.3	436	93.4	67.9	71.8	46.3	1,726
18-23	70.2	68.2	50.6	903	66.1	80.1	77.0	45.7	630	86.1	74.3	71.8	48.5	1,533
Sex														
Male	51.7	70.0	38.8	1,762	73.9	74.3	79.9	44.0	773	92.0	58.6	73.1	40.4	2,535
Female	56.0	67.9	40.2	1,714	67.9	76.3	76.7	40.5	634	91.3	61.5	70.3	40.3	2,348
Residence														
Urban	58.8	72.9	45.3	1,597	77.1	79.4	82.1	47.8	802	92.3	65.7	76.0	46.1	2,399
Rural	49.7	65.6	34.5	1,879	63.4	69.6	73.7	35.3	605	91.1	54.5	67.6	34.7	2,484
Mother's education														
No education	(11.8)	(77.4)	(10.3)	33	*	*	*	*	9	88.9	16.9	74.6	12.5	42
Some primary	43.2	63.1	28.5	192	51.2	62.7	67.0	19.9	68	87.3	48.3	64.1	26.3	260
Completed primary	46.3	63.7	32.3	691	54.5	69.9	66.1	24.9	165	91.2	50.8	64.2	30.9	855
Some secondary	52.0	69.0	36.6	1,020	67.9	69.2	76.2	36.0	384	91.2	56.7	70.9	36.4	1,404
Completed secondary	57.1	71.5	43.3	1,028	77.5	79.0	82.7	48.7	456	93.1	63.8	74.9	45.0	1,484
More than secondary	68.0	72.8	53.3	512	79.5	83.5	84.2	55.4	326	92.0	74.0	77.2	54.1	838
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	41.0	67.4	29.3	749	46.1	55.4	62.4	21.4	203	88.5	44.1	66.4	27.6	952
Second	48.8	67.6	33.7	746	64.4	68.8	72.5	30.8	226	91.7	53.5	68.7	33.1	972
Middle	55.0	67.6	40.0	696	76.1	78.5	80.9	46.7	256	93.6	61.3	71.2	41.8	952
Fourth	60.2	66.5	42.1	690	74.8	75.6	80.6	40.8	353	91.5	65.4	71.2	41.7	1,042
Highest	67.7	77.1	55.9	595	82.3	87.5	87.1	59.8	369	93.2	75.3	81.0	57.4	964
Total	53.9	69.0	39.5	3,476	71.2	75.2	78.5	42.4	1,407	91.7	60.0	71.7	40.3	4,883

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Children receive foods from four or more of the following food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, and organ meats; g. legumes and nuts.

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semisolid food at least twice a day for infants age 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children age 9-23 months.

[3] Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 2.

[4] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

[5] For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semisolid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.

[6] Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 5, and receive solid or semisolid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.

[7] Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

[8] Children age 6-23 months are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

[9] Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breast milk, receive other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

Table 11.6 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among all children age 6-59 months, percentages who were given vitamin A supplements and deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother:			Among all children age 6-59 months:		
Background characteristic	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months[4]	Number of children
Age in months						
6-8	50.6	27.0	774	58.5	4.0	780
9-11	84.4	62.5	851	72.6	7.5	859
12-17	94.5	81.1	1,726	81.7	20.4	1,785
18-23	95.9	87.4	1,533	83.8	32.2	1,615
24-35	na	na	na	84.6	46.3	3,265
36-47	na	na	na	82.8	53.6	3,316
48-59	na	na	na	78.9	51.7	3,364
Sex						
Male	85.3	70.6	2,535	79.6	39.9	7,629
Female	87.3	72.1	2,348	81.3	40.2	7,354
Breastfeeding status						
Breastfeeding	84.8	68.0	3,476	79.6	23.8	4,478
Not breastfeeding	89.8	79.4	1,402	80.9	47.1	10,439
Missing	*	*	5	69.3	35.6	67
Mother's age						
15-19	82.3	65.2	176	74.4	33.7	271
20-29	86.5	71.7	2,220	80.3	40.9	6,223
30-39	86.6	71.2	2,153	81.0	40.5	6,992
40-49	84.3	72.5	334	79.4	35.9	1,499
Residence						
Urban	87.8	74.0	2,399	80.2	38.6	7,308
Rural	84.7	68.6	2,484	80.6	41.5	7,675
Mother's education						
No education	65.1	44.5	42	51.2	17.5	164
Some primary	77.8	65.7	260	71.0	31.8	1,003
Completed primary	83.4	65.5	855	81.5	41.3	2,873
Some secondary	86.4	69.9	1,404	83.5	41.5	4,257
Completed secondary	88.6	73.7	1,484	82.7	40.7	4,375
More than secondary	88.2	78.3	838	75.3	39.9	2,311
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	81.8	64.2	952	75.1	33.5	3,049
Second	83.5	67.5	972	81.2	40.7	3,009
Middle	86.8	69.8	952	84.4	43.2	3,020
Fourth	87.9	74.6	1,042	83.0	43.2	3,020
Highest	91.0	80.0	964	78.4	39.8	2,884
Total	86.2	71.3	4,883	80.4	40.1	14,983

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A
[2] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs
[3] Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[4] Based on mother's recall; deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminthes and schistosomiasis.

Table 11.7 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage who received a vitamin A dose within 2 months after the birth of their last child and percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of their last child, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a vitamin A dose postpartum	Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth						Number of women
		None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/ missing	Total	
Age								
15-19	50.0	19.1	32.7	8.5	34.9	4.8	100.0	375
20-29	52.9	12.2	29.6	9.4	43.9	4.9	100.0	6,272
30-39	51.3	12.0	29.5	8.4	44.8	5.3	100.0	6,843
40-49	52.7	15.8	27.2	9.0	42.5	5.5	100.0	1,531
Child's breastfeeding status								
Breastfeeding	50.0	12.8	29.0	9.7	44.4	4.1	100.0	5,824
Not breastfeeding	53.3	12.5	29.7	8.3	43.7	5.8	100.0	9,198
Residence								
Urban	53.7	10.4	26.2	8.4	49.9	5.1	100.0	7,284
Rural	50.5	14.8	32.4	9.3	38.3	5.2	100.0	7,737
Education								
No education	24.9	42.3	28.6	4.4	19.6	5.1	100.0	150
Some primary	45.1	22.0	33.2	8.2	31.3	5.3	100.0	1,003
Completed primary	50.3	16.2	30.8	8.9	39.6	4.6	100.0	2,911
Some secondary	53.5	12.3	31.2	9.5	42.0	5.0	100.0	4,317
Completed secondary	53.4	9.4	27.5	9.2	48.6	5.2	100.0	4,437
More than secondary	53.9	8.7	26.0	7.7	51.5	6.0	100.0	2,204
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	43.7	19.5	35.0	9.0	31.5	4.9	100.0	2,977
Second	53.3	13.0	33.3	9.4	39.5	4.7	100.0	3,031
Middle	52.9	11.7	30.0	9.0	44.7	4.5	100.0	3,099
Fourth	56.6	9.3	26.9	9.2	48.4	6.3	100.0	3,080
Highest	53.6	9.7	21.4	7.6	56.0	5.2	100.0	2,835
Total	52.0	12.7	29.4	8.9	43.9	5.1	100.0	15,021

HIV/AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR

12

Key Findings

- ***Knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention:*** Only 15% of women and 16% of married men have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention.
- ***Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV:*** 59% of women and 52% of married men know that HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her child during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding.
- ***Discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV:*** 35% of women and 29% of men do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative; 64% of women and 54% of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.
- ***Prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms:*** Fourteen percent of women and 2% of married men who said they have had sexual intercourse reported having an STI or STI symptoms.

HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a type of virus that infects white blood cells, causing a weakening of the human immune system. AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) is a set of symptoms of a disease that arises due to immune deficiency caused by HIV infection. A weakened immune system results in one being easily exposed to various infectious diseases that often lead to death. People living with HIV need antiretroviral (ARV) treatment to prevent the HIV virus in their body from entering the AIDS stage, while people with AIDS need ARV treatment to prevent opportunistic infections and their various complications (Ministry of Health [MoH] 2016).

In Indonesia, HIV cases were first detected in the province of Bali in 1987. It is estimated that HIV/AIDS cases have now spread to 407 districts/cities, or approximately 80% of all districts/cities in the country (Ministry of Health 2017). The primary mode of HIV/AIDS transmission in Indonesia is sharing of unsafe syringes among users of narcotics and drugs, followed by heterosexual contact and transmission from a mother to her child during pregnancy, during delivery, or through breastfeeding.

In 2016, 620,000 residents of Indonesia were estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS, with approximately 48,000 new HIV infections and about 38,000 AIDS-related deaths (UNAIDS 2016). Various prevention programs have been developed by the Government of Indonesia in collaboration with other agencies at both the national and international levels. The Ministry of Health established the National AIDS Committee (NAC), and Presidential Regulation No. 75 of 2006 decreed that this committee would report directly to the president. The committee's main task is to strengthen efforts to prevent and control HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS control

policies in Indonesia correspond to the "Getting to Zeros" global policy, which focuses on reducing and eliminating new HIV infections, reducing and eliminating HIV/AIDS-related deaths, and eliminating discrimination against people living with HIV (MoH 2016).

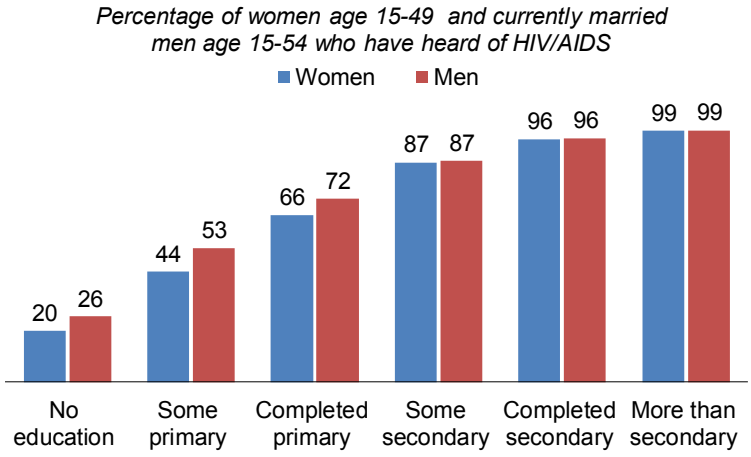
The 2017 IDHS results provide information on various factors contributing to the spread of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The survey data can also be used to monitor HIV/AIDS programs and strategies and to provide services to vulnerable at-risk groups.

The main purpose of this chapter is to provide data related to knowledge, perceptions, and behaviors regarding HIV/AIDS, including knowledge of prevention methods and knowledge about prevention of mother-to-child transmission. The chapter presents these data at the national and provincial levels and by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.

12.1 HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Transmission, and Prevention Methods

In the 2017 IDHS, women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54 were asked if they had ever heard of HIV/AIDS. Those who were aware of HIV/AIDS were asked the source of their information. The results are presented in **Table 12.1** for women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54 according to background characteristics. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is relatively high; 82% of women and 83% of married men had heard of HIV/AIDS (**Table 12.1** and **Figure 12.1**)).

Figure 12.1 **Knowledge of HIV/AIDS by educational level**



More than half of women (54%) and 61% of married men know that using a condom consistently during sexual intercourse can reduce the risk of HIV transmission, and 68% of women and 70% of married men know that limiting sexual intercourse to only one HIV-uninfected partner can reduce the risk of HIV. About half of women (49%) and married men (55%) are aware of both methods of preventing HIV transmission (**Table 12.2**).

Trends: Knowledge of methods to prevent HIV transmission among women has increased since 2012, from 37% to 49%. The increase in knowledge among married men is less pronounced (49% in 2012 and 55% in 2017).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 20-24 and 25-29 (54% each) are most likely to be aware of both methods of preventing HIV transmission. Married men age 25-29 are most likely to be aware of both methods.
- Knowledge of HIV prevention methods among women and married men is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

- Women's and men's knowledge of HIV prevention methods increases with increasing education and wealth.

The 2017 IDHS also collected information on common misconceptions about HIV transmission. Respondents were asked whether they think it is possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV and whether they believe HIV is transmitted through mosquito bites, supernatural means, or sharing food with a person who has HIV/AIDS. Overall, 69% of women and 66% of married men say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV.

Appendix Tables A.12.1 and A.12.2 present data on women's and men's awareness of HIV/AIDS and knowledge regarding prevention methods by province.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV.

Sample: Women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54

Misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV are that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites and can be transmitted by sharing food with a person who has HIV or AIDS. Only 15% of women and 16% of married men have comprehensive knowledge about HIV (**Tables 12.3.1** and **12.3.2**).

Trends: The percentage of women with comprehensive knowledge about HIV increased from 11% in 2012 to 15% in 2017. Among married men, the percentage increased from 12% to 16%.

Appendix Tables A.12.3.1 and A.12.3.2 present data by province on comprehensive knowledge of HIV among women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54.

12.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

Increasing the level of knowledge about transmission of HIV from mother to child and reducing the risk of transmission using antiretroviral drugs are critical in reducing mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her child during pregnancy, during delivery, or through breastfeeding and whether a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain drugs during pregnancy.

Table 12.4 shows that 71% of women know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, 63% know that it can be transmitted during delivery, and 69% know that it can be transmitted through breastfeeding. Overall, 59% of women and 52% of married men are aware of all three modes of transmission.

Trends: The percentage of women who know about mother-to-child transmission of HIV increased from 56% to 59% between 2012 and 2017.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission of HIV is highest among women age 20-24 (64%) and married men in age groups 25-29, 30-39, and 40-49 (53%).
- Knowledge about mother-to-child transmission is higher in urban than rural areas among both women (67% versus 50%) and married men (59% versus 44%).

- The percentages of women and men who know about mother-to-child transmission increase with increasing education. Eleven percent of women and 15% of men with no education know about MTCT, as compared with 78% of women and 70% of men with more than a secondary education.

12.3 Discriminatory Attitudes towards People Living with HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a society is an important indicator of the success of programs targeting HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men are asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Sample: Women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54

Table 12.5 shows that 8 in 10 women and married men have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV. These attitudes are likely related to lack of knowledge about the mechanisms of HIV transmission. Misconceptions and lack of knowledge about HIV/AIDS often have impacts on attitudes toward people living with HIV.

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are no significant differences by age group in discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV (83%-87% among women and 84%-89% among men).
- The percentages of women and men with discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV are higher in rural areas (88% and 87%, respectively) than in urban areas (83% and 85%, respectively).
- By level of education, there is an inverted U pattern in the percentage of women who discriminate against people living with HIV. Women who have completed primary education are most likely to exhibit discriminatory attitudes (89%). There is no specific pattern among men; the percentage is highest among married men with some primary education (88%).

12.4 Payment for Sexual Intercourse and Condom Use at Last Paid Sexual Intercourse

The act of paying for sex has an influence on individuals' ability to negotiate for safer sexual intercourse and is related to a higher risk of transmission of HIV and other STIs. In the 2017 IDHS, married men age 15-54 were asked whether they had ever paid for sexual intercourse and whether they had done so in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 12.6 shows that 4% of married men have paid for sexual intercourse and 1% did so in the last 12 months. One in three men who had paid for sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey reported that they used a condom at the last paid sexual intercourse (data not shown).

Patterns by background characteristics

- There is no difference in the percentage of urban and rural married men who paid for sexual intercourse (4% each).
- Among married men who had paid for sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, those in rural areas (39%) were more likely than those in urban areas (27%) to have used a condom during their most recent paid sexual intercourse.
- There is only minor variation by wealth in the percentage of married men who have paid for sexual intercourse (3%-4%).

Provincial-level data on the percentages of married men age 15-54 who have paid for sexual intercourse are shown in Appendix Table A.12.4.

12.5 Prevalence of Medical Injections

Use of non-sterile injections in a health care setting can contribute to risk of HIV transmission. To assess the potential risk of HIV transmission associated with medical injections, respondents in the 2017 IDHS were asked whether they had received an injection in the last 12 months; if so, they were asked how many injections they had received and whether a syringe from a newly opened package was used.

Table 12.7 shows the prevalence of medical injections in the last 12 months. Forty percent of women and 23% of married men reported that they had received medical injections over that period. In general, women had received an average of two medical injections in the 12 months preceding the survey, while men had received an average of one injection. Most women and men said that the last injection was given using a syringe from a newly opened package (95% and 91%, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 25-29 are more likely to report receiving medical injections in the last 12 months (50%) than women in the other age groups.
- The percentage of women receiving medical injections is higher in rural (45%) than urban (35%) areas.
- Women who are married or living together with a partner are much more likely to receive medical injections (49%) than women in other marital status categories.

Appendix Table A.12.5 presents data by province on the prevalence of medical injections.

12.6 Prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and STI Symptoms

Sexually transmitted infections and symptoms

Respondents who had ever had sexual intercourse were asked whether they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54

In the 2017 IDHS, respondents who had had sexual intercourse were asked if they had contracted a disease through sexual contact in the last 12 months or if they had had either of the two symptoms associated with STIs (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina or penis or a genital sore or ulcer). **Table 12.8**

shows that 14% of women and 2% of men reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Unmarried women (20%) are more likely than women in other marital status categories to have an STI or symptoms.
- Women age 15-19 and married men age 20-24 (21% and 4%, respectively) are most likely to report having an STI or symptoms.

Information on the prevalence of STIs and STI symptoms by province is shown in Appendix Table A.12.6.

12.7 Source of Information on HIV/AIDS

Table 12.9.1 and **Table 12.9.2** present the percentage distributions of women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54 who have heard about HIV/AIDS from various sources. Three in four women (74%) received information about HIV/AIDS from television, 31% from friends or relatives, 25% from the internet, 23% from schools or teachers, 14% from health workers, and 13% from newspapers or magazines.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 30-39 (82%) and married men age 40-49 (85%) are most likely to have received information on HIV/AIDS from television.
- The percentage of women and married men receiving information about HIV/AIDS from various media is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. For example, 77% of women and 85% of men in urban areas receive information about HIV/AIDS from television, as compared with 71% of women and 80% of men in rural areas.
- In general, the higher the level of education, the higher the percentage of women and men who receive information about HIV/AIDS from various media. For example, 48% of married men with more than a secondary education receive HIV/AIDS information from newspapers or magazines, compared with 4% of men with no education.

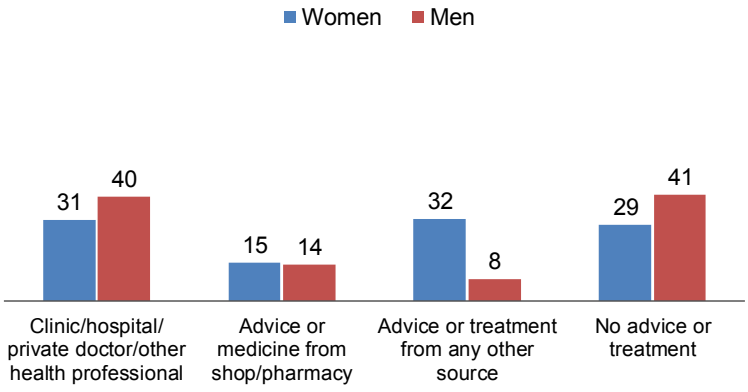
Appendix Tables A.12.7.1 and A.12.7.2 present data by province on sources of information about HIV/AIDS.

12.8 Women and Married Men Seeking Treatment for STIs

Respondents who had STIs or STI symptoms in the last 12 months were asked if they sought any advice or treatment for the symptoms and where such advice or treatment was sought. Thirty-one percent of women age 15-49 and 40% of married men age 15-54 received advice or treatment from a

***Figure 12.2* Women and men seeking treatment for STIs**

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who sought advice or treatment for STIs



clinic, hospital, private doctor, or other skilled health provider (**Figure 12.2**). Drug stores or pharmacies were the next most frequent source of advice or treatment (15% of women and 14% of men). Substantial percentages of women and married men with STIs (29% and 41%, respectively) reported that they sought no advice or treatment.

List of Tables

For more information on HIV/AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behavior, see the following tables:

- **Table 12.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
- **Table 12.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods**
- **Table 12.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Women**
- **Table 12.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Currently married men**
- **Table 12.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV**
- **Table 12.5 Discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS**
- **Table 12.6 Payment for sexual intercourse**
- **Table 12.7 Prevalence of medical injections**
- **Table 12.8 Prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms**
- **Table 12.9.1 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Women**
- **Table 12.9.2 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Currently married men**

Table 12.1 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Women		Currently married men	
	Has heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of respondents	Has heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of respondents
Age				
15-24	88.8	14,217	83.4	358
15-19	88.0	7,501	(62.2)	29
20-24	89.8	6,716	85.3	329
25-29	87.3	6,643	90.6	1,016
30-39	83.1	15,019	87.8	3,430
40-49	72.7	13,748	81.6	3,684
50-54	na	0	69.9	1,521
Marital status				
Never married	90.8	11,582	na	0
Ever had sex	82.3	210	na	0
Never had sex	91.0	11,371	na	0
Married/living together	80.3	35,681	82.9	10,009
Divorced/separated/widowed	73.2	2,365	na	0
Residence				
Urban	90.1	25,543	90.7	4,901
Rural	74.3	24,084	75.5	5,108
Education				
No education	20.1	823	25.9	186
Some primary	43.5	3,968	52.9	1,205
Completed primary	65.9	9,595	72.4	2,206
Some secondary	86.7	14,925	87.2	2,154
Completed secondary	95.9	12,575	96.3	2,978
More than secondary	99.2	7,741	99.3	1,279
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	67.7	8,623	60.1	1,757
Second	79.6	9,805	77.9	2,002
Middle	84.1	10,092	84.7	2,094
Fourth	87.3	10,209	91.8	2,058
Highest	90.4	10,896	96.4	2,097
Total	82.4	49,627	82.9	10,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 12.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Women				Currently married men			
Background characteristic	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of women	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of men
Age								
15-24	51.7	72.1	46.6	14,217	58.8	67.5	51.0	358
15-19	45.8	68.5	40.3	7,501	(54.6)	(56.0)	(53.5)	29
20-24	58.3	76.1	53.5	6,716	59.2	68.6	50.7	329
25-29	59.4	73.7	54.3	6,643	70.3	79.0	64.6	1,016
30-39	57.3	69.9	52.1	15,019	65.2	73.8	58.5	3,430
40-49	49.8	60.3	45.0	13,748	59.2	68.4	53.3	3,684
50-54	na	na	na	0	49.4	58.2	44.7	1,521
Residence								
Urban	61.5	76.5	55.8	25,543	67.9	76.3	60.8	4,901
Rural	45.9	59.8	41.4	24,084	54.2	63.4	49.1	5,108
Education								
No education	7.7	10.8	5.7	823	15.2	21.2	13.5	186
Some primary	23.0	30.5	20.0	3,968	31.9	39.8	27.9	1,205
Completed primary	39.5	50.9	34.4	9,595	48.2	56.9	41.9	2,206
Some secondary	52.0	69.7	46.5	14,925	63.8	72.7	57.5	2,154
Completed secondary	67.1	83.1	61.5	12,575	74.7	83.4	67.5	2,978
More than secondary	74.9	89.1	69.8	7,741	79.6	90.1	74.4	1,279
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	40.3	53.8	36.1	8,623	38.3	47.1	33.5	1,757
Second	51.2	65.3	46.4	9,805	55.8	64.6	50.2	2,002
Middle	54.6	70.3	49.9	10,092	62.0	69.9	55.8	2,094
Fourth	57.8	72.7	52.2	10,209	68.4	76.7	60.3	2,058
Highest	63.0	76.9	57.0	10,896	76.1	86.5	70.7	2,097
Total	53.9	68.4	48.8	49,627	60.9	69.7	54.8	10,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
[2] Partner who is not infected and has no other partners

Table 12.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who say that:					Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local miscon-ceptions[1]	Percentage with compre-hensive knowledge about HIV[2]	Number of respondents
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV	A person can get infected by sharing unsterilized needles or syringes			
Age								
15-24	75.6	44.4	76.1	39.3	83.7	22.8	14.5	14,217
15-19	74.4	43.2	72.5	37.5	82.4	21.6	12.4	7,501
20-24	76.9	45.8	80.2	41.4	85.2	24.2	16.9	6,716
25-29	73.1	42.8	76.6	41.1	81.3	24.0	17.5	6,643
30-39	68.5	38.6	72.9	39.8	78.2	21.8	15.8	15,019
40-49	59.2	32.0	61.6	32.3	67.4	17.6	12.9	13,748
Marital status								
Never married	78.1	48.0	78.2	42.5	86.3	25.8	16.4	11,582
Ever had sex	72.8	41.1	73.6	39.4	79.0	23.3	18.9	210
Never had sex	78.2	48.1	78.3	42.6	86.5	25.9	16.3	11,371
Married/living together	66.1	36.4	69.4	36.5	74.9	20.0	14.5	35,681
Divorced/separated/widowed	58.7	34.4	63.5	33.1	67.4	17.6	12.5	2,365
Residence								
Urban	77.5	46.9	79.9	45.0	86.2	26.7	19.0	25,543
Rural	59.2	30.6	61.9	30.1	67.7	15.4	10.5	24,084
Education								
No education	11.8	6.0	13.3	6.6	15.9	2.4	1.0	823
Some primary	30.1	14.6	30.8	11.9	35.8	4.7	2.6	3,968
Completed primary	49.5	25.0	52.8	23.7	58.0	11.0	7.0	9,595
Some secondary	71.1	37.9	72.7	35.9	80.4	18.6	11.8	14,925
Completed secondary	82.9	47.3	86.0	47.0	92.7	26.7	19.2	12,575
More than secondary	89.7	61.0	93.8	60.3	97.6	40.6	31.2	7,741
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	52.7	27.7	56.0	27.8	61.5	13.5	8.8	8,623
Second	64.6	34.4	67.5	34.0	73.3	17.7	13.0	9,805
Middle	70.5	39.4	72.6	37.7	79.3	20.8	14.4	10,092
Fourth	73.3	42.0	75.5	39.8	81.9	22.5	15.9	10,209
Highest	78.5	48.9	81.2	47.1	86.9	29.8	20.9	10,896
Total	68.6	39.0	71.2	37.8	77.2	21.2	14.9	49,627

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: A person can get HIV by sharing unsterilized needles or syringes and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV/AIDS transmission or prevention (HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV).

Table 12.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who say that:					Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local miscon-ceptions[1]	Percentage with compre-hensive knowledge about HIV[2]	Number of respondents
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV	A person can get infected by sharing unsterilized needles or syringes			
Age								
15-24	68.3	37.6	72.1	31.5	73.4	18.0	14.0	358
15-19	(47.7)	(14.6)	(31.4)	(35.1)	(48.7)	(12.6)	(12.6)	29
20-24	70.1	39.7	75.7	31.2	75.6	18.5	14.1	329
25-29	74.9	38.0	80.8	47.4	84.0	23.6	17.6	1,016
30-39	71.2	40.1	79.7	45.5	81.7	23.6	17.5	3,430
40-49	64.1	35.6	73.0	40.1	75.0	19.5	14.5	3,684
50-54	54.3	32.1	61.6	30.2	63.1	16.3	13.4	1,521
Residence								
Urban	75.8	45.6	83.4	49.1	86.5	27.7	20.8	4,901
Rural	57.1	28.6	65.6	33.0	66.5	14.2	10.7	5,108
Education								
No education	11.5	10.9	18.2	9.9	22.1	3.2	2.8	186
Some primary	33.0	16.7	39.7	16.5	40.2	5.1	3.1	1,205
Completed primary	51.3	28.2	62.3	27.8	62.3	11.1	7.7	2,206
Some secondary	70.2	34.3	77.6	39.4	80.0	17.2	12.6	2,154
Completed secondary	82.2	45.1	89.3	51.0	92.8	28.2	21.3	2,978
More than secondary	87.6	60.3	95.5	70.0	97.8	43.7	34.7	1,279
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	41.7	20.6	48.8	21.6	50.6	8.3	5.5	1,757
Second	58.4	30.4	67.8	32.6	68.2	13.8	9.9	2,002
Middle	65.8	34.8	75.1	38.6	77.5	17.4	13.5	2,094
Fourth	75.7	41.6	84.0	47.4	87.0	25.1	18.2	2,058
Highest	85.5	54.5	91.7	60.9	93.9	37.1	29.3	2,097
Total	66.3	37.0	74.3	40.9	76.3	20.8	15.6	10,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: A person can get HIV by sharing unsterilized needles or syringes and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV AIDS transmission or prevention (HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV).

Table 12.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery, by breastfeeding, and by all three means, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Women					Currently married men				
Background characteristic	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By all three means	Number of respondents	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breast-feeding	By all three means	Number of respondents
Age										
15-24	73.8	65.0	73.2	60.1	14,217	60.4	52.6	63.3	46.9	358
15-19	71.0	61.4	70.4	56.4	7,501	(32.7)	(34.3)	(40.5)	(32.7)	29
20-24	76.9	68.9	76.4	64.2	6,716	62.9	54.2	65.3	48.1	329
25-29	75.0	67.2	73.3	62.6	6,643	69.7	60.5	67.7	52.7	1,016
30-39	73.1	65.3	70.4	61.5	15,019	70.6	59.7	67.4	53.4	3,430
40-49	63.6	56.7	61.0	53.6	13,748	66.9	57.7	63.1	52.8	3,684
50-54	na	na	na	na	0	55.2	48.9	52.4	44.4	1,521
Marital status										
Never married	75.8	66.9	74.9	61.6	11,582	na	na	na	na	0
Ever had sex	71.7	67.6	72.5	61.6	210	na	na	na	na	0
Never had sex	75.9	66.9	74.9	61.6	11,371	na	na	na	na	0
Married/living together	69.9	62.2	67.6	58.5	35,681	66.4	57.1	63.4	51.5	10,009
Divorced/separated/ widowed	62.9	57.7	61.1	54.3	2,365	na	na	na	na	0
Residence										
Urban	79.9	71.9	77.3	67.2	25,543	76.1	65.8	71.8	59.1	4,901
Rural	61.4	53.7	60.2	50.4	24,084	57.2	48.8	55.4	44.2	5,108
Education										
No education	14.2	12.1	14.0	11.2	823	17.0	16.0	16.9	14.6	186
Some primary	32.0	28.1	32.1	26.5	3,968	34.0	27.0	32.2	25.2	1,205
Completed primary	52.6	45.6	51.0	43.2	9,595	52.7	43.3	51.7	39.8	2,206
Some secondary	72.4	63.4	71.1	59.4	14,925	66.4	57.8	65.1	51.2	2,154
Completed secondary	86.4	77.5	83.8	72.7	12,575	82.8	71.9	79.0	65.2	2,978
More than secondary	91.7	83.9	88.0	77.7	7,741	89.7	80.1	80.7	70.3	1,279
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	55.8	49.5	54.9	46.7	8,623	40.7	34.0	40.1	30.7	1,757
Second	67.1	59.1	65.3	55.4	9,805	57.3	49.5	57.3	44.6	2,002
Middle	72.2	64.2	70.6	59.9	10,092	67.3	56.9	64.1	51.7	2,094
Fourth	75.5	66.9	73.0	62.7	10,209	76.5	65.4	73.7	60.2	2,058
Highest	80.8	72.7	78.2	68.0	10,896	86.0	75.9	78.0	66.7	2,097
Total	70.9	63.1	69.0	59.1	49,627	66.4	57.1	63.4	51.5	10,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 12.5 Discriminatory attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS

Among women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, percentage who do not want HIV infection in the family to remain secret, percentage who are not willing to care for a relative with AIDS, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Women						Currently married men					
Background characteristic	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage who do not want HIV infection in family to remain secret	Percentage who are not willing to care for a relative with AIDS	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage who do not want HIV infection in family to remain secret	Percentage who are not willing to care for a relative with AIDS	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV[1]	Number of respondents who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Age												
15-24	34.1	67.9	39.9	17.8	85.0	12,632	29.2	64.0	44.9	28.6	88.6	299
15-19	34.4	68.6	37.8	18.2	84.7	6,599	*	*	*	*	*	18
20-24	33.7	67.1	42.0	17.3	85.2	6,032	29.2	63.4	43.9	28.3	88.1	281
25-29	34.0	64.5	44.6	18.9	83.1	5,801	28.6	56.1	48.2	28.4	85.7	921
30-39	33.5	61.7	50.0	19.4	84.8	12,478	26.6	52.6	51.4	27.7	84.3	3,011
40-49	36.6	62.6	55.1	20.5	86.7	9,988	29.5	52.3	54.8	32.9	85.6	3,007
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	0	32.5	58.4	58.0	33.5	89.4	1,063
Marital status												
Never married	32.5	65.0	38.5	16.8	83.0	10,518	na	na	na	na	na	0
Ever had sex	32.1	62.4	33.3	21.9	80.3	173	na	na	na	na	na	0
Never had sex	32.5	65.1	38.5	16.7	83.1	10,344	na	na	na	na	na	0
Married/living together	35.1	64.0	50.5	20.0	85.8	28,650	28.7	54.0	52.9	30.4	85.7	8,300
Divorced/separated/widowed	37.4	63.0	49.3	18.6	85.3	1,731	na	na	na	na	na	0
Residence												
Urban	32.9	62.0	43.5	18.6	83.2	23,014	25.7	51.6	51.9	29.2	84.9	4,445
Rural	36.5	67.2	52.3	19.8	87.5	17,885	32.2	56.9	54.1	31.8	86.6	3,855
Education												
No education	42.3	63.6	50.7	27.4	84.2	165	23.2	48.6	56.7	24.0	79.3	48
Some primary	44.6	69.8	51.9	22.5	88.3	1,726	38.2	64.3	50.9	31.9	88.3	637
Completed primary	40.2	69.6	54.0	20.0	89.4	6,324	32.7	60.5	50.6	30.4	86.1	1,597
Some secondary	36.1	67.2	46.9	19.2	86.7	12,945	31.8	55.9	54.7	31.7	87.6	1,878
Completed secondary	33.4	62.7	46.8	18.9	84.5	12,056	25.5	51.2	53.9	28.8	85.5	2,870
More than secondary	26.5	56.2	42.3	17.5	78.8	7,682	21.8	44.7	51.7	31.8	81.9	1,270
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	38.3	67.9	53.0	21.9	87.7	5,840	37.0	63.9	57.4	35.9	89.6	1,056
Second	35.5	64.8	49.1	18.7	86.0	7,801	31.4	58.2	50.9	30.6	86.3	1,559
Middle	34.3	66.0	47.7	19.6	85.8	8,490	30.9	54.3	53.9	27.9	85.7	1,773
Fourth	34.6	64.0	45.4	19.2	84.6	8,916	26.0	50.5	50.9	29.0	84.4	1,890
Highest	31.5	60.4	44.0	17.3	82.6	9,851	22.9	48.8	53.0	31.0	84.4	2,021
Total	34.5	64.3	47.3	19.1	85.1	40,899	28.7	54.0	52.9	30.4	85.7	8,300

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, do not want HIV infection in the family to remain secret, and/or are not willing to care for a relative with AIDS

Table 12.6 Payment for sexual intercourse

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, according to age, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men
Age			
15-24	2.5	0.8	358
15-19	(0.0)	(0.0)	29
20-24	2.7	0.9	329
25-29	3.0	1.0	1,016
30-39	4.3	1.2	3,430
40-49	3.2	0.8	3,684
50-54	3.9	0.6	1,521
Residence			
Urban	3.5	0.9	4,901
Rural	3.8	1.0	5,108
Education			
No education	1.3	0.0	186
Some primary	3.8	1.2	1,205
Completed primary	3.1	1.0	2,206
Some secondary	4.1	0.8	2,154
Completed secondary	4.2	1.0	2,978
More than secondary	2.8	0.6	1,279
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.4	1.3	1,757
Second	3.8	1.0	2,002
Middle	3.6	0.9	2,094
Fourth	3.5	0.8	2,058
Highest	3.1	0.7	2,097
Total	3.7	0.9	10,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 12.7 Prevalence of medical injections

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who received at least one medical injection in the last 12 months, average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months, and among those who received a medical injection, percentage of last medical injections for which the syringe and needle were taken from a new, unopened package, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Women					Currently married men				
Background characteristic	Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months	Number of respondents	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, un-opened package	Number of respondents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months	Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months	Number of respondents	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, un-opened package	Number of respondents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months
Age										
15-24	29.7	0.9	14,217	94.5	4,220	17.4	0.3	358	94.5	62
15-19	19.8	0.5	7,501	93.5	1,484	13.0	0.3	29	71.2	4
20-24	40.7	1.4	6,716	95.0	2,736	17.8	0.3	329	96.0	58
25-29	50.4	1.8	6,643	96.3	3,347	22.6	0.5	1,016	94.5	230
30-39	47.7	1.9	15,019	95.7	7,157	21.4	0.6	3,430	91.1	733
40-49	36.7	1.5	13,748	94.4	5,051	22.9	0.7	3,684	92.0	845
50-54	na	na	0	na	0	26.1	1.2	1,521	85.9	396
Marital status										
Never married	17.1	0.4	11,582	93.8	1,986	na	na	0	na	0
Ever had sex	27.5	0.8	210	90.7	58	na	na	0	na	0
Never had sex	17.0	0.4	11,371	93.9	1,928	na	na	0	na	0
Married/living together	48.5	1.9	35,681	95.3	17,290	22.6	0.7	10,009	91.0	2,266
Divorced/separated/ widowed	21.1	0.7	2,365	95.7	499	na	na	0	na	0
Residence										
Urban	34.6	1.4	25,543	95.0	8,844	19.6	0.6	4,901	92.7	962
Rural	45.4	1.7	24,084	95.3	10,931	25.5	0.7	5,108	89.7	1,304
Education										
No education	35.1	1.3	823	92.3	289	24.7	0.9	186	76.4	46
Some primary	43.5	1.6	3,968	93.1	1,725	24.9	0.9	1,205	85.8	300
Completed primary	49.5	1.9	9,595	94.1	4,749	23.0	0.7	2,206	88.6	507
Some secondary	38.4	1.4	14,925	95.4	5,737	20.6	0.6	2,154	90.4	444
Completed secondary	38.1	1.5	12,575	96.0	4,793	21.6	0.6	2,978	94.1	643
More than secondary	32.1	1.2	7,741	97.2	2,483	25.5	0.8	1,279	96.2	326
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	42.9	1.5	8,623	95.0	3,699	21.4	0.7	1,757	85.1	375
Second	42.9	1.6	9,805	95.1	4,202	25.3	0.7	2,002	88.8	506
Middle	41.2	1.6	10,092	95.5	4,154	20.3	0.6	2,094	90.5	426
Fourth	38.7	1.5	10,209	94.9	3,950	20.2	0.6	2,058	91.7	416
Highest	34.6	1.4	10,896	95.5	3,770	25.9	0.9	2,097	96.9	543
Total	39.8	1.5	49,627	95.2	19,775	22.6	0.7	10,009	91.0	2,266

Note: Medical injections are those given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.
na = Not applicable

Table 12.8 Prevalence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Women					Currently married men				
Background characteristic	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of respondents who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad-smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of respondents who ever had sexual intercourse
Age										
15-24	0.3	17.7	2.8	18.8	4,383	0.0	2.3	3.4	4.1	358
15-19	0.3	19.1	3.3	20.5	808	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29
20-24	0.3	17.4	2.7	18.4	3,574	0.0	2.6	3.7	4.4	329
25-29	0.3	14.7	2.2	15.6	5,802	0.2	0.8	1.4	1.6	1,016
30-39	0.3	13.0	2.2	13.9	14,600	0.1	1.0	1.3	1.9	3,424
40-49	0.2	10.1	1.8	11.0	13,445	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	3,679
50-54	na	na	na	na	0	0.1	1.3	0.4	1.7	1,518
Marital status										
Never married	1.6	17.9	3.5	19.5	210	na	na	na	na	0
Married or living together	0.2	12.9	2.1	13.8	35,667	0.1	1.1	1.2	1.9	9,995
Divorced/separated/ widowed	0.3	11.1	2.1	11.6	2,352	na	na	na	na	0
Residence										
Urban	0.3	12.3	2.0	13.3	18,689	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.9	4,891
Rural	0.2	13.2	2.3	14.0	19,540	0.1	1.0	1.1	1.8	5,104
Education										
No education	0.0	8.3	1.8	9.1	749	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	185
Some primary	0.1	11.6	1.8	12.3	3,761	0.0	1.3	1.7	2.5	1,203
Completed primary	0.2	13.2	1.9	14.0	9,252	0.0	1.3	1.0	1.8	2,203
Some secondary	0.3	14.7	2.5	15.6	9,901	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.6	2,150
Completed secondary	0.3	13.0	2.3	14.0	9,883	0.1	1.2	1.1	1.9	2,976
More than secondary	0.3	9.2	1.7	10.3	4,682	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.7	1,276
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	0.1	13.3	2.1	14.1	6,900	0.0	1.7	1.2	2.5	1,755
Second	0.4	13.8	2.6	14.7	7,735	0.0	1.1	1.3	1.9	1,998
Middle	0.2	13.3	2.2	14.3	7,821	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	2,093
Fourth	0.3	12.3	2.0	13.2	7,806	0.1	1.1	0.9	1.6	2,055
Highest	0.2	11.3	1.7	12.2	7,965	0.2	1.1	1.5	1.8	2,094
Total	0.2	12.8	2.1	13.7	38,229	0.1	1.1	1.2	1.9	9,995

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table 12.9.1 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS by source of information on HIV/AIDS, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Source of information on HIV/AIDS												Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS
	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Poster	Health professional	Religious institution	School/ teacher	Community meeting	Friend/ relative	Workplace	Internet	Other	
Age													
15-24	6.7	58.8	10.4	6.5	13.7	0.8	60.5	4.4	23.1	3.3	37.5	0.6	12,632
15-19	4.5	48.3	8.2	5.2	12.7	0.8	79.0	3.2	19.0	1.1	32.0	0.8	6,599
20-24	9.1	70.3	12.9	7.9	14.9	0.7	40.4	5.7	27.6	5.8	43.5	0.4	6,032
25-29	8.6	79.0	14.3	7.5	17.4	0.5	13.2	6.2	32.6	7.1	33.9	0.5	5,801
30-39	8.3	82.4	13.7	6.5	14.5	0.6	4.9	7.1	33.7	5.7	19.2	0.5	12,478
40-49	9.0	81.7	14.0	5.1	12.4	1.1	2.1	9.0	36.4	5.2	11.2	0.5	9,988
Marital status													
Never married	7.1	57.2	12.8	7.2	12.2	0.9	67.9	4.3	21.3	4.7	41.6	0.7	10,518
Married or living together	8.2	80.6	12.8	5.9	14.9	0.7	6.9	7.5	34.1	5.0	19.1	0.5	28,650
Divorced/separated/ widowed	10.2	76.9	14.2	6.5	13.3	0.6	6.2	6.0	36.5	7.6	21.1	0.4	1,731
Residence													
Urban	8.7	77.0	15.4	7.3	12.7	0.8	23.6	6.3	29.3	5.8	31.4	0.6	23,014
Rural	7.2	71.2	9.6	5.0	16.0	0.8	21.2	6.9	33.0	4.1	16.7	0.5	17,885
Education													
No education	5.6	43.3	0.1	0.6	6.7	1.9	3.1	1.6	60.2	1.4	3.4	0.5	165
Some primary	4.7	67.8	1.7	2.3	9.5	0.4	0.2	3.7	47.4	2.4	1.6	0.3	1,726
Completed primary	6.2	77.1	3.5	2.9	11.6	0.5	0.4	6.7	37.9	2.0	2.9	0.5	6,324
Some secondary	6.3	68.3	7.6	4.8	13.6	0.7	30.8	5.8	28.7	2.2	16.2	0.6	12,945
Completed secondary	9.0	79.1	15.1	6.6	14.0	0.8	21.4	7.1	29.7	5.1	29.6	0.4	12,056
More than secondary	11.5	77.4	28.8	12.1	18.6	1.3	34.2	7.7	26.6	13.0	56.5	0.8	7,682
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	7.2	66.8	10.6	4.5	16.9	0.8	23.0	6.5	34.4	4.5	16.7	0.6	5,840
Second	7.4	73.8	10.7	5.4	14.9	0.9	22.2	7.0	32.1	4.2	19.9	0.5	7,801
Middle	7.6	74.2	12.2	6.5	14.9	0.8	22.4	6.9	30.7	4.9	23.7	0.5	8,490
Fourth	8.6	76.8	13.3	6.4	12.8	0.8	21.9	6.4	30.5	5.3	26.5	0.5	8,916
Highest	8.7	77.5	16.2	7.8	12.5	0.6	23.4	6.2	28.5	6.0	33.6	0.6	9,851
Total	8.0	74.4	12.9	6.3	14.2	0.8	22.6	6.6	30.9	5.1	25.0	0.5	40,899

Table 12.9.2 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Currently married men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of HIV/AIDS by source of information on HIV/AIDS, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Source of information on HIV/AIDS												Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
	Radio	Television	Newspaper/ magazine	Poster	Health professional	Religious institution	School/ teacher	Community meeting	Friend/ relative	Workplace	Internet	Other	
Age													
15-24	6.3	73.8	11.8	8.2	7.0	0.0	17.7	3.3	44.3	10.8	32.7	0.0	299
15-19	2.6	60.0	2.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	35.6	0.0	23.3	0.0	18.3	0.0	18
20-24	6.6	74.6	12.4	8.5	7.5	0.0	16.5	3.5	45.6	11.5	33.6	0.0	281
25-29	14.3	77.6	23.6	12.1	12.6	1.9	12.2	4.2	45.1	13.5	33.6	0.7	921
30-39	12.0	83.7	22.3	10.6	9.8	1.2	6.1	4.2	43.2	15.0	23.6	0.4	3,011
40-49	13.6	84.5	25.6	10.1	9.8	1.2	2.9	6.5	38.0	12.6	13.9	0.3	3,007
50-54	14.4	81.4	24.1	8.9	12.1	1.9	3.8	7.1	38.1	14.1	9.5	0.8	1,063
Residence													
Urban	13.4	85.1	28.9	12.7	9.6	1.3	6.5	5.8	37.0	16.3	25.9	0.6	4,445
Rural	12.4	79.8	17.3	7.5	11.1	1.3	4.9	4.8	45.4	10.6	12.6	0.4	3,855
Education													
No education	8.9	58.5	3.9	0.3	13.7	1.4	0.3	7.6	48.5	3.9	3.6	0.0	48
Some primary	10.2	66.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	0.0	0.4	3.7	49.7	11.5	2.6	0.2	637
Completed primary	11.3	80.2	9.3	4.9	5.6	0.7	0.5	3.5	45.3	10.5	3.3	0.1	1,597
Some secondary	12.1	82.5	16.4	7.5	7.6	0.9	2.4	4.2	43.5	11.9	9.9	0.3	1,878
Completed secondary	13.3	87.0	29.9	11.9	11.7	1.2	7.6	6.1	39.0	14.5	23.9	0.4	2,870
More than secondary	17.1	85.5	47.9	20.9	19.8	3.5	16.0	8.6	31.2	19.7	54.7	1.5	1,270
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	10.7	65.9	9.1	4.7	11.8	0.6	2.8	4.0	48.1	11.2	4.2	0.2	1,056
Second	13.5	81.0	15.3	7.8	7.9	0.8	3.7	4.2	45.4	9.3	9.3	0.2	1,559
Middle	12.1	84.5	19.3	7.5	7.8	1.1	4.8	5.1	43.1	12.7	12.4	0.3	1,773
Fourth	12.9	87.0	25.4	11.6	9.7	0.9	4.9	5.4	38.6	12.8	21.7	0.6	1,890
Highest	14.4	87.0	39.2	16.2	14.0	2.5	10.4	7.1	33.8	20.0	40.4	0.8	2,021
Total	12.9	82.7	23.5	10.3	10.3	1.3	5.7	5.4	40.9	13.7	19.7	0.5	8,300

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT 13

Key Findings

- ***Employment:*** The majority (62%) of married women and almost all (99%) married men were employed in the 12 months before the survey. Employed men are more likely (92%) than employed women to be paid in cash (74%).
- ***Control over earnings:*** 97% of employed women participate in decisions about the use of their earnings: 73% make decisions on their own, and 24% make decisions jointly with their husbands.
- ***Ownership of property and land:*** 51% of women and 70% of married men own a house; 29% of women and 50% of men own land, either alone or jointly with someone else.
- ***Ownership of bank accounts and mobile phones:*** 37% of women and 45% of married men have a bank account. Most women (78%) and married men (84%) have a mobile phone.
- ***Participation in household decision making:*** 68% of women participate in decisions regarding their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their family or relatives, while 4% are not involved in any of these decisions.
- ***Attitudes toward wife beating:*** 32% of women and 17% of married men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of five specified circumstances.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, magnitude of earnings relative to those of their husbands, and ownership of a house and land. The chapter also discusses how demographic and health indicators vary based on women's empowerment, assessed according to their participation in household decisions and attitudes toward wife beating. Although the focus of this chapter is on women, data for specific indicators are also presented for married men in order to allow comparisons.

13.1 EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Married women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54

Earnings

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labor in cash or in-kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in-kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

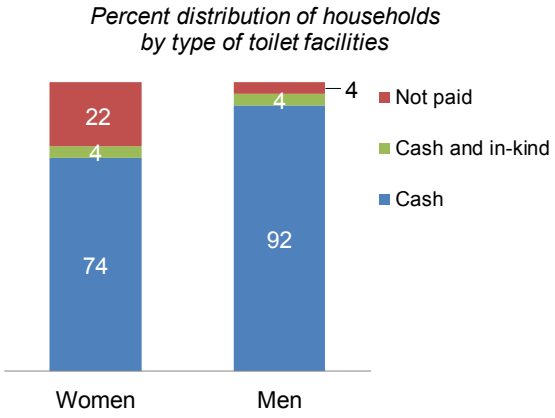
Sample: Married women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54 employed in the 12 months before the survey

A majority of married women (62%) and almost all married men (99%) are employed. Among those who are employed, 74% of women and 92% of men are paid in cash. Twenty-two percent of women and 3% of men are not paid for their work (**Table 13.1** and **Figure 13.1)**.

The same proportion of women and men are paid in cash and in-kind for their work (4% each).

Trends: The proportion of married women employed in the past 12 months has decreased slightly since 2012, from 63% to 62%, while the proportion among men has remained stable (99% in both 2012 and 2017).

***Figure 13.1* Women's and men's earnings**



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of married women who are employed increases with age, from 37% among those age 15-19 to 71% among those age 45-49. There is only minimal variation by age in the percentage of married men who are employed (97%-100%) (**Table 13.1**).
- Women age 15-19 are most likely to receive no payment for their work (30%).

13.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse on how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

The majority (73%) of women with cash earnings decide alone on how the cash earnings will be used. Twenty-four percent decide jointly with their husband, and only 3% report that their husband is the main decision maker (**Table 13.2.1** and **Figure 13.2)**.

Trends: The proportion of currently married women who decide on their own how their cash earnings will be used increased from 65% in 2012 to 73% in 2017. On the other hand, the proportion of women who decide jointly with their husband on how their earnings will be used decreased from 29% to 24%.

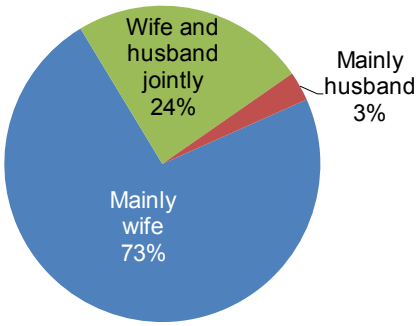
Patterns by background characteristics

- Four percent of rural women and 3% of urban women do not participate in decisions on the use of their cash earnings (**Table 13.2.1**).
- There is no clear pattern by education or wealth in control over women's earnings.

Appendix Table A.13.2.1 presents data on control over women's earnings by province.

***Figure 13.2* Control over women's earnings**

Percent distribution of married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



13.3 Control over Men's Earnings

Men with cash earnings were asked about who mainly decides on how their earnings are used. Forty-eight percent said that their wife is the main decision maker, 40% decide jointly with their wife, and 12% make the decision alone (**Table 13.2.2** and **Figure 13.3.1**).

Women whose husbands receive cash earnings were also asked who mainly decides on how the husband's earnings are used. Forty-eight percent reported that they decide on their husband's earnings, 42% said that they decide jointly with their husband, and 10% reported that their husband makes the decision alone (**Table 13.2.2** and **Figure 13.3.2**).

Trends: The percentage of married men who report that their wife is the main decision maker on how their cash earnings are used increased from 45% in 2012 to 48% in 2017. In contrast, the percentage who decide jointly with their wife decreased from 42% to 40%.

***Figure 13.3.1* Control over men's earnings**

Percent distribution of currently married men with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey

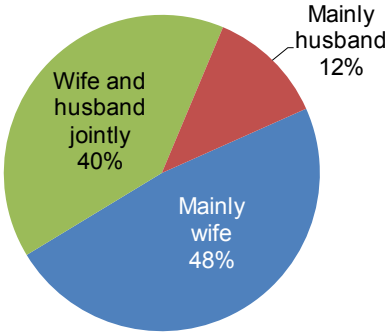
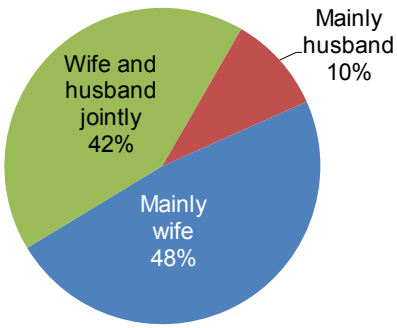


***Figure 13.3.2* Control over husband's earnings**

Percent distribution of married women whose husbands received cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Fifty-one percent of rural men say that their wife mainly decides on the use of their cash earnings, while 11% decide on their own. The corresponding figures among urban men are 45% and 13%.
- The higher the husband's educational level, the less likely that his wife participates in deciding how his cash earnings are used. For example, 65% of men with no education report that their wife mainly decides on the use of their earnings, as compared with 38% of men with more than a secondary education.
- Similarly, wives' level of participation in how their husbands' cash earnings are used decreases with increasing household wealth. Fifty-six percent of men in the lowest wealth quintile say that their wife mainly decides on the use of their earnings, compared with 37% of men in the highest quintile.

Appendix Table A.13.1.2 presents information by province on control of men's earnings.

13.4 Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets

Ownership of a house and land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with someone else.

Sample: Women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54

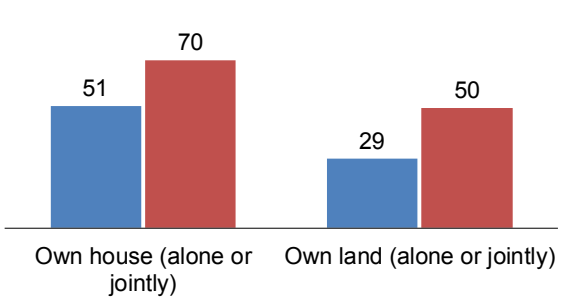
More than half of women (51%) own a house and 29% own land. Seventy percent of married men own a house and 50% own land alone, jointly, or both alone and jointly with someone else (**Table 13.4.1**, **Table 13.4.2**, and **Figure 13.4**).

Twenty-two percent of women and 45% of men own a title or deed for a house, while 27% of women and 49% of men own a title or deed for land.

Forty-one percent of women who own a house and land do not have their name on the title or deed. Ten percent of men who own a house do not have their name on the title or deed, and 9% who own land do not have their name on the title or deed.

Figure 13.4 **Ownership of assets**

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by ownership of assets



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who own a house and land alone increases sharply with age. For example, 1% of women age 15-19 and 36% of women age 45-49 own a house (**Table 13.4.1** and **Table 13.4.2**).
- Rural women and men are more likely than urban women and men to own a house and land. For instance, 37% of rural women own land, as compared with 21% of urban women. Similarly, 59% of rural men own land, compared with 41% of urban men (**Table 13.5.1**, **Table 13.5.2**, **Table 13.6.1**, and **Table 13.6.2**).

Information on women's and men's ownership of assets by province is shown in Appendix Tables A.13.2.1 and A.13.2.2.

13.5 Ownership of Bank Accounts and Mobile Phones

Ownership of bank account

Respondents who have an account in a bank or other financial institution.

Ownership of mobile phone

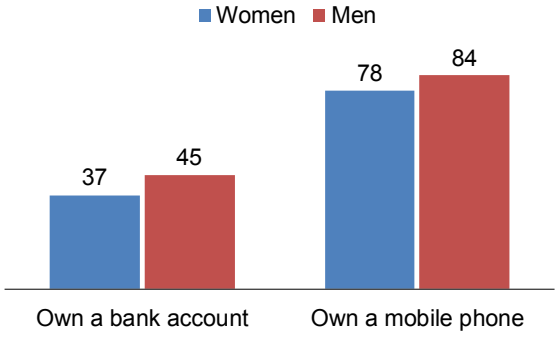
Respondents who own a mobile phone.

Sample: Women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54

Thirty-seven percent of women and 45% of men have a bank account. A large majority of women and married men (78% and 84%, respectively) own a mobile phone (**Table 13.7.1**, **Table 13.7.2**, and **Figure 13.5**).

***Figure 13.5* Ownership of assets**

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by ownership of assets



Patterns by background characteristics

- There are differences in ownership of a bank account by age among both women and men. Women age 20-24 (46%) and men age 25-34 (49%) are most likely to have a bank account.
- Bank account and mobile phone ownership among women are much lower in rural areas (28% and 71%, respectively) than in urban areas (45% and 86%). Similarly, rural men are much less likely to have a bank account and a mobile phone (34% and 72%, respectively) than urban men (56% and 90%).
- As expected, bank account and mobile phone ownership among women and men increase with increasing education and wealth. For example, 20% of women who have completed primary education have a bank account, as compared with 81% of women with more than a secondary education. Similarly, 61% of women who completed primary education own a mobile phone, compared with 99% of women with more than a secondary education.

13.6 Participation in Decision Making

Participation in household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) their own health care, (2) major household purchases, and

(3) visits to their family or relatives.

Sample: Married women age 15-49

Men are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in both of the following areas: (1) their own health care and (2) major household purchases.

Sample: Married men age 15-54

Participation in household decision making is an important aspect of women's empowerment. In the 2017 IDHS, married women were asked about their participation in decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their families or relatives.

The majority of women reported that they are involved either alone (17%-45%) or jointly with their husbands (44%-70%) in these decisions. Twenty-three percent of women said their husband usually makes decisions on major household purchases, 11% said their husband decides about their health care, and 13% said their husband makes decisions on visits to families or relatives (**Table 13.8**, **Table 13.9.1**, **Table 13.9.2**, **Figure 13.6.1**, and **Figure 13.6.2**).

The majority of men reported that they are involved either alone (19-29%) or jointly with their wives (50-65%) in making decisions about the men's own health care and major household purchases (**Table 13.8**).

Figure 13.6.1 **Women's decision making**

Percentage of married women age 15-49 participating in decision making

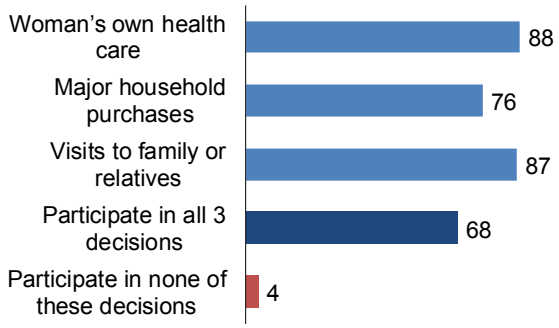
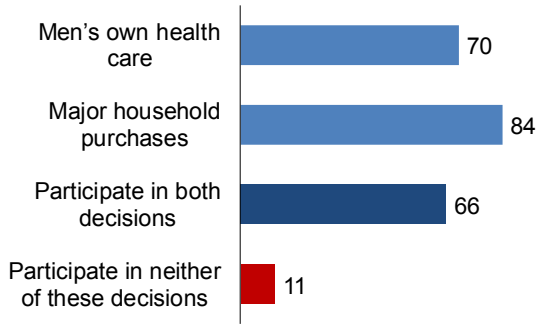


Figure 13.6.2 **Men's decision making**

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 participating in decision making



Patterns by background characteristics

- Women who are employed, regardless of whether they earn cash or do not earn cash, are more likely to participate in all three decisions (71% and 67%, respectively) than women who are not employed (65%) (**Table 13.9.1**).
- Women in urban areas are more likely to participate in decision making than women in rural areas (70% and 67%, respectively).
- Women's participation in decision making increases with increasing education and wealth. Seventy-five percent of women with more than a secondary education participate in all three decisions, as compared with 57% of women with no education. Similarly, 71% of women in the highest wealth quintile participate in all three decisions, compared with 67% of those in the lowest quintile.
- Men who are employed, regardless of whether they earn cash or do not, are more likely to participate in both decisions (66% and 65%, respectively) than men who are not employed (40%) (**Table 13.9.2**).
- The percentage of men who participate in the two decisions is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas (67% and 64%, respectively).
- Men in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to participate in the two decisions than men in the lowest wealth quintile (72% versus 59%).

Appendix Tables A.13.3.1 and A.13.3.2 present data on the participation of women and men in decision making by province.

13.7 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

Attitudes toward wife beating

Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following five circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she goes out without telling him, she neglects the children, and she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him. If respondents answer yes in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes that justify wife beating.

Sample: Women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54

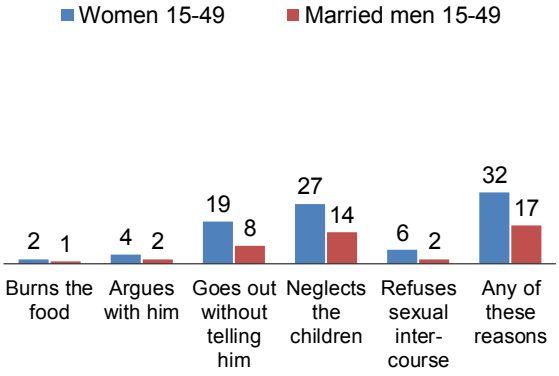
Freedom from domestic abuse is critical for empowering women. To gain insight into the extent to which domestic abuse is accepted, the 2017 IDHS collected information about women's and men's attitudes toward wife beating under specified circumstances (if the wife burns the food, argues with her husband, goes without telling her husband, neglects the children, or refuses to have sexual intercourse).

Overall, 32% of women and 17% of married men agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of the five specified circumstances (**Table 13.10.1**, **Table 13.10.2**, and **Figure 13.**7).

Trends: The percentage of women who justify wife beating under specified circumstance has declined slightly since 2012, from 35% to 32%, while the percentage among men has remained stable (17% in both 2012 and 2017).

Figure 13.7 **Attitudes towards wife beating**

Percentage of women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



Patterns by background characteristics

- Similar percentages of employed women who receive cash earnings and unemployed women justify wife beating in one of the five specified circumstances (31% and 32%, respectively) (**Table 13.10.1**).
- Wife beating is more accepted in rural areas than in urban areas. Thirty-six percent of women and 19% of men living in rural areas justify wife beating under at least one of the specified circumstances, as compared with 29% of women and 15% of men living in urban areas (**Table 13.10.1** and **Table 13.10.2**).
- In general, acceptance of wife beating decreases with increasing education and wealth. For example, 32% of women with no education agree with at least one reason justifying wife beating, compared with 26% of women with more than a secondary education. Similarly, the percentage of women who agree with at least one reason ranges from a high of 38% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to a low of 26% among those in the highest quintile (**Table 13.10.1**).

Provincial-level data on women's and men's attitudes toward wife beating are presented in Appendix Tables A.13.4.1 and A.13.4.2.

13.8 Women's Empowerment Indicators

Women's empowerment indices

Women's empowerment indicators are summarized in two indices. The first index is the number of decisions in which currently married women participate alone or jointly. This index ranges from 0 (participates in none of the three decisions asked about) to 3 (participates in all three decisions). A higher score is assumed to be related to a greater level of empowerment. The second index is the number of reasons for which wife beating is justified. This index ranges from 0 (agrees with none of the reasons) to 5 (agrees with all five reasons). A lower score is considered to be associated with a greater level of empowerment.

Sample: Married woman age 15-49

Two indices based on women's participation in household decision making and their attitudes toward wife beating were used to assess the relationship between women's empowerment and selected demographic and health indicators.

Table 13.11 shows that the more women participate in household decision making, the more they disagree with reasons justifying wife beating. For example, 72% of women who participate in all three household decisions disagree with wife beating, as compared with 62% of women who do not participate in any household decisions.

On the other hand, the more women agree with wife beating, the lower their participation in household decision making. For example, 55% of women who agree with all reasons for wife beating participate in household decision making, compared with 71% of women who disagree with all reasons for wife beating.

13.9 Women's Empowerment and Health Indicators

Women's empowerment and health indicators

The two empowerment indices can also be used to examine the relationship between women's empowerment and selected demographic and health indicators, including use of contraception, desired family size, reproductive health services, and child mortality.

Sample: Married women age 15-49

Table 13.12 shows that there are no significant differences in contraceptive use among women who participate in all three household decisions and women who do not participate in any decisions (64% and 62%, respectively). Likewise, women who disagree with wife beating are only slightly more likely than those who agree with all reasons for wife beating to use modern contraceptives (57% and 54%, respectively).

The ideal average number of children is similar among women who participate in all three decisions and women who do not participate in any decisions (2.7 and 2.8 children, respectively). The ideal number of children is lower among women who disagree with wife beating than among women who justify wife beating for all of the specified reasons (2.6 and 2.9 children, respectively) (**Table 13.13**).

Table 13.13 also shows that unmet need for family planning is similar among women who do not participate in household decisions and women who participate in all three decisions (12% versus 11%). By contrast, unmet need for family planning is lower among women who disagree with wife beating than among women who justify wife beating for all of the specified reasons (11% versus 13%).

Women who participate in all three decisions are less likely than women who do not participate in any decisions to receive antenatal care from a skilled provider (93% versus 98%). The percentage who receive postnatal care within 2 days after delivery is higher among women who disagree with wife beating than among women who justify wife beating for all of the specified reasons (88% and 80%, respectively) (**Table 13.14**).

Women's empowerment tends to have a positive effect on the survival of children. For example, the infant mortality rate in the 10 years before the survey among women who do not participate in any household decisions is 29 deaths per 1,000 live births, while the rate among women who participate in all three household decisions is 26 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 13.15**).

List of Tables

For more information on women's empowerment, see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men**
- **Table 13.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings**
- **Table 13.2.2 Control over married men's cash earnings**
- **Table 13.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands**
- **Table 13.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women**
- **Table 13.4.2 Ownership of assets: Currently married men**
- **Table 13.5.1 Ownership of title or deed for house: Women**
- **Table 13.5.2 Ownership of title or deed for house: Currently married men**
- **Table 13.6.1 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women**
- **Table 13.6.2 Ownership of title or deed for land: Currently married men**
- **Table 13.7.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women**
- **Table 13.7.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Currently married men**
- **Table 13.8 Participation in decision making**
- **Table 13.9.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics**
- **Table 13.9.2 Currently married men's participation in decision making by background characteristics**
- **Table 13.10.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women**
- **Table 13.10.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Currently married men**
- **Table 13.11 Indicators of women's empowerment**
- **Table 13.12 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment**
- **Table 13.13 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment**
- **Table 13.14 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment**
- **Table 13.15 Early childhood mortality rates by women's empowerment**

Table 13.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings						
Age	Percentage employed in past 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of respondents
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN									
15-19	37.4	700	64.1	4.6	0.0	30.4	0.9	100.0	262
20-24	47.4	3,317	77.0	2.9	0.6	19.3	0.1	100.0	1,574
25-29	55.7	5,531	79.6	2.5	0.7	17.1	0.1	100.0	3,079
30-34	58.9	6,588	77.0	3.5	0.7	18.7	0.1	100.0	3,881
35-39	63.7	7,259	74.8	3.9	0.9	20.4	0.1	100.0	4,623
40-44	68.8	6,428	70.7	4.3	0.8	24.0	0.1	100.0	4,426
45-49	70.8	5,858	67.6	4.5	1.1	26.7	0.1	100.0	4,146
Total	61.6	35,681	73.7	3.8	0.8	21.6	0.1	100.0	21,990
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN									
2	(85.9)	29	(93.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	25
20-24	99.7	329	91.1	3.6	0.3	5.0	0.0	100.0	328
25-29	100.0	1,016	91.6	3.8	0.6	4.0	0.0	100.0	1,016
30-34	99.9	1,593	93.4	3.5	0.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,592
35-39	100.0	1,837	91.7	4.6	0.5	3.2	0.1	100.0	1,836
40-44	99.6	1,860	90.8	5.1	1.1	3.0	0.0	100.0	1,853
45-49	99.8	1,824	92.1	3.5	0.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	1,819
50-54	97.4	1,521	90.4	4.5	1.2	3.9	0.0	100.0	1,482
Total	99.4	10,009	91.7	4.2	0.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	9,950

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:						Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:							
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Missing	Total	Number of women
Age														
15-19	65.6	31.4	2.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	20.6	63.5	10.6	1.1	3.7	0.3	100.0	180
20-24	73.8	21.8	3.0	0.7	0.8	100.0	16.8	64.2	15.5	1.4	1.4	0.8	100.0	1,258
25-29	73.0	23.5	3.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	18.6	62.5	16.7	0.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	2,529
30-34	71.7	24.7	3.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	18.0	62.6	17.1	0.7	1.0	0.6	100.0	3,125
35-39	74.1	22.9	2.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	18.0	62.9	16.2	1.3	1.4	0.2	100.0	3,638
40-44	72.6	23.4	3.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	17.8	59.9	18.6	2.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	3,321
45-49	73.0	23.8	2.8	0.1	0.4	100.0	20.7	54.9	19.4	3.0	1.7	0.3	100.0	2,987
Number of living children														
0	72.3	25.0	2.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	20.4	57.6	18.2	2.1	1.4	0.3	100.0	1,511
1-2	72.8	23.6	3.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	18.4	61.8	16.9	1.4	1.1	0.5	100.0	10,631
3-4	73.2	23.1	3.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	18.3	60.4	17.8	1.7	1.4	0.4	100.0	4,265
5+	72.9	22.7	4.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	16.4	57.2	20.5	2.9	2.8	0.2	100.0	631
Residence														
Urban	75.2	21.8	2.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	20.0	59.3	17.5	1.7	1.2	0.3	100.0	9,250
Rural	70.2	25.7	3.5	0.1	0.5	100.0	16.7	62.8	17.3	1.3	1.4	0.6	100.0	7,788
Education														
No education	68.1	24.1	7.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	17.0	53.4	21.2	4.0	3.6	0.7	100.0	289
Some primary	72.1	22.5	5.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	16.7	58.9	19.3	2.6	2.2	0.4	100.0	1,472
Completed primary	73.4	23.3	2.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	15.1	63.2	18.0	2.0	1.2	0.5	100.0	3,702
Some secondary	73.9	22.7	2.9	0.1	0.4	100.0	18.3	62.0	16.3	1.3	1.6	0.4	100.0	3,829
Completed secondary	73.7	23.5	2.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	18.5	61.2	17.4	1.5	1.1	0.3	100.0	4,471
More than secondary	70.8	25.6	3.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	23.4	58.1	16.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	100.0	3,275
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	68.5	26.9	4.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	13.0	62.6	20.0	1.9	2.0	0.4	100.0	2,336
Second	70.6	25.6	3.1	0.1	0.6	100.0	15.8	65.2	15.2	1.7	1.6	0.6	100.0	3,052
Middle	75.4	21.6	2.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	17.9	62.9	15.8	1.6	1.3	0.4	100.0	3,515
Fourth	75.4	21.1	3.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	21.2	57.4	18.7	1.5	0.8	0.3	100.0	3,931
Highest	72.5	24.4	2.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	21.3	58.4	17.6	1.3	1.0	0.4	100.0	4,205
Total	72.9	23.6	3.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	18.5	60.9	17.4	1.6	1.3	0.4	100.0	17,039

Table 13.2.2 Control over married men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-54 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Men							Women						
	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number
Age														
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	23	48.2	39.9	11.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	691
20-24	45.9	40.4	12.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	311	47.6	41.0	11.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,292
25-29	46.7	39.5	13.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	969	47.4	42.0	10.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,491
30-34	44.8	43.4	11.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,542	47.8	41.5	10.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,562
35-39	47.7	40.9	11.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,767	48.1	42.1	9.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,204
40-44	47.4	41.2	11.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,776	48.1	41.5	10.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,352
45-49	50.1	38.1	11.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,740	48.9	40.9	10.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,752
50-54	49.6	38.1	12.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,407	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0
Number of living children														
0	42.6	44.0	13.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	752	46.6	43.8	9.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	2,659
1-2	46.7	41.7	11.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,841	48.1	41.6	10.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	22,147
3-4	50.9	37.8	11.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,489	48.3	40.8	10.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	9,039
5+	51.2	31.0	17.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	453	47.0	40.6	12.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,498
Residence														
Urban	44.5	42.8	12.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,748	48.5	40.5	10.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	17,079
Rural	50.9	37.8	11.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	4,787	47.5	42.5	9.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	18,265
Education														
No education	65.3	27.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	146	41.8	40.0	17.5	0.2	0.5	100.0	644
Some primary	57.3	29.6	13.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,147	51.4	37.0	11.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	3,347
Completed primary	49.5	38.2	11.9	0.1	0.3	100.0	2,091	50.0	39.2	10.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	8,596
Some secondary	49.5	39.5	10.8	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,041	49.9	40.0	9.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	9,234
Completed secondary	44.5	43.0	12.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,863	46.6	43.4	9.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	9,181
More than secondary	37.9	50.5	11.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,247	41.5	49.1	9.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	4,342
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	56.0	32.9	10.7	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,596	46.2	42.3	11.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	6,219
Second	50.9	37.3	11.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,919	50.0	40.5	9.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,037
Middle	48.6	39.2	12.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,012	51.3	39.4	9.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	7,323
Fourth	47.7	40.4	11.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,980	49.0	39.7	11.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,506
Highest	37.2	50.0	12.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,028	43.3	45.7	10.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,260
Total	47.7	40.3	11.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	9,535	48.0	41.5	10.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	35,344

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Table 13.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:							Person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used:						
Women's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women
More than husband	75.6	21.7	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,146	53.7	36.1	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,146
Less than husband	74.9	22.1	3.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,377	46.7	43.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,377
Same as husband	63.9	32.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,960	42.5	47.7	9.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,960
Husband has no cash earnings or did not work	77.4	19.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	263	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
Woman worked but has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	44.4	44.6	10.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,928
Woman did not work	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	50.4	38.8	10.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	13,644
Missing	6.4	6.3	0.3	0.0	86.9	100.0	71	24.4	45.5	11.6	0.0	18.5	100.0	71
Total	72.9	23.6	3.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	17,039	48.0	41.5	10.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	35,344

na = Not applicable

Table 13.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of a house and land, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Percentage who own a house:						Percentage who own land:						
Background characteristic	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Missing	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Missing	Total	Number
Age													
15-19	1.0	5.3	0.4	93.3	0.0	100.0	1.2	2.1	0.2	96.6	0.0	100.0	7,501
20-24	5.1	12.0	0.8	82.0	0.0	100.0	4.2	6.0	0.6	89.2	0.0	100.0	6,716
25-29	13.2	24.8	1.3	60.6	0.1	100.0	10.5	12.6	1.0	75.8	0.1	100.0	6,643
30-34	21.6	35.1	1.6	41.7	0.0	100.0	15.0	18.1	1.4	65.5	0.0	100.0	7,154
35-39	26.9	41.1	1.9	30.1	0.0	100.0	16.4	20.0	1.6	62.0	0.0	100.0	7,865
40-44	31.0	44.6	2.5	21.9	0.1	100.0	19.8	23.0	1.4	55.7	0.0	100.0	7,093
45-49	35.8	45.7	2.2	16.2	0.0	100.0	21.9	23.3	1.8	53.0	0.0	100.0	6,655
Residence													
Urban	18.0	25.1	1.6	55.3	0.0	100.0	9.9	10.5	0.8	78.7	0.0	100.0	25,543
Rural	20.6	34.8	1.5	43.1	0.0	100.0	15.6	19.8	1.5	63.1	0.0	100.0	24,084
Education													
No education	28.5	44.2	2.6	24.7	0.1	100.0	19.5	23.1	1.8	55.4	0.1	100.0	823
Some primary	28.0	41.5	2.5	28.0	0.0	100.0	15.6	21.2	1.8	61.3	0.0	100.0	3,968
Completed primary	28.6	40.6	1.9	28.8	0.0	100.0	17.2	19.5	1.5	61.8	0.1	100.0	9,595
Some secondary	15.0	25.2	1.2	58.6	0.0	100.0	9.8	12.2	1.0	77.0	0.0	100.0	14,925
Completed secondary	16.0	26.6	1.5	55.8	0.1	100.0	11.1	13.7	0.9	74.2	0.0	100.0	12,575
More than secondary	15.4	23.1	1.2	60.3	0.0	100.0	13.0	12.8	1.0	73.2	0.0	100.0	7,741
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	18.8	33.6	1.8	45.7	0.1	100.0	13.5	19.1	1.7	65.6	0.1	100.0	8,464
Second	18.3	29.9	1.4	50.3	0.0	100.0	10.9	14.4	1.1	73.5	0.1	100.0	9,507
Middle	18.7	27.1	1.5	52.7	0.0	100.0	11.8	13.0	0.9	74.3	0.0	100.0	10,089
Fourth	19.9	27.3	1.4	51.4	0.0	100.0	13.0	13.1	0.9	73.0	0.0	100.0	10,583
Highest	20.2	31.7	1.6	46.5	0.0	100.0	14.2	16.0	1.2	68.7	0.0	100.0	10,984
Total	19.2	29.8	1.5	49.4	0.0	100.0	12.7	15.0	1.1	71.1	0.0	100.0	49,627

Table 13.4.2 Ownership of assets: Currently married men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by ownership of a house and land, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:			Percent-age who do not own a house	Missing	Total	Percentage who own land:			Percent-age who do not own land	Missing	Total	Number
	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly				Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly				
Age													
15-19	(11.1)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(85.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(14.3)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(82.7)	(0.0)	100.0	29
20-24	11.8	16.7	2.4	68.0	1.0	100.0	16.8	12.2	1.7	69.3	0.0	100.0	329
25-29	21.4	13.1	2.6	62.9	0.0	100.0	21.8	8.2	1.9	68.0	0.0	100.0	1,016
30-34	36.0	17.3	2.1	44.5	0.0	100.0	29.2	10.0	1.2	59.6	0.0	100.0	1,593
35-39	47.4	18.7	2.7	31.2	0.0	100.0	34.6	11.6	2.4	51.3	0.1	100.0	1,837
40-44	54.0	22.1	2.1	21.7	0.0	100.0	40.0	12.4	2.0	45.6	0.0	100.0	1,860
45-49	60.3	23.8	1.6	14.3	0.0	100.0	44.3	13.4	1.9	40.3	0.2	100.0	1,824
50-54	65.3	22.3	2.2	10.2	0.0	100.0	48.8	11.2	2.2	37.9	0.0	100.0	1,521
Residence													
Urban	44.6	17.7	2.2	35.5	0.0	100.0	30.6	8.5	1.5	59.3	0.1	100.0	4,901
Rural	51.2	22.1	2.2	24.5	0.1	100.0	42.6	14.2	2.4	40.8	0.0	100.0	5,108
Education													
No education	58.3	27.6	3.0	11.1	0.0	100.0	44.1	12.1	2.5	41.3	0.0	100.0	186
Some primary	57.5	21.9	2.0	18.3	0.3	100.0	41.6	11.2	2.4	44.7	0.0	100.0	1,205
Completed primary	52.0	21.0	2.2	24.8	0.0	100.0	38.2	10.8	2.2	48.8	0.0	100.0	2,206
Some secondary	43.9	19.5	2.1	34.5	0.0	100.0	33.8	12.6	1.4	52.2	0.1	100.0	2,154
Completed secondary	42.3	18.3	2.4	37.0	0.0	100.0	33.4	10.8	2.0	53.8	0.0	100.0	2,978
More than secondary	50.8	19.6	1.9	27.7	0.0	100.0	41.3	11.9	1.7	44.9	0.1	100.0	1,279
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	49.9	21.0	1.9	27.0	0.2	100.0	41.7	11.8	2.2	44.4	0.0	100.0	1,757
Second	46.1	20.8	2.0	31.2	0.0	100.0	34.9	12.2	2.0	50.9	0.0	100.0	2,002
Middle	43.2	19.2	2.2	35.4	0.0	100.0	33.6	10.8	1.5	54.1	0.0	100.0	2,094
Fourth	44.9	19.2	2.7	33.2	0.0	100.0	31.6	10.6	2.0	55.7	0.1	100.0	2,058
Highest	55.9	19.7	2.2	22.2	0.0	100.0	42.5	11.6	2.0	43.6	0.1	100.0	2,097
Total	48.0	19.9	2.2	29.9	0.0	100.0	36.7	11.4	1.9	49.9	0.0	100.0	10,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.5.1 Ownership of title or deed for house: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	House has a title or deed and: Woman's name is on title/deed	House has a title or deed and: Woman's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing[1]	Total	Number who own a house[2]
Age						
15-19	3.0	6.7	24.7	65.5	100.0	504
20-24	10.1	25.3	23.8	40.8	100.0	1,205
25-29	14.8	37.2	21.2	26.7	100.0	2,612
30-34	19.1	39.9	19.2	21.8	100.0	4,174
35-39	22.9	41.3	17.4	18.4	100.0	5,497
40-44	26.1	43.4	16.0	14.4	100.0	5,533
45-49	27.8	45.2	15.1	11.9	100.0	5,575
Residence						
Urban	25.9	39.5	11.6	23.0	100.0	11,411
Rural	19.1	41.4	22.9	16.7	100.0	13,691
Education						
No education	14.5	44.6	27.6	13.3	100.0	619
Some primary	19.5	41.9	24.2	14.4	100.0	2,858
Completed primary	22.8	40.1	20.3	16.8	100.0	6,828
Some secondary	19.2	38.7	19.4	22.7	100.0	6,176
Completed secondary	21.8	41.8	13.5	22.9	100.0	5,550
More than secondary	31.8	40.9	8.3	19.0	100.0	3,071
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	14.5	38.9	30.6	15.9	100.0	4,590
Second	18.2	38.0	23.2	20.6	100.0	4,719
Middle	21.8	37.1	17.3	23.8	100.0	4,769
Fourth	25.9	39.5	13.0	21.5	100.0	5,148
Highest	28.4	47.4	7.9	16.3	100.0	5,875
Total	22.2	40.5	17.8	19.5	100.0	25,102

[1] Includes women whose house has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and women who do not know if the house has a title/deed (or this information is missing)
[2] Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 13.5.2 Ownership of title or deed for house: Currently married men

Among currently married men age 15-54 who own a house, percent distribution by whether the house owned has a title or deed and whether the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	House has a title or deed and: Man's name is on title/deed	Man's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing[1]	Total	Number who own a house[2]
Age						
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	4
20-24	9.0	5.2	39.4	46.4	100.0	102
25-29	22.3	5.7	33.3	38.6	100.0	378
30-34	35.3	8.7	28.5	27.4	100.0	884
35-39	42.0	7.9	26.2	23.9	100.0	1,263
40-44	47.5	11.3	24.5	16.7	100.0	1,456
45-49	51.8	10.3	23.3	14.6	100.0	1,563
50-54	52.7	11.2	25.3	10.7	100.0	1,366
Residence						
Urban	47.9	12.4	17.8	21.9	100.0	3,162
Rural	42.6	7.6	32.6	17.2	100.0	3,855
Education						
No education	34.6	5.7	50.0	9.7	100.0	166
Some primary	42.3	8.3	35.3	14.1	100.0	981
Completed primary	41.6	9.1	32.5	16.8	100.0	1,657
Some secondary	42.1	8.8	26.8	22.4	100.0	1,412
Completed secondary	47.2	10.6	19.2	23.0	100.0	1,876
More than secondary	55.9	12.9	12.2	19.0	100.0	925
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	33.6	4.1	48.2	14.1	100.0	1,280
Second	37.6	8.1	34.3	20.0	100.0	1,378
Middle	42.8	8.8	23.3	25.1	100.0	1,353
Fourth	48.6	12.9	17.9	20.6	100.0	1,375
Highest	59.1	13.7	10.2	17.0	100.0	1,631
Total 15-49	45.0	9.7	25.9	19.3	100.0	7,017
50-54	52.7	11.2	25.3	10.7	100.0	1,366
Total 15-54	45.0	9.7	25.9	19.3	100.0	7,017

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes men whose house has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and men who do not know if the house has a title/deed (or this information is missing)
[2] Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 13.6.1 Ownership of title or deed for land: Women

Among women age 15-49 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether the woman's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Land has a title or deed and: Woman's name is on title/deed	Woman's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing[1]	Total	Number who own land[2]
Age						
15-19	10.2	12.8	13.4	63.5	100.0	256
20-24	16.0	32.0	15.3	36.7	100.0	727
25-29	21.8	36.3	14.1	27.8	100.0	1,602
30-34	24.2	41.7	14.3	19.8	100.0	2,466
35-39	27.9	42.2	13.4	16.5	100.0	2,988
40-44	28.8	43.6	13.5	14.2	100.0	3,138
45-49	31.8	44.6	11.4	12.2	100.0	3,127
Residence						
Urban	32.4	38.8	7.6	21.1	100.0	5,422
Rural	23.2	42.7	16.8	17.3	100.0	8,883
Education						
No education	13.4	48.3	26.7	11.6	100.0	366
Some primary	21.3	43.6	20.3	14.7	100.0	1,533
Completed primary	25.7	41.8	16.3	16.2	100.0	3,664
Some secondary	24.4	40.4	12.8	22.4	100.0	3,432
Completed secondary	27.0	42.4	9.5	21.1	100.0	3,239
More than secondary	38.2	36.9	7.1	17.8	100.0	2,071
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	16.1	41.2	25.1	17.7	100.0	2,903
Second	21.7	42.3	16.7	19.3	100.0	2,514
Middle	26.9	37.2	12.8	23.1	100.0	2,592
Fourth	30.0	40.6	8.4	21.0	100.0	2,855
Highest	36.5	44.0	5.4	14.2	100.0	3,441
Total	26.7	41.2	13.3	18.8	100.0	14,305

[1] Includes women whose land has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and women who do not know if the land has a title/deed (or this information is missing)
[2] Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 13.6.2 Ownership of title or deed for land: Currently married men

Among currently married men age 15-54 who own land, percent distribution by whether the land owned has a title or deed and whether the man's name appears on the title or deed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Land has a title or deed and: Man's name is on title/deed	Man's name is not on title/deed	Does not have a title/deed	Don't know/ missing[1]	Total	Number who own land[2]
Age						
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	5
20-24	8.8	8.5	22.9	59.8	100.0	101
25-29	32.1	4.2	19.1	44.6	100.0	325
30-34	39.8	8.6	19.4	32.3	100.0	644
35-39	44.8	6.8	18.6	29.8	100.0	893
40-44	49.5	11.3	16.9	22.2	100.0	1,012
45-49	55.4	8.3	16.3	20.0	100.0	1,086
50-54	59.1	9.7	16.2	14.9	100.0	945
Residence						
Urban	54.0	11.0	10.0	25.0	100.0	1,989
Rural	44.9	7.2	22.6	25.3	100.0	3,023
Education						
No education	42.8	10.7	38.0	8.5	100.0	109
Some primary	45.2	8.8	24.2	21.7	100.0	666
Completed primary	46.5	8.4	20.0	25.1	100.0	1,129
Some secondary	44.2	7.5	20.1	28.1	100.0	1,029
Completed secondary	50.5	9.2	13.2	27.2	100.0	1,375
More than secondary	58.3	9.5	9.2	23.0	100.0	703
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	37.3	4.9	36.1	21.7	100.0	978
Second	43.6	7.2	20.6	28.6	100.0	983
Middle	45.0	8.8	14.8	31.5	100.0	961
Fourth	50.2	10.6	13.4	25.8	100.0	910
Highest	63.6	11.6	5.2	19.6	100.0	1,179
Total	48.5	8.7	17.6	25.2	100.0	5,012

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes men whose land has a title/deed, but they do not know if their name is on it (or this information is missing), and men who do not know if the land has a title/deed (or this information is missing)
[2] Includes sole, joint, or sole and joint ownership

Table 13.7.1 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of women
Age			
15-19	19.2	88.1	7,501
20-24	46.0	91.6	6,716
25-29	45.2	87.1	6,643
30-34	41.1	81.4	7,154
35-39	38.6	74.4	7,865
40-44	35.7	67.0	7,093
45-49	32.2	58.8	6,655
Residence			
Urban	44.9	85.6	25,543
Rural	27.9	70.7	24,084
Education			
No education	6.2	21.5	823
Some primary	12.1	43.6	3,968
Completed primary	19.8	60.7	9,595
Some secondary	24.5	81.0	14,925
Completed secondary	46.5	90.9	12,575
More than secondary	80.6	98.6	7,741
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	12.8	53.4	8,464
Second	22.3	71.4	9,507
Middle	31.1	79.2	10,089
Fourth	44.3	86.5	10,583
Highest	65.0	95.1	10,984
Total	36.6	78.4	49,627

Table 13.7.2 Ownership and use of bank accounts and mobile phones: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who use an account in a bank or other financial institution and percentage who own a mobile phone, according to background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Use a bank account	Own a mobile phone	Number of men
Age			
15-19	(8.4)	(64.8)	29
20-24	36.5	88.5	329
25-29	49.4	91.7	1,016
30-34	49.2	92.8	1,593
35-39	48.4	90.9	1,837
40-44	45.6	83.7	1,860
45-49	42.2	77.4	1,824
50-54	37.6	66.9	1,521
Residence			
Urban	56.4	89.9	4,901
Rural	33.7	77.7	5,108
Education			
No education	5.9	27.7	186
Some primary	14.0	60.4	1,205
Completed primary	20.9	74.2	2,206
Some secondary	36.7	86.7	2,154
Completed secondary	63.2	95.0	2,978
More than secondary	91.6	98.7	1,279
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	13.6	61.0	1,746
Second	24.9	78.1	2,011
Middle	39.4	85.5	2,091
Fourth	58.0	92.9	2,059
Highest	82.3	97.1	2,102
Total	44.8	83.7	10,009

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.8 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Indonesia DHS 2017

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN								
Own health care	44.6	43.7	11.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	35,681
Major household purchases	15.5	60.8	23.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	35,681
Visits to her family or relatives	17.1	69.9	12.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	35,681
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN								
Own health care	29.1	50.3	20.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	8,488
Major household purchases	15.6	64.7	19.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	8,488

Table 13.9.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15-19	83.4	72.2	81.8	60.8	7.4	700
20-24	86.5	72.5	83.3	62.8	5.0	3,317
25-29	88.4	76.6	86.1	67.9	4.2	5,531
30-34	88.7	75.3	86.6	68.0	4.5	6,588
35-39	88.9	76.0	87.5	68.6	3.8	7,259
40-44	88.6	78.0	88.9	70.0	3.3	6,428
45-49	88.1	78.1	88.2	70.5	4.0	5,858
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	86.4	73.0	85.4	64.7	5.1	13,686
Employed for cash	90.2	79.3	88.4	71.3	3.0	17,039
Employed not for cash	86.7	74.8	86.4	67.4	5.2	4,929
Number of living children						
0	87.2	77.2	86.0	66.4	3.5	2,700
1-2	88.5	76.4	87.2	68.5	4.1	22,328
3-4	88.5	76.3	87.2	68.6	3.8	9,127
5+	85.2	73.2	83.9	65.1	6.5	1,525
Residence						
Urban	89.9	77.2	87.8	69.5	3.2	17,268
Rural	86.7	75.4	86.2	67.0	4.9	18,413
Education						
No education	79.0	69.4	76.6	57.3	10.6	662
Some primary	83.4	73.6	82.7	63.9	6.9	3,394
Completed primary	86.7	75.2	85.6	66.4	4.7	8,687
Some secondary	88.3	74.9	86.9	66.8	3.8	9,303
Completed secondary	90.1	77.8	88.8	70.4	3.2	9,260
More than secondary	92.7	81.2	91.1	75.3	2.3	4,375
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	86.6	75.6	84.6	67.1	5.6	6,296
Second	86.1	74.9	85.3	66.1	5.3	7,100
Middle	88.6	76.1	87.4	67.6	3.6	7,388
Fourth	89.4	76.5	87.7	69.1	3.6	7,572
Highest	90.3	78.1	89.6	71.0	2.8	7,324
Total	88.3	76.3	87.0	68.2	4.1	35,681

Note: Total includes women with missing information on employment in past 12 months.

Table 13.9.2 Currently married men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Specific decisions: Man's own health	Specific decisions: Making major household purchases	Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
Age					
15-19	(70.2)	(69.1)	(64.7)	(25.4)	29
20-24	67.2	83.5	64.2	13.6	329
25-29	66.8	83.4	61.1	10.9	1,016
30-34	71.7	84.5	66.2	10.1	1,593
35-39	71.1	85.7	66.4	9.6	1,837
40-44	72.4	83.2	67.8	12.2	1,860
45-49	70.1	83.4	65.6	12.0	1,824
50-54	69.6	82.8	64.4	12.1	1,521
Employment (past 12 months)					
Not employed	42.6	49.8	39.9	47.5	59
Employed for cash	70.6	84.2	65.8	11.0	9,535
Employed not for cash	71.5	81.1	64.7	12.1	413
Number of living children					
0	72.4	85.7	68.9	10.8	796
1-2	71.2	84.6	66.3	10.5	6,099
3-4	69.5	82.4	64.3	12.4	2,614
5+	62.7	78.5	57.7	16.6	500
Residence					
Urban	72.0	83.6	66.9	11.3	4,901
Rural	68.9	84.1	64.3	11.2	5,108
Education					
No education	51.9	67.0	47.0	28.2	186
Some primary	64.6	83.6	60.4	12.1	1,205
Completed primary	67.1	81.4	62.7	14.1	2,206
Some secondary	69.8	84.0	65.0	11.2	2,154
Completed secondary	72.8	84.3	67.0	10.0	2,978
More than secondary	80.0	89.3	75.8	6.4	1,279
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	64.2	79.3	59.0	15.5	1,757
Second	67.5	84.1	62.8	11.3	2,002
Middle	70.3	82.8	65.7	12.6	2,094
Fourth	72.1	84.9	67.5	10.5	2,058
Highest	77.1	87.4	71.7	7.2	2,097
Total	70.4	83.8	65.6	11.3	10,009

Note: Total includes men with missing information on employment. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.10.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	2.4	5.4	20.9	34.9	7.3	40.3	7,501
20-24	1.7	4.5	18.8	30.4	6.5	35.1	6,716
25-29	1.3	4.1	19.2	27.5	6.4	32.5	6,643
30-34	1.4	3.8	19.5	27.5	5.7	31.8	7,154
35-39	1.5	4.1	18.1	24.7	5.0	29.1	7,865
40-44	1.6	4.3	18.2	23.5	5.7	28.2	7,093
45-49	1.8	4.5	17.9	21.7	5.6	26.6	6,655
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	1.5	4.1	18.6	27.1	5.8	32.0	20,245
Employed for cash	1.3	4.0	18.4	26.3	5.9	30.9	23,472
Employed not for cash	3.8	6.7	22.5	31.2	7.3	36.2	5,867
Number of living children							
0	2.0	4.6	18.3	30.4	6.8	35.4	14,503
1-2	1.2	3.7	18.4	25.8	5.4	30.2	23,825
3-4	2.2	5.2	20.5	25.7	6.2	30.9	9,646
5+	3.2	6.9	22.6	28.2	7.7	32.8	1,654
Marital status							
Never married	2.0	4.7	18.1	31.2	7.2	36.4	11,582
Married or living together	1.6	4.2	19.4	26.4	5.7	30.9	35,681
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.0	4.5	15.5	20.5	5.7	26.1	2,365
Residence							
Urban	0.8	3.0	15.5	24.2	4.8	28.5	25,543
Rural	2.6	5.8	22.6	30.4	7.3	35.6	24,084
Education							
No education	7.8	12.7	19.9	28.7	7.7	32.1	823
Some primary	3.0	6.3	22.1	27.2	7.8	32.6	3,968
Completed primary	2.1	5.1	21.5	27.1	6.5	32.3	9,595
Some secondary	1.9	5.0	20.6	30.8	6.6	35.8	14,925
Completed secondary	0.9	3.1	17.1	26.2	5.1	30.6	12,575
More than secondary	0.7	2.4	13.9	22.0	4.7	26.1	7,741
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	4.9	9.1	25.4	32.3	8.0	37.8	8,464
Second	1.9	5.2	21.9	30.3	7.2	35.2	9,507
Middle	1.2	3.5	19.4	28.8	6.3	33.6	10,089
Fourth	0.6	2.8	16.3	24.9	4.9	29.4	10,583
Highest	0.6	2.3	13.6	21.5	4.3	25.6	10,984
Total	1.7	4.4	19.0	27.2	6.0	32.0	49,627

Table 13.10.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	(8.1)	(8.9)	(27.7)	(31.2)	(3.3)	(31.6)	29
20-24	0.8	3.6	12.6	23.2	2.7	28.2	329
25-29	0.7	3.2	9.0	18.0	2.0	21.1	1,016
30-34	0.5	2.8	10.1	17.1	2.2	20.3	1,593
35-39	0.4	2.5	8.6	14.5	1.8	17.5	1,837
40-44	0.7	2.7	6.6	13.6	2.8	16.4	1,860
45-49	0.3	1.4	5.5	10.7	1.2	12.8	1,824
50-54	0.2	1.7	7.2	9.2	1.4	13.0	1,521
Employment (past 12 months)							
Not employed	2.4	3.2	5.2	3.2	1.9	5.2	59
Employed for cash	0.4	2.3	7.9	14.0	1.9	17.0	9,535
Employed not for cash	1.2	4.3	9.7	14.6	1.8	18.6	413
Number of living children							
0	0.6	1.9	10.4	15.0	2.7	17.8	796
1-2	0.3	2.2	7.2	14.0	1.7	16.7	6,099
3-4	0.8	2.8	8.5	13.7	2.2	17.5	2,614
5+	1.1	3.4	10.5	12.3	2.2	16.1	500
Marital status							
Married or living together	0.5	2.4	7.9	13.9	1.9	17.0	10,009
Residence							
Urban	0.3	2.1	6.5	12.1	1.7	15.0	4,901
Rural	0.6	2.6	9.2	15.6	2.1	18.8	5,108
Education							
No education	1.5	3.6	9.6	15.5	1.1	17.1	186
Some primary	0.8	3.2	8.9	15.3	2.9	18.4	1,205
Completed primary	0.4	1.9	8.4	12.9	1.7	16.5	2,206
Some secondary	0.6	2.5	8.8	15.8	2.2	18.5	2,154
Completed secondary	0.4	2.1	7.0	13.6	1.8	16.3	2,978
More than secondary	0.3	2.4	6.5	11.8	1.6	15.3	1,279
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	1.2	4.1	11.8	17.1	2.6	20.9	1,757
Second	0.4	2.2	8.3	16.0	2.0	19.2	2,002
Middle	0.5	2.3	7.5	13.6	2.1	16.4	2,094
Fourth	0.3	1.7	7.1	12.9	1.6	15.9	2,058
Highest	0.2	1.7	5.5	10.7	1.5	13.2	2,097
Total	0.5	2.4	7.9	13.9	1.9	17.0	10,009

Note: Total includes men with missing information on employment. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 13.11 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife beating, by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Indonesia DHS 2017

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all reasons justifying wife beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]			
0	na	62.4	1,465
1-2	na	62.9	9,866
3	na	72.0	24,349
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[2]			
0	71.1	na	24,646
1-2	63.2	na	8,838
3-4	56.9	na	1,992
5	54.8	na	204

na = Not applicable
[1] See Table 13.9.1 for the list of decisions.
[2] See Table 13.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 13.12 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Indonesia DHS 2017

			Modern methods							
Empowerment indicator	Any method	Any modern method[1]	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Temporary modern female methods[2]	Male condom	Any traditional method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]										
0	61.8	57.7	3.5	0.0	52.7	1.6	4.1	38.2	100.0	1,465
1-2	63.3	57.6	3.1	0.1	52.0	2.4	5.7	36.7	100.0	9,866
3	63.8	57.0	4.0	0.2	50.1	2.7	6.9	36.2	100.0	24,349
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]										
0	63.7	57.0	4.0	0.2	50.1	2.7	6.7	36.3	100.0	24,646
1-2	64.1	58.0	3.3	0.1	52.3	2.3	6.1	35.9	100.0	8,838
3-4	61.5	56.4	2.9	0.3	51.9	1.3	5.1	38.5	100.0	1,992
5	57.9	53.5	3.0	0.5	49.7	0.4	4.4	42.1	100.0	204
Total	63.6	57.2	3.8	0.2	50.7	2.5	6.4	36.4	100.0	35,681

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods
[2] Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method, lactational amenorrhea method, and other modern methods
[3] See Table 13.9.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 13.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 13.13 Ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning by women's empowerment

Mean ideal number of children for women age 15-49 and percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Indonesia DHS 2017

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children[1]	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning[2]			Number of women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	2.8	1,349	4.6	7.5	12.1	1,465
1-2	2.7	9,180	3.9	6.4	10.3	9,866
3	2.7	22,587	4.1	6.3	10.5	24,349
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]						
0	2.6	31,277	4.0	6.6	10.5	24,646
1-2	2.6	11,934	4.3	5.9	10.2	8,838
3-4	2.8	2,568	4.6	6.4	10.9	1,992
5	2.9	269	2.2	10.5	12.8	204
Total	2.6	46,048	4.1	6.4	10.5	35,681

[1] Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[2] Figures for unmet need correspond to the revised definition described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 13.9.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 13.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 13.14 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Indonesia DHS 2017

Empowerment indicator	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider[1]	Percentage of women with a postnatal checkup in the first 2 days after birth[2]	Number of women with a child born in the last 5 years
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]				
0	93.3	85.9	81.6	672
1-2	97.4	91.5	86.9	4,093
3	98.0	92.5	88.3	9,806
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]				
0	97.6	92.8	87.9	10,372
1-2	97.7	91.2	87.5	3,711
3-4	95.6	82.6	81.9	842
5	95.2	81.2	80.2	96
Total	97.5	91.8	87.4	15,021

[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, nurse, midwife, or auxiliary nurse/midwife.
[2] Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, nurse, midwife, community health worker, or traditional birth attendant in the first 2 days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 13.9.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 13.10.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 13.15 Early childhood mortality rates by women's empowerment

Infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to indicators of women's empowerment, Indonesia DHS 2017

Empowerment indicator	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]			
0	29	9	38
1-2	27	9	36
3	26	7	32
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[2]			
0	26	7	33
1-2	26	8	34
3-4	30	11	40
5	(37)	(3)	(40)

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250 to 499 children exposed in any of the component rates

[1] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 13.9.1 for the list of decisions.

[2] See Table 13.10.1 for the list of reasons.

FATHERS' PARTICIPATION IN FAMILY HEALTH CARE

14

Key Findings

- ***Presence during wife's antenatal checkup:*** Most fathers (89%) were present at least once during mothers' antenatal checkups. The percentages of fathers who were present at checkups are highest among those age 25-29 (92%), those living in urban areas (94%), those with more than a secondary education (97%), and those in the highest wealth quintile (96%).
- ***Place of delivery:*** According to fathers' reports, 79% of last births in the 3 years preceding the survey were delivered in a hospital or health facility.
- ***Fathers' knowledge about children's fluid intake during diarrhea:*** 65% of fathers know that children with diarrhea should be given more liquids than usual.

Fathers' role in family health care is very important, particularly with respect to maternal and child health care. This chapter presents information about fathers' participation in mothers' health care during antenatal checkups and information on fathers' knowledge regarding fluid administration for children with diarrhea. Respondents in this chapter are currently married men age 15-54 with children born in the 3 years preceding the survey.

14.1 MOTHERS' ANTENATAL CHECKUPS

Antenatal checkups aim to detect any disorders in pregnancy that may harm the future mother or the fetus. These checkups are important means of reducing the risk of morbidity and mortality for both the mother and the child during pregnancy and delivery (Campbell and Graham 2006; Simkhada et al. 2008). Family health care is a shared responsibility of the mother and father. Therefore, the fathers' role in such matters is very important.

Among fathers with a child born in the 3 years preceding the survey, 97% reported that the child's mother received an antenatal checkup, and 79% reported that the child was delivered in a hospital or health facility (**Table 14.1**). In cases in which the mother received antenatal checkups, 89% of fathers reported that they were present at least once during an antenatal checkup.

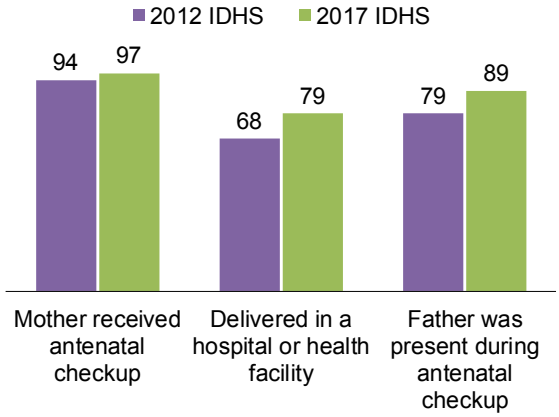
Trends: Overall, according to fathers' reports, the percentage of mothers who received antenatal checkups and the percentage of infants delivered in a hospital or health facility increased from 2012 to 2017. Similarly, there was an increase in the percentage of fathers who were present during an antenatal checkup (**Figure 14.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- There are no clear patterns according to age in the percentages of fathers who reported that mothers had an antenatal checkup, who reported that infants were delivered in a hospital or health facility, and who reported that they were present during mothers' antenatal checkups **(Table 14.1)**.
- Urban fathers are more likely than rural fathers to report that their children were delivered in a hospital or health facility (89% and 64%, respectively).
- The percentages of fathers who reported that their wife received an antenatal check-up, that their child was delivered in a hospital or health facility, and that they were present at least once during an antenatal checkup generally increase with increasing education and wealth. For example, 85% of fathers who have completed secondary education reported that their wife delivered in a hospital or health facility, as compared with 65% of fathers with some primary education.

Figure 14.1 **Trends in antenatal care and delivery**

Percentage of mothers who received an antenatal checkup, delivered in a hospital or health facility, and fathers who were present at least once during an antenatal checkup



Provincial-level data reported by fathers on the percentage of births for which the mother received an antenatal checkup are shown in Appendix Table A.14.1.

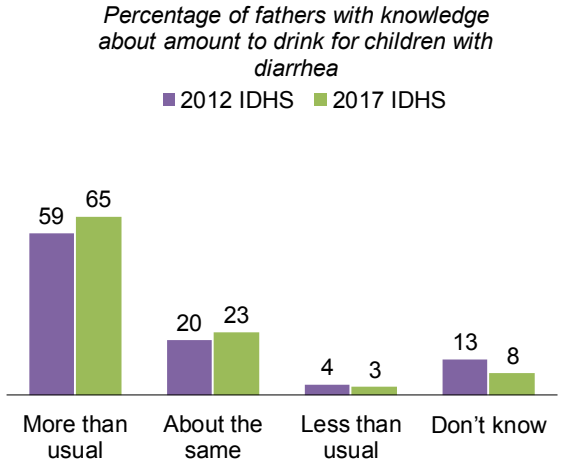
14.2 FATHERS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILDREN'S FLUID INTAKE DURING DIARRHEA

Table 14.2 shows that two in three fathers (65%) know that children with diarrhea must be given more fluids than usual, while 23% say that children with diarrhea should be given the same amount as usual.

Trends: The percentage of fathers who say that children with diarrhea should be given more to drink than usual increased from 59% in 2012 to 65% in 2017. Over the same period, the percentage of fathers without knowledge regarding the amount of fluids to give to children with diarrhea decreased from 13% to 8% (**Figure 14.2**).

Figure 14.2 **Trends in fathers' knowledge about amount of fluids to be given to children with diarrhea**

Percentage of fathers with knowledge about amount to drink for children with diarrhea



Patterns by background characteristics

- Fathers' knowledge regarding fluid intake among children with diarrhea generally increases with age. For example, 70% of fathers age 45-49 say that children with diarrhea should be given more to drink than usual, as compared with 56% of fathers age 20-24.
- Urban fathers are more likely than rural fathers to understand that children with diarrhea should be given more to drink than usual (71% and 60%, respectively).

- The percentage of fathers who say that children with diarrhea should be given more to drink than usual generally increases with increasing education and wealth. For example, 82% of fathers in the highest wealth quintile say that children with diarrhea should be given more fluids than usual, compared with 48% of fathers in the lowest wealth quintile.

Appendix Table A.14.2 presents data by province on fathers' knowledge regarding the amount of fluids to be given when a child has diarrhea.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fathers' participation in family health care, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1 Care received by mother during pregnancy**
- **Table 14.2 Father's knowledge about amount to drink for children with diarrhea**

Table 14.1 Care received by mother during pregnancy

Among last births in the 3 years preceding the survey (according to reports from the child's father), percentage of mothers who received an antenatal checkup, percentage of births taking place in a hospital or health facility, and among births for which mothers received antenatal care, percentage in which the father was present for at least one antenatal checkup, according to father's background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Mother received an antenatal checkup	Birth took place in a hospital or health facility	Number of fathers	Among births for which mothers received an antenatal checkup: Father was present for at least one antenatal checkup	Among births for which mothers received an antenatal checkup: Number of fathers
Age					
15-19	*	*	9	*	6
20-24	94.2	69.8	175	85.8	165
25-29	96.2	81.1	492	92.0	473
30-34	97.0	80.4	681	90.8	661
35-39	96.7	79.9	585	88.3	566
40-44	98.8	78.7	390	85.5	385
45-49	98.3	80.6	182	87.6	179
50-54	(72.1)	(53.9)	38	(73.5)	28
Residence					
Urban	97.9	89.0	1,237	93.6	1,211
Rural	95.3	69.4	1,315	84.2	1,252
Education					
No education	(81.6)	(44.1)	22	45.9	18
Some primary	88.9	65.3	187	75.9	166
Completed primary	96.0	69.4	509	84.6	489
Some secondary	96.6	75.0	585	87.3	565
Completed secondary	97.5	84.8	861	92.1	840
More than secondary	99.5	92.6	388	96.7	386
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	90.0	56.0	486	74.9	437
Second	97.5	75.0	520	85.6	507
Middle	98.2	82.7	511	91.1	502
Fourth	98.7	87.4	548	94.4	541
Highest	97.8	92.1	487	96.2	476
Total	96.5	78.9	2,552	88.8	2,463

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted number of cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.2 Father's knowledge about amount to drink for children with diarrhea

Percent distribution of fathers by knowledge about the amount of fluid to be given when a child has diarrhea, according to father's background characteristics, Indonesia DHS 2017

Background characteristic	Amount to drink when a child has diarrhea							Number of fathers
	Nothing to drink	Less than usual/much less	About the same	More	Don't know	Missing	Total	
Age								
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
20-24	2.9	2.8	27.7	55.8	9.9	0.8	100.0	175
25-29	0.2	3.0	25.0	62.5	9.1	0.2	100.0	492
30-34	0.5	3.3	20.0	66.9	8.3	1.0	100.0	681
35-39	0.2	2.3	23.5	65.7	7.5	0.8	100.0	585
40-44	0.1	3.5	21.0	68.7	6.3	0.3	100.0	390
45-49	0.0	1.4	18.9	70.3	8.6	0.8	100.0	182
50-54	(0.0)	(2.8)	(25.2)	(49.5)	(6.7)	(15.7)	100.0	38
Residence								
Urban	0.1	2.0	18.5	71.2	7.3	0.9	100.0	1,237
Rural	0.7	3.7	26.3	59.5	9.0	0.9	100.0	1,315
Education								
No education	(0.0)	(3.9)	(29.2)	(46.1)	(20.8)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Some primary	1.4	3.4	33.5	42.7	16.5	2.5	100.0	187
Completed primary	0.1	4.0	25.0	60.3	10.0	0.6	100.0	509
Some secondary	0.6	2.3	25.9	61.7	9.1	0.4	100.0	585
Completed secondary	0.4	2.8	21.6	67.9	6.0	1.4	100.0	861
More than secondary	0.3	2.1	10.4	82.6	4.5	0.1	100.0	388
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	1.2	4.0	31.7	48.2	13.7	1.2	100.0	486
Second	0.7	3.0	27.0	56.8	11.8	0.7	100.0	520
Middle	0.0	3.6	23.1	66.5	6.2	0.5	100.0	511
Fourth	0.1	2.2	18.2	72.2	6.8	0.5	100.0	548
Highest	0.1	1.5	12.7	81.8	2.4	1.5	100.0	487
Total	0.4	2.9	22.5	65.2	8.2	0.9	100.0	2,552

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted number of cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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PROVINCIAL TABLES

Appendix A

CHAPTER 2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Table A.2.1 Hand washing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed by whether the location was fixed or mobile and total percentage of households in which the place for handwashing was observed; and among households in which the place for handwashing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap, and other cleansing agents, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Percentage of households in which place for washing hands was observed:			Number of households	Among households in which place for handwashing was observed, percentage with:								Number of households in which a place for hand washing was observed
	And place for hand-washing was a fixed place	And place for hand-washing was mobile	Total		Soap and water[1]	Water and cleansing agent other than soap only[2]	Water only	Soap but no water[3]	Cleansing agent other than soap only[2]	No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent	Missing	Total	
Sumatera													
Aceh	83.3	13.1	96.4	836	87.1	1.7	8.3	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	806
North Sumatera	85.7	6.1	91.8	2,340	93.4	0.0	3.4	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	2,147
West Sumatera	87.6	2.8	90.4	886	90.9	0.0	7.8	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	801
Riau	79.5	15.6	95.1	1,108	90.2	0.0	7.0	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	1,053
Jambi	79.1	18.8	97.9	638	90.2	0.0	6.6	0.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	624
South Sumatera	73.2	18.6	91.8	1,404	81.7	0.1	13.5	0.2	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	1,288
Bengkulu	83.5	9.9	93.4	360	93.3	0.0	4.7	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	336
Lampung	85.4	9.1	94.6	1,556	94.8	0.0	4.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,472
Bangka Belitung	86.5	10.0	96.6	279	97.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	269
Riau Islands	92.3	4.3	96.6	314	96.6	0.0	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	304
Java													
Jakarta	87.3	8.5	95.8	1,668	97.1	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,598
West Java	87.2	7.8	95.0	9,263	95.0	0.0	3.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	8,798
Central Java	85.0	11.2	96.1	6,951	94.5	0.0	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	6,683
Yogyakarta	91.4	7.5	98.9	865	95.2	0.0	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	856
East Java	86.8	8.5	95.3	7,940	94.5	0.0	3.3	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	7,564
Banten	88.2	9.0	97.2	1,948	96.6	0.0	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,893
Bali and Nusa Tenggara													
Bali	93.9	4.8	98.7	942	94.6	0.0	4.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	930
West Nusa Tenggara	77.5	10.2	87.6	1,019	89.1	0.1	9.4	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	893
East Nusa Tenggara	58.2	33.6	91.7	805	76.6	1.5	11.7	3.6	0.1	6.4	0.2	100.0	739
Kalimantan													
West Kalimantan	64.4	23.5	87.9	797	81.2	0.0	7.7	0.9	0.0	8.3	1.8	100.0	700
Central Kalimantan	86.3	4.1	90.3	429	90.7	0.0	8.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	387
South Kalimantan	91.0	5.1	96.1	801	88.2	0.0	11.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	770
East Kalimantan	69.3	27.4	96.7	543	92.6	0.1	5.0	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	526
North Kalimantan	91.7	7.7	99.4	82	95.9	0.0	2.6	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	81
Sulawesi													
North Sulawesi	89.0	5.8	94.8	431	88.9	0.0	9.6	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	409
Central Sulawesi	81.2	12.3	93.5	512	92.0	0.2	4.7	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	479
South Sulawesi	78.0	12.5	90.4	1,389	89.4	0.0	6.9	2.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	1,256
Southeast Sulawesi	81.7	13.8	95.5	400	95.3	0.0	2.8	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	382
Gorontalo	70.9	18.6	89.4	196	92.1	0.0	6.8	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	175
West Sulawesi	81.0	10.9	91.9	205	93.5	0.1	5.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	188
Maluku and Papua													
Maluku	80.8	10.5	91.3	257	90.5	0.1	4.6	2.6	0.1	1.9	0.3	100.0	234
North Maluku	84.1	8.8	92.9	179	90.0	0.8	1.5	3.5	0.8	3.2	0.2	100.0	166
West Papua	51.0	10.3	61.3	106	90.8	0.0	5.1	1.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	65
Papua	46.5	28.6	75.2	514	89.1	0.0	5.7	1.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	386
Total	83.9	10.4	94.4	47,963	93.0	0.1	4.8	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	45,261

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.
[3] Includes households with soap only as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent

Table A.2.2.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Sumatera										
Aceh	5.7	21.5	16.1	22.8	17.1	16.6	0.1	100.0	1,548	8.0
North Sumatera	4.4	23.4	13.0	25.3	22.6	11.2	0.1	100.0	4,435	8.1
West Sumatera	2.8	25.7	10.1	26.7	18.0	16.6	0.1	100.0	1,701	8.1
Riau	3.7	23.8	17.4	26.6	17.1	11.1	0.2	100.0	2,001	7.2
Jambi	6.2	25.5	16.7	23.8	17.3	10.5	0.0	100.0	1,064	6.0
South Sumatera	3.9	29.3	18.5	22.1	16.8	9.1	0.3	100.0	2,454	5.9
Bengkulu	4.8	26.4	12.9	27.2	15.9	12.6	0.1	100.0	597	6.8
Lampung	6.7	25.3	15.5	28.4	16.9	7.2	0.0	100.0	2,526	6.2
Bangka Belitung	5.1	28.0	15.9	23.6	18.1	9.3	0.0	100.0	456	5.9
Riau Islands	3.5	22.2	12.1	22.5	27.5	12.0	0.2	100.0	557	8.4
Java										
Jakarta	2.8	15.7	13.5	22.8	28.1	17.0	0.1	100.0	3,023	9.0
West Java	4.9	21.9	21.6	26.8	16.2	8.6	0.1	100.0	15,930	6.0
Central Java	8.4	23.5	21.8	25.2	13.2	7.9	0.0	100.0	11,747	5.8
Yogyakarta	7.9	17.7	11.2	22.2	22.4	18.6	0.0	100.0	1,381	8.6
East Java	10.6	22.7	18.9	22.1	16.5	9.0	0.2	100.0	13,224	5.8
Banten	5.4	23.7	18.6	24.7	18.4	9.0	0.2	100.0	3,489	6.3
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	10.7	22.0	15.5	18.0	20.9	12.6	0.2	100.0	1,556	6.0
West Nusa Tenggara	13.8	22.7	12.5	25.5	13.9	11.6	0.0	100.0	1,677	5.9
East Nusa Tenggara	10.3	28.7	18.8	23.2	9.5	9.4	0.1	100.0	1,631	5.5
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	10.0	28.5	17.7	23.0	13.7	6.9	0.2	100.0	1,499	5.6
Central Kalimantan	5.0	26.3	17.0	28.6	13.4	9.8	0.1	100.0	688	6.0
South Kalimantan	5.6	29.2	14.1	26.9	12.3	11.9	0.0	100.0	1,258	5.9
East Kalimantan	4.5	24.0	14.5	26.2	20.4	10.2	0.2	100.0	955	7.6
North Kalimantan	6.8	26.3	11.8	27.4	15.1	12.5	0.1	100.0	173	6.5
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	0.6	20.0	11.1	31.4	22.4	14.3	0.1	100.0	742	8.5
Central Sulawesi	3.6	25.1	18.1	26.4	14.2	12.4	0.1	100.0	893	6.1
South Sulawesi	8.4	23.1	14.4	25.1	13.8	15.0	0.1	100.0	2,702	6.7
Southeast Sulawesi	6.7	24.8	11.6	28.1	14.3	14.3	0.1	100.0	785	6.9
Gorontalo	2.2	32.6	14.3	24.5	12.0	14.1	0.3	100.0	378	5.9
West Sulawesi	8.2	26.5	16.1	25.4	11.9	11.7	0.1	100.0	402	5.8
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	2.3	21.3	15.3	26.3	18.7	16.1	0.1	100.0	526	8.2
North Maluku	3.6	28.7	12.7	27.4	14.2	13.1	0.4	100.0	348	6.5
West Papua	8.3	29.2	9.9	22.0	16.8	13.6	0.3	100.0	216	6.1
Papua	15.9	28.6	9.3	23.4	12.6	9.8	0.5	100.0	970	5.5
Total	6.9	23.4	17.8	24.8	16.7	10.3	0.1	100.0	83,532	6.0

[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table A.2.2.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Sumatera										
Aceh	2.3	21.8	14.3	27.0	24.0	10.6	0.0	100.0	1,449	8.2
North Sumatera	2.1	23.8	11.2	28.4	25.5	9.0	0.0	100.0	4,254	8.3
West Sumatera	1.5	27.4	11.0	28.2	20.2	11.7	0.0	100.0	1,570	8.0
Riau	2.0	24.3	17.0	26.8	21.5	8.1	0.3	100.0	1,979	7.4
Jambi	3.0	23.3	15.4	27.2	21.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	1,056	7.8
South Sumatera	1.9	27.7	17.1	26.0	19.8	7.4	0.1	100.0	2,548	6.4
Bengkulu	1.8	25.7	12.3	29.8	19.8	10.7	0.1	100.0	599	8.0
Lampung	2.6	27.0	17.3	27.1	20.0	5.8	0.2	100.0	2,568	6.5
Bangka Belitung	2.3	27.1	15.8	25.5	20.9	8.4	0.0	100.0	451	6.7
Riau Islands	2.2	22.6	10.7	25.4	28.4	10.8	0.0	100.0	535	8.5
Java										
Jakarta	1.8	14.4	10.4	22.5	33.2	17.5	0.1	100.0	3,070	11.0
West Java	2.9	22.4	19.5	24.9	21.3	9.0	0.1	100.0	15,442	7.6
Central Java	3.8	23.7	21.8	26.2	17.1	7.4	0.0	100.0	10,608	5.9
Yogyakarta	5.0	17.9	9.3	21.9	26.4	19.5	0.0	100.0	1,278	9.0
East Java	5.1	22.1	18.6	24.4	21.0	8.8	0.1	100.0	12,533	7.0
Banten	2.4	23.2	15.9	25.2	23.9	9.3	0.1	100.0	3,608	8.1
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	4.0	18.6	13.7	20.2	27.7	15.8	0.0	100.0	1,569	8.7
West Nusa Tenggara	7.6	23.7	11.5	26.0	18.0	13.2	0.1	100.0	1,536	7.2
East Nusa Tenggara	6.6	34.0	14.2	24.2	11.7	9.2	0.1	100.0	1,557	5.6
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	5.1	30.3	19.9	23.4	15.3	5.7	0.2	100.0	1,553	5.7
Central Kalimantan	2.5	25.4	15.5	31.9	16.1	8.6	0.0	100.0	691	6.7
South Kalimantan	2.2	30.4	14.3	26.5	17.3	9.4	0.0	100.0	1,238	6.0
East Kalimantan	3.3	23.6	11.5	25.1	28.4	8.0	0.2	100.0	973	8.3
North Kalimantan	4.3	26.1	11.8	24.0	20.4	13.3	0.0	100.0	163	7.1
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	0.9	22.1	11.3	32.5	22.5	10.6	0.0	100.0	748	8.1
Central Sulawesi	2.0	24.7	16.4	26.6	18.7	11.4	0.1	100.0	891	7.3
South Sulawesi	6.0	27.3	14.3	24.5	16.5	11.2	0.2	100.0	2,427	6.0
Southeast Sulawesi	4.6	24.2	12.4	28.2	17.7	12.9	0.0	100.0	724	7.2
Gorontalo	1.6	35.1	12.4	26.5	12.6	11.4	0.4	100.0	366	5.8
West Sulawesi	5.3	29.8	15.4	25.1	14.1	10.2	0.0	100.0	378	5.8
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	2.1	24.4	12.2	26.1	22.6	12.4	0.1	100.0	510	8.2
North Maluku	2.8	26.6	10.4	28.8	20.7	10.5	0.1	100.0	338	7.7
West Papua	3.9	26.8	9.0	26.2	20.3	13.4	0.5	100.0	218	8.0
Papua	8.3	29.9	7.9	22.4	20.5	10.4	0.7	100.0	1,031	6.5
Total	3.6	23.7	16.7	25.4	21.0	9.6	0.1	100.0	80,457	7.4

[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

CHAPTER 3 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Table A.3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54[1] by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Women			Currently married men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Sumatera						
Aceh	1.9	955	2,447	1.7	166	445
North Sumatera	5.1	2,545	2,459	4.8	476	473
West Sumatera	1.9	958	1,130	1.5	154	178
Riau	2.6	1,272	1,080	2.6	257	218
Jambi	1.4	683	698	1.5	154	160
South Sumatera	3.0	1,501	1,126	3.4	341	262
Bengkulu	0.7	364	797	0.7	75	173
Lampung	3.0	1,513	1,228	3.3	331	273
Bangka Belitung	0.6	282	768	0.6	62	179
Riau Islands	0.7	364	1,073	0.7	70	217
Java						
Jakarta	4.0	1,996	1,815	3.7	373	330
West Java	19.9	9,867	5,090	20.5	2,051	1,081
Central Java	13.1	6,486	3,414	12.5	1,254	688
Yogyakarta	1.6	785	652	1.7	166	144
East Java	14.9	7,391	3,729	15.5	1,550	822
Banten	4.6	2,260	1,722	4.4	442	355
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	1.8	903	751	2.2	218	185
West Nusa Tenggara	2.1	1,030	1,368	1.9	188	261
East Nusa Tenggara	1.8	882	2,223	1.6	164	434
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	1.9	943	1,026	2.1	211	223
Central Kalimantan	0.8	413	587	1.0	98	143
South Kalimantan	1.6	790	802	1.6	163	170
East Kalimantan	1.2	593	1,221	1.3	125	234
North Kalimantan	0.2	108	712	0.2	19	130
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	0.8	411	585	0.8	80	115
Central Sulawesi	1.1	537	1,199	1.1	114	263
South Sulawesi	3.2	1,582	1,873	2.7	275	321
Southeast Sulawesi	1.0	476	1,557	0.9	90	302
Gorontalo	0.5	231	676	0.4	45	135
West Sulawesi	0.5	242	1,682	0.4	40	293
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	0.6	301	1,858	0.6	56	345
North Maluku	0.4	209	1,050	0.4	40	203
West Papua	0.3	137	571	0.2	24	104
Papua	1.2	618	658	1.4	136	150
Total	100.0	49,627	49,627	100.0	10,009	10,009

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.

[1] Includes men who are married or are living together with a partner

Table A.3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Sumatera									
Aceh	2.0	6.8	10.0	28.4	32.9	19.9	100.0	11.1	3,503
North Sumatera	2.5	6.6	10.9	27.7	35.1	17.3	100.0	11.1	2,545
West Sumatera	0.9	7.3	7.4	30.5	27.1	26.8	100.0	11.1	958
Riau	1.4	8.6	18.3	30.3	25.6	15.9	100.0	8.9	1,272
Jambi	1.9	11.1	17.5	28.5	25.0	15.9	100.0	9.0	683
South Sumatera	1.2	14.7	18.8	26.7	24.8	13.8	100.0	8.7	1,501
Bengkulu	1.1	10.5	12.7	32.5	23.2	20.0	100.0	9.2	364
Lampung	1.6	9.6	17.0	36.0	25.9	10.0	100.0	8.7	1,513
Bangka Belitung	2.0	13.7	17.5	26.5	26.6	13.5	100.0	8.9	282
Riau Islands	0.7	5.4	13.4	22.3	41.0	17.1	100.0	11.2	364
Java									
Jakarta	0.3	4.2	11.7	25.3	36.1	22.4	100.0	11.2	1,996
West Java	0.7	6.8	24.1	32.2	23.9	12.3	100.0	8.7	9,867
Central Java	1.1	6.3	24.3	33.9	21.6	12.8	100.0	8.6	6,486
Yogyakarta	0.6	3.3	8.8	25.4	32.9	29.1	100.0	11.4	785
East Java	2.0	6.7	21.8	28.8	26.4	14.3	100.0	8.9	7,391
Banten	1.1	10.1	22.6	28.3	25.6	12.3	100.0	8.7	2,260
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	2.5	7.0	15.6	21.5	34.0	19.4	100.0	11.1	903
West Nusa Tenggara	4.5	10.1	16.6	30.9	20.5	17.3	100.0	8.8	1,030
East Nusa Tenggara	4.6	12.0	23.2	27.8	16.1	16.4	100.0	8.2	882
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	4.6	15.9	21.5	27.8	20.5	9.7	100.0	8.2	943
Central Kalimantan	1.3	12.5	15.2	34.9	21.0	15.1	100.0	8.6	413
South Kalimantan	2.0	14.1	16.3	32.3	18.3	17.0	100.0	8.6	790
East Kalimantan	0.8	7.0	16.3	29.1	31.7	15.1	100.0	10.1	593
North Kalimantan	2.2	11.2	13.6	30.7	22.3	20.0	100.0	9.5	108
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	0.0	4.7	9.6	31.5	32.2	22.0	100.0	11.1	411
Central Sulawesi	1.4	9.3	20.0	28.5	21.7	19.1	100.0	8.9	537
South Sulawesi	1.5	9.6	15.5	29.5	20.6	23.2	100.0	9.3	1,582
Southeast Sulawesi	2.4	9.0	12.3	31.3	21.8	23.3	100.0	10.1	476
Gorontalo	0.5	16.7	17.4	28.5	16.5	20.3	100.0	8.6	231
West Sulawesi	4.0	11.5	19.5	28.4	18.2	18.4	100.0	8.7	242
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	0.7	4.5	11.9	26.6	29.7	26.6	100.0	11.2	301
North Maluku	0.9	10.5	13.1	32.8	20.9	21.7	100.0	9.7	209
West Papua	5.0	10.3	11.6	26.5	25.1	21.5	100.0	10.0	137
Papua	14.3	14.5	8.6	29.5	19.0	14.1	100.0	8.2	618
Total	1.7	8.0	19.3	30.1	25.3	15.6	100.0	8.9	49,627

[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table A.3.2.2 Educational attainment: Currently married men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Sumatera									
Aceh	1.3	9.0	12.7	25.9	37.8	13.4	100.0	11.0	630
North Sumatera	1.7	6.3	13.0	24.8	41.9	12.3	100.0	11.1	476
West Sumatera	0.0	17.2	11.9	29.1	25.1	16.8	100.0	8.7	154
Riau	0.5	12.3	17.6	26.6	28.8	14.1	100.0	8.8	257
Jambi	0.6	14.9	23.8	20.9	25.1	14.8	100.0	8.5	154
South Sumatera	0.0	13.5	24.3	22.4	31.5	8.3	100.0	8.5	341
Bengkulu	0.6	15.0	10.0	31.5	29.8	13.2	100.0	9.2	75
Lampung	0.4	18.5	21.6	25.4	28.7	5.4	100.0	8.2	331
Bangka Belitung	5.1	14.3	19.0	23.3	29.0	9.3	100.0	8.4	62
Riau Islands	0.3	8.0	14.4	15.5	46.8	14.9	100.0	11.3	70
Java									
Jakarta	0.3	2.9	10.6	20.6	43.2	22.4	100.0	11.4	373
West Java	1.2	10.8	26.5	19.5	29.8	12.3	100.0	8.6	2,051
Central Java	1.5	13.6	31.0	21.4	23.4	9.1	100.0	8.1	1,254
Yogyakarta	0.5	6.4	6.5	19.4	40.3	26.9	100.0	11.4	166
East Java	2.6	11.1	25.1	21.0	27.3	12.9	100.0	8.5	1,550
Banten	0.7	11.2	21.1	20.8	34.1	12.2	100.0	8.9	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	0.5	9.0	12.9	15.9	45.8	16.0	100.0	11.3	218
West Nusa Tenggara	3.3	12.7	20.4	19.4	24.7	19.5	100.0	8.7	188
East Nusa Tenggara	5.9	19.6	19.6	23.4	18.1	13.4	100.0	7.2	164
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	4.6	15.1	25.2	23.1	25.4	6.7	100.0	8.1	211
Central Kalimantan	3.3	10.7	15.4	32.8	25.4	12.4	100.0	8.8	98
South Kalimantan	0.4	22.6	19.8	19.2	24.8	13.2	100.0	7.8	163
East Kalimantan	2.1	11.2	12.5	21.6	43.0	9.5	100.0	11.1	125
North Kalimantan	3.0	11.7	8.7	23.1	28.5	25.0	100.0	11.1	19
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	1.0	11.4	13.6	27.8	35.4	10.8	100.0	9.7	80
Central Sulawesi	1.1	13.1	21.3	21.9	25.2	17.2	100.0	8.7	114
South Sulawesi	6.3	20.0	16.8	17.7	23.4	15.8	100.0	8.1	275
Southeast Sulawesi	4.5	14.9	17.6	23.6	22.5	17.0	100.0	8.4	90
Gorontalo	1.6	29.4	16.1	20.8	20.3	11.8	100.0	6.2	45
West Sulawesi	4.3	19.3	22.2	19.2	20.9	14.1	100.0	8.0	40
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	0.0	9.1	17.6	21.3	34.6	17.3	100.0	11.1	56
North Maluku	1.3	13.7	9.7	27.0	29.6	18.6	100.0	9.6	40
West Papua	1.8	8.5	11.3	25.3	36.0	17.1	100.0	11.1	24
Papua	14.2	10.0	9.0	20.5	33.6	12.8	100.0	10.2	136
Total	1.9	12.0	22.0	21.5	29.8	12.8	100.0	8.7	10,009

[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table A.3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Secondary schooling or higher	No schooling or primary school					Total	Percent-age literate[1]	Number of women
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	Blind/ visually impaired	Missing			
Sumatera									
Aceh	81.2	12.8	1.8	3.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	95.8	3,503
North Sumatera	80.0	13.5	1.9	3.9	0.4	0.3	100.0	95.3	2,545
West Sumatera	84.3	10.9	1.7	2.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	96.9	958
Riau	71.7	18.6	5.0	3.3	0.7	0.8	100.0	95.2	1,272
Jambi	69.4	21.2	2.9	6.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.5	683
South Sumatera	65.3	23.9	4.7	4.8	0.2	1.0	100.0	93.9	1,501
Bengkulu	75.7	18.6	2.4	3.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.6	364
Lampung	71.9	21.9	2.4	3.3	0.2	0.4	100.0	96.2	1,513
Bangka Belitung	66.7	26.4	3.4	2.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	96.5	282
Riau Islands	80.5	15.7	1.7	1.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	97.9	364
Java									
Jakarta	83.8	14.1	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.7	1,996
West Java	68.5	27.8	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	97.9	9,867
Central Java	68.4	26.8	2.2	2.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	97.3	6,486
Yogyakarta	87.3	9.3	0.6	2.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.2	785
East Java	69.5	24.9	1.4	4.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	95.8	7,391
Banten	66.2	27.0	2.8	3.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	96.0	2,260
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	74.9	19.0	1.3	4.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	95.2	903
West Nusa Tenggara	68.7	20.2	3.0	8.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	91.9	1,030
East Nusa Tenggara	60.3	25.1	3.4	10.3	0.6	0.3	100.0	88.8	882
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	58.0	25.9	7.9	6.9	0.6	0.6	100.0	91.9	943
Central Kalimantan	71.0	20.8	4.4	3.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	96.2	413
South Kalimantan	67.6	27.1	1.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	790
East Kalimantan	75.9	20.3	1.4	2.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.6	593
North Kalimantan	73.0	19.6	1.6	5.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	94.2	108
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	85.7	13.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	411
Central Sulawesi	69.2	22.5	2.9	4.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	94.6	537
South Sulawesi	73.3	19.4	2.4	3.9	0.5	0.4	100.0	95.2	1,582
Southeast Sulawesi	76.4	15.6	2.1	5.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	94.0	476
Gorontalo	65.4	28.4	2.9	3.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.6	231
West Sulawesi	65.0	23.4	3.5	7.2	0.6	0.3	100.0	91.9	242
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	82.9	10.6	2.5	3.0	0.4	0.6	100.0	96.0	301
North Maluku	75.4	14.8	3.0	6.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	93.2	209
West Papua	73.1	13.0	6.3	7.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	92.5	137
Papua	62.6	10.8	4.4	22.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.7	618
Total	71.0	22.7	2.3	3.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	95.9	49,627

[1] Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table A.3.3.2 Literacy: Currently married men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Secondary schooling or higher	No schooling or primary school					Total	Percent-age literate[1]	Number of men
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	Blind/ visually impaired	Missing			
Sumatera									
Aceh	77.0	17.1	2.2	2.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	96.3	630
North Sumatera	79.0	16.0	1.4	3.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	96.3	476
West Sumatera	71.0	20.6	4.6	2.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	96.2	154
Riau	69.6	21.2	5.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	257
Jambi	60.7	29.9	7.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	154
South Sumatera	62.2	31.7	2.6	1.8	0.0	1.7	100.0	96.5	341
Bengkulu	74.4	19.2	3.3	1.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	96.9	75
Lampung	59.5	32.4	3.7	2.8	1.2	0.4	100.0	95.6	331
Bangka Belitung	61.6	31.8	2.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	62
Riau Islands	77.3	19.0	2.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.4	70
Java									
Jakarta	86.3	11.5	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	373
West Java	61.5	33.2	2.9	2.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.6	2,051
Central Java	53.9	38.2	3.7	3.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.8	1,254
Yogyakarta	86.6	11.8	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	166
East Java	61.2	30.2	4.1	4.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	95.5	1,550
Banten	67.1	24.9	5.3	1.4	1.0	0.3	100.0	97.3	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	77.7	15.8	2.8	3.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	96.3	218
West Nusa Tenggara	63.6	23.4	6.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.7	188
East Nusa Tenggara	54.9	20.0	10.0	12.8	1.5	0.7	100.0	84.9	164
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	55.1	29.7	4.5	7.0	2.6	1.1	100.0	89.4	211
Central Kalimantan	70.5	22.1	0.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.6	98
South Kalimantan	57.2	36.7	5.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	163
East Kalimantan	74.1	19.4	2.0	1.8	0.0	2.6	100.0	95.6	125
North Kalimantan	76.6	15.4	3.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.9	19
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	74.0	20.4	3.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	80
Central Sulawesi	64.4	27.0	3.1	4.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	94.5	114
South Sulawesi	56.9	25.3	5.9	11.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.1	275
Southeast Sulawesi	63.0	23.8	4.4	8.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	91.3	90
Gorontalo	52.9	33.6	2.5	10.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	89.0	45
West Sulawesi	54.2	29.4	5.5	9.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	89.2	40
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	73.2	16.9	7.9	1.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.1	56
North Maluku	75.2	13.6	5.2	5.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	94.1	40
West Papua	78.4	16.4	2.1	1.8	0.0	1.3	100.0	96.9	24
Papua	66.8	14.3	4.5	14.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.6	136
Total	64.1	27.9	3.8	3.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	95.7	10,009

[1] Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table A.3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women
Sumatera						
Aceh	14.6	82.2	13.9	5.1	14.8	955
North Sumatera	10.5	79.6	16.3	3.3	17.3	2,545
West Sumatera	13.9	89.8	13.4	3.2	8.5	958
Riau	8.9	87.5	10.9	1.6	10.6	1,272
Jambi	8.8	90.3	7.2	1.1	7.8	683
South Sumatera	11.1	86.2	11.7	3.4	12.3	1,501
Bengkulu	18.1	89.5	11.4	4.6	8.9	364
Lampung	8.7	90.0	10.0	1.3	7.9	1,513
Bangka Belitung	22.1	89.2	26.6	9.6	7.6	282
Riau Islands	17.6	88.0	13.6	4.0	9.5	364
Java						
Jakarta	14.2	84.3	11.6	3.2	11.5	1,996
West Java	7.4	86.0	12.0	2.0	11.4	9,867
Central Java	8.8	83.3	15.0	2.3	14.2	6,486
Yogyakarta	28.5	85.2	29.5	11.0	9.8	785
East Java	9.2	84.8	16.8	2.6	12.4	7,391
Banten	11.8	82.3	11.5	3.5	15.3	2,260
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	13.2	90.1	37.6	8.2	6.5	903
West Nusa Tenggara	8.1	85.5	8.6	1.7	13.0	1,030
East Nusa Tenggara	6.8	44.8	8.3	1.5	50.0	882
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	5.1	77.2	8.6	1.6	20.6	943
Central Kalimantan	13.5	85.7	6.7	1.7	13.1	413
South Kalimantan	7.3	90.9	10.1	0.8	7.7	790
East Kalimantan	16.5	89.3	11.4	4.1	8.8	593
North Kalimantan	16.6	82.3	18.3	4.0	11.4	108
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	11.0	90.3	15.8	4.5	7.8	411
Central Sulawesi	7.8	84.2	7.2	0.6	14.2	537
South Sulawesi	12.7	88.0	13.0	3.7	9.6	1,582
Southeast Sulawesi	11.0	86.9	7.2	1.7	11.6	476
Gorontalo	9.4	79.1	20.9	4.0	17.2	231
West Sulawesi	9.3	77.2	4.2	0.8	21.7	242
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	8.5	74.5	6.7	1.6	23.4	301
North Maluku	10.2	77.9	4.5	1.9	20.6	209
West Papua	6.5	73.2	7.5	1.8	25.0	137
Papua	3.6	43.3	7.6	0.8	54.5	618
Total	10.0	83.8	13.6	2.8	13.6	49,627

Table A.3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of men
Sumatera						
Aceh	20.0	66.2	9.3	4.6	30.1	166
North Sumatera	23.5	85.3	13.3	5.5	13.8	476
West Sumatera	25.1	91.3	17.7	7.3	6.3	154
Riau	13.1	93.7	10.3	2.6	4.8	257
Jambi	10.3	95.7	9.7	1.5	4.3	154
South Sumatera	22.3	94.3	24.4	10.2	4.1	341
Bengkulu	18.0	90.8	17.9	3.7	7.5	75
Lampung	8.3	83.2	8.1	1.1	13.0	331
Bangka Belitung	27.8	90.6	32.0	9.9	5.6	62
Riau Islands	18.6	91.3	15.2	3.3	6.2	70
Java						
Jakarta	22.2	87.4	15.7	5.4	9.7	373
West Java	15.0	85.4	18.4	3.6	11.8	2,051
Central Java	10.8	90.0	19.5	2.7	7.7	1,254
Yogyakarta	25.7	88.8	24.6	9.8	8.2	166
East Java	11.4	76.8	19.1	4.6	20.1	1,550
Banten	11.0	86.7	15.1	3.1	10.4	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	22.3	88.7	33.4	9.7	8.3	218
West Nusa Tenggara	13.7	88.2	4.7	1.4	10.7	188
East Nusa Tenggara	12.0	43.3	10.5	3.4	51.7	164
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	4.9	80.2	7.0	1.3	19.8	211
Central Kalimantan	15.3	89.3	12.7	3.0	9.6	98
South Kalimantan	5.1	89.7	8.4	1.6	8.8	163
East Kalimantan	13.6	91.5	15.1	3.1	5.8	125
North Kalimantan	19.7	93.3	17.7	5.4	4.9	19
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	46.8	99.3	24.7	14.9	0.7	80
Central Sulawesi	13.6	84.6	7.4	0.5	13.8	114
South Sulawesi	22.1	93.0	22.9	8.2	5.9	275
Southeast Sulawesi	17.9	89.7	8.6	3.4	9.3	90
Gorontalo	14.2	89.2	34.6	8.4	5.1	45
West Sulawesi	15.7	84.3	7.1	2.4	14.2	40
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	13.5	83.3	5.9	3.0	15.8	56
North Maluku	7.2	74.3	3.3	0.8	25.2	40
West Papua	7.1	75.0	1.8	0.9	23.8	24
Papua	11.7	53.9	15.6	5.0	41.7	136
Total	14.9	84.7	16.9	4.3	12.9	10,009

Table A.3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among women who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Missing	Total	Number
Sumatera										
Aceh	42.6	41.1	955	63.8	23.7	11.1	1.2	0.1	100.0	392
North Sumatera	48.2	46.6	2,545	65.1	22.7	10.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	1,185
West Sumatera	57.8	56.9	958	65.7	22.7	10.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	545
Riau	45.0	43.3	1,272	67.4	22.5	6.7	1.9	1.5	100.0	551
Jambi	43.7	41.3	683	64.8	21.8	9.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	282
South Sumatera	39.6	38.7	1,501	68.2	24.7	6.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	581
Bengkulu	41.1	40.1	364	67.7	19.6	10.3	2.0	0.4	100.0	146
Lampung	36.6	35.2	1,513	66.9	20.7	9.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	532
Bangka Belitung	49.6	48.9	282	78.4	16.6	4.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	138
Riau Islands	63.7	62.0	364	79.7	15.4	3.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	226
Java										
Jakarta	77.1	76.1	1,996	92.7	6.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,519
West Java	54.9	53.1	9,867	80.7	15.6	3.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	5,241
Central Java	47.0	45.9	6,486	81.1	14.9	3.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	2,976
Yogyakarta	70.8	70.6	785	91.8	6.5	1.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	554
East Java	47.4	46.3	7,391	85.7	10.1	2.9	1.2	0.2	100.0	3,419
Banten	51.2	50.2	2,260	84.2	12.0	3.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,135
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	53.4	52.2	903	85.6	12.0	1.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	471
West Nusa Tenggara	39.6	38.6	1,030	59.5	27.9	11.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	397
East Nusa Tenggara	32.9	31.1	882	45.3	33.9	18.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	274
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	32.6	30.6	943	71.0	21.0	6.2	0.7	1.1	100.0	289
Central Kalimantan	43.2	41.2	413	64.5	28.5	6.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	170
South Kalimantan	45.5	43.7	790	73.5	17.5	7.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	346
East Kalimantan	61.0	58.8	593	71.8	18.2	6.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	349
North Kalimantan	63.7	62.1	108	67.0	22.2	6.4	4.4	0.0	100.0	67
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	65.5	64.0	411	63.6	29.3	5.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	263
Central Sulawesi	42.6	40.7	537	54.3	32.6	11.0	2.1	0.1	100.0	218
South Sulawesi	50.5	49.1	1,582	66.6	21.0	11.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	776
Southeast Sulawesi	49.2	46.4	476	56.3	27.4	11.6	4.7	0.0	100.0	221
Gorontalo	49.8	48.1	231	63.8	26.2	6.4	3.3	0.3	100.0	111
West Sulawesi	40.1	38.7	242	52.7	32.9	12.5	1.8	0.1	100.0	94
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	44.8	42.7	301	48.5	32.5	15.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	129
North Maluku	36.1	32.7	209	44.8	35.5	17.3	2.2	0.2	100.0	68
West Papua	39.9	38.4	137	56.7	32.5	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	53
Papua	32.4	30.7	618	45.2	35.3	18.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	190
Total	49.6	48.2	49,627	77.0	16.6	5.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	23,908

Table A.3.5.2 Internet usage: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the past 12 months; and among currently married men who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the past month, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Ever used the internet	Used the internet in the past 12 months	Number	Among respondents who have used the internet in the past 12 months, percentage who, in the past month, used internet: Almost every day	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Not at all	Missing	Total	Number
Sumatera										
Aceh	25.3	23.8	166	75.9	20.9	2.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	40
North Sumatera	38.9	38.0	476	51.5	34.8	12.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	181
West Sumatera	40.7	39.5	154	66.5	16.9	13.7	2.9	0.0	100.0	61
Riau	39.6	39.2	257	74.6	22.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	101
Jambi	35.7	32.3	154	59.8	33.4	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	50
South Sumatera	36.9	32.1	341	67.5	22.4	6.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	109
Bengkulu	28.7	26.5	75	(68.2)	(16.7)	(13.6)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(100.0)	20
Lampung	24.2	23.0	331	61.9	27.1	6.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	76
Bangka Belitung	40.1	39.0	62	69.1	26.9	2.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	24
Riau Islands	53.4	51.2	70	81.0	14.2	3.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	36
Java										
Jakarta	73.5	72.4	373	90.8	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	270
West Java	46.3	45.0	2,051	82.1	14.1	3.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	924
Central Java	36.8	35.3	1,254	71.3	22.7	5.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	443
Yogyakarta	63.4	62.9	166	96.7	2.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	104
East Java	36.7	35.8	1,550	80.8	16.3	2.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	555
Banten	50.1	48.4	442	81.9	12.9	0.6	4.1	0.5	100.0	214
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	52.0	49.4	218	84.9	9.1	2.0	2.5	1.6	100.0	108
West Nusa Tenggara	35.4	33.7	188	60.7	25.6	12.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	63
East Nusa Tenggara	22.6	21.6	164	55.6	27.5	10.5	6.4	0.0	100.0	35
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	23.9	22.4	211	58.9	31.5	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	47
Central Kalimantan	43.2	36.8	98	54.3	19.9	10.7	15.2	0.0	100.0	36
South Kalimantan	39.5	38.3	163	68.3	24.4	6.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	63
East Kalimantan	39.6	38.0	125	66.2	24.8	8.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	48
North Kalimantan	46.1	45.5	19	60.7	29.2	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	33.7	33.7	80	(56.3)	(40.9)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	27
Central Sulawesi	36.3	33.8	114	45.1	39.0	13.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	39
South Sulawesi	31.0	28.6	275	66.1	21.2	9.2	3.1	0.5	100.0	79
Southeast Sulawesi	31.6	30.6	90	41.6	41.6	16.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
Gorontalo	28.0	26.4	45	(58.2)	(35.2)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	12
West Sulawesi	25.5	24.9	40	67.8	29.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	10
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	35.0	34.2	56	62.3	26.4	10.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	19
North Maluku	24.9	21.9	40	(59.4)	(15.4)	(23.1)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	9
West Papua	34.1	33.2	24	(23.8)	(58.4)	(16.4)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	8
Papua	30.9	30.0	136	55.4	27.7	15.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	41
Total	40.3	38.8	10,009	75.2	18.8	4.8	1.2	0.1	100.0	3,886

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table A.3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed				
Sumatera						
Aceh	48.5	5.5	46.0	0.0	100.0	955
North Sumatera	60.0	6.4	33.6	0.0	100.0	2,545
West Sumatera	57.3	5.8	36.8	0.0	100.0	958
Riau	49.4	6.1	44.5	0.0	100.0	1,272
Jambi	53.2	8.0	38.8	0.0	100.0	683
South Sumatera	62.1	4.2	33.7	0.0	100.0	1,501
Bengkulu	60.1	7.3	32.6	0.0	100.0	364
Lampung	49.7	9.8	40.5	0.0	100.0	1,513
Bangka Belitung	54.6	6.0	39.4	0.0	100.0	282
Riau Islands	55.3	7.0	37.7	0.0	100.0	364
Java						
Jakarta	54.3	4.8	40.9	0.0	100.0	1,996
West Java	45.5	5.7	48.8	0.0	100.0	9,867
Central Java	54.0	5.4	40.6	0.0	100.0	6,486
Yogyakarta	67.9	5.7	26.4	0.0	100.0	785
East Java	55.4	5.7	38.8	0.0	100.0	7,391
Banten	50.0	4.4	45.6	0.0	100.0	2,260
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	78.4	4.1	17.5	0.0	100.0	903
West Nusa Tenggara	52.0	7.5	40.5	0.0	100.0	1,030
East Nusa Tenggara	54.6	5.4	40.0	0.0	100.0	882
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	52.3	3.8	43.9	0.0	100.0	943
Central Kalimantan	61.2	3.5	35.4	0.0	100.0	413
South Kalimantan	59.5	7.7	32.8	0.0	100.0	790
East Kalimantan	52.5	7.3	40.2	0.0	100.0	593
North Kalimantan	58.8	8.6	32.5	0.0	100.0	108
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	42.0	5.0	52.9	0.0	100.0	411
Central Sulawesi	55.2	5.4	39.3	0.0	100.0	537
South Sulawesi	52.7	9.1	38.2	0.0	100.0	1,582
Southeast Sulawesi	56.1	10.4	33.5	0.0	100.0	476
Gorontalo	55.2	9.7	35.1	0.0	100.0	231
West Sulawesi	49.3	7.2	43.5	0.0	100.0	242
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	46.4	3.7	49.9	0.0	100.0	301
North Maluku	51.5	5.4	43.1	0.0	100.0	209
West Papua	53.1	5.4	41.5	0.0	100.0	137
Papua	59.7	6.3	34.0	0.0	100.0	618
Total	53.3	5.9	40.8	0.0	100.0	49,627

[1] *Currently employed* is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table A.3.6.2 Employment status: Currently married men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by employment status, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Currently employed[1]	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Total	Number of men
Sumatera					
Aceh	99.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	166
North Sumatera	97.7	1.3	1.0	100.0	476
West Sumatera	98.8	0.8	0.4	100.0	154
Riau	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	257
Jambi	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	154
South Sumatera	97.9	1.9	0.2	100.0	341
Bengkulu	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75
Lampung	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	331
Bangka Belitung	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	62
Riau Islands	90.6	8.6	0.8	100.0	70
Java					
Jakarta	97.0	2.3	0.7	100.0	373
West Java	97.2	2.4	0.4	100.0	2,051
Central Java	97.8	1.4	0.9	100.0	1,254
Yogyakarta	98.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	166
East Java	98.1	1.7	0.2	100.0	1,550
Banten	95.3	2.2	2.4	100.0	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara					
Bali	96.9	2.2	0.8	100.0	218
West Nusa Tenggara	98.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	188
East Nusa Tenggara	98.9	0.9	0.3	100.0	164
Kalimantan					
West Kalimantan	97.9	1.3	0.8	100.0	211
Central Kalimantan	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98
South Kalimantan	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	163
East Kalimantan	97.7	1.5	0.8	100.0	125
North Kalimantan	98.2	0.8	1.0	100.0	19
Sulawesi					
North Sulawesi	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	80
Central Sulawesi	98.8	0.4	0.8	100.0	114
South Sulawesi	98.6	0.4	0.9	100.0	275
Southeast Sulawesi	99.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	90
Gorontalo	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45
West Sulawesi	98.5	0.8	0.7	100.0	40
Maluku and Papua					
Maluku	96.4	1.8	1.7	100.0	56
North Maluku	99.3	0.3	0.4	100.0	40
West Papua	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	24
Papua	97.1	0.0	2.9	100.0	136
Total	97.9	1.6	0.6	100.0	10,009

[1] *Currently employed* is defined as having done work in the past 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the past 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table A.3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Pro-fessional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales	Agricultural worker	Industrial worker	Services	Missing	Total	Number of women
Sumatera									
Aceh	19.0	10.3	20.4	30.0	7.9	12.4	0.0	100.0	516
North Sumatera	9.9	4.8	29.6	31.8	8.2	14.4	1.2	100.0	1,690
West Sumatera	17.6	4.7	34.7	23.4	8.7	10.8	0.2	100.0	605
Riau	13.4	6.9	30.8	26.1	8.6	13.8	0.3	100.0	706
Jambi	12.2	6.0	22.9	35.0	4.6	18.6	0.6	100.0	418
South Sumatera	8.9	4.4	28.8	35.3	9.6	12.7	0.3	100.0	995
Bengkulu	14.8	5.4	20.4	43.7	4.8	10.5	0.3	100.0	245
Lampung	9.5	4.4	30.8	30.4	10.0	14.5	0.4	100.0	900
Bangka Belitung	10.9	7.8	33.4	20.9	8.2	18.7	0.2	100.0	171
Riau Islands	18.3	12.1	31.4	3.6	13.7	21.0	0.0	100.0	227
Java									
Jakarta	14.5	13.1	36.1	0.0	8.3	27.9	0.1	100.0	1,180
West Java	9.8	8.2	35.4	9.2	19.4	17.7	0.2	100.0	5,048
Central Java	8.2	5.6	31.5	15.3	22.4	17.0	0.1	100.0	3,853
Yogyakarta	14.1	11.1	27.5	13.3	15.7	17.9	0.3	100.0	578
East Java	10.3	5.2	32.8	18.7	17.5	15.0	0.4	100.0	4,520
Banten	10.1	7.3	36.8	4.4	24.5	16.7	0.2	100.0	1,229
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	8.6	7.6	28.4	8.8	16.7	29.9	0.1	100.0	745
West Nusa Tenggara	11.2	4.3	32.6	29.1	10.5	12.0	0.3	100.0	612
East Nusa Tenggara	14.5	3.1	18.5	43.6	13.1	6.8	0.3	100.0	529
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	7.6	3.8	20.1	55.6	4.2	8.3	0.5	100.0	529
Central Kalimantan	12.4	5.6	31.4	36.3	7.5	6.6	0.2	100.0	267
South Kalimantan	13.5	4.6	34.0	29.0	7.0	11.9	0.0	100.0	531
East Kalimantan	10.3	8.5	39.5	17.8	5.7	18.1	0.1	100.0	355
North Kalimantan	16.0	7.9	31.4	22.9	9.5	12.1	0.2	100.0	73
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	15.9	10.1	40.0	10.5	4.7	18.7	0.3	100.0	193
Central Sulawesi	12.0	11.7	28.3	27.9	9.1	10.9	0.1	100.0	326
South Sulawesi	13.0	8.4	31.4	33.3	5.2	8.4	0.3	100.0	979
Southeast Sulawesi	15.7	6.3	31.8	32.4	5.5	7.9	0.3	100.0	316
Gorontalo	9.6	10.7	32.3	28.5	2.2	16.7	0.0	100.0	150
West Sulawesi	13.5	8.5	28.5	31.3	7.4	10.7	0.1	100.0	137
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	22.9	10.0	31.6	19.1	5.9	10.5	0.1	100.0	151
North Maluku	13.2	6.7	27.6	32.2	5.7	13.6	0.9	100.0	119
West Papua	17.0	10.1	36.2	22.2	5.2	9.2	0.1	100.0	80
Papua	9.6	5.2	30.2	41.3	3.9	9.5	0.2	100.0	408
Total	11.0	6.7	31.8	20.3	14.3	15.7	0.3	100.0	29,377

Table A.3.7.2 Occupation: Currently married men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Pro-fessional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales	Agricultural worker	Industrial worker	Services	Missing	Total	Number of men
Sumatera									
Aceh	6.3	6.5	11.5	40.2	24.3	10.4	0.8	100.0	166
North Sumatera	6.3	5.0	12.7	38.5	14.9	20.5	2.1	100.0	472
West Sumatera	14.3	4.3	15.8	33.3	13.2	18.9	0.3	100.0	153
Riau	7.7	6.1	15.5	43.3	17.7	9.1	0.5	100.0	257
Jambi	8.8	7.9	5.5	48.9	20.2	8.7	0.0	100.0	154
South Sumatera	6.9	1.7	6.8	38.1	29.2	16.3	0.9	100.0	340
Bengkulu	10.2	2.3	13.1	44.0	17.2	13.2	0.0	100.0	75
Lampung	2.1	3.5	10.3	51.7	24.3	7.8	0.3	100.0	331
Bangka Belitung	9.9	2.6	15.9	30.9	29.7	9.3	1.7	100.0	62
Riau Islands	19.0	9.7	10.4	14.8	24.2	20.7	1.3	100.0	70
Java									
Jakarta	15.7	8.0	21.6	1.0	17.8	35.0	0.9	100.0	370
West Java	7.8	4.0	18.7	14.5	34.4	20.2	0.5	100.0	2,043
Central Java	7.1	3.7	16.7	23.6	32.6	16.1	0.2	100.0	1,243
Yogyakarta	12.8	9.3	8.9	11.3	37.8	20.0	0.0	100.0	166
East Java	8.4	4.2	15.7	23.4	30.7	16.7	0.9	100.0	1,546
Banten	9.7	3.9	17.2	10.6	34.3	23.9	0.3	100.0	431
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	15.1	9.3	12.2	9.9	26.0	26.6	0.8	100.0	216
West Nusa Tenggara	11.4	8.9	11.9	25.7	26.6	13.9	1.7	100.0	188
East Nusa Tenggara	10.7	5.3	6.2	49.2	16.2	11.5	0.8	100.0	163
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	6.4	5.8	8.6	52.9	14.8	10.2	1.3	100.0	209
Central Kalimantan	9.5	8.9	11.4	34.8	24.1	11.3	0.0	100.0	98
South Kalimantan	11.2	4.6	15.8	32.7	17.1	18.5	0.0	100.0	163
East Kalimantan	9.8	5.1	14.2	26.2	24.4	20.3	0.0	100.0	124
North Kalimantan	23.9	5.2	7.6	19.9	28.7	13.7	0.9	100.0	18
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	8.5	4.4	9.8	35.6	23.7	17.9	0.0	100.0	80
Central Sulawesi	9.0	7.7	12.0	45.6	17.6	6.8	1.3	100.0	114
South Sulawesi	8.6	7.0	13.1	40.3	16.4	14.1	0.4	100.0	272
Southeast Sulawesi	6.5	5.8	10.3	50.7	14.7	11.6	0.4	100.0	90
Gorontalo	6.1	9.5	12.3	44.9	14.9	11.8	0.5	100.0	45
West Sulawesi	7.4	6.2	5.2	51.9	17.3	11.4	0.7	100.0	40
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	13.7	9.2	5.4	38.1	14.4	18.4	0.8	100.0	55
North Maluku	9.8	3.0	12.0	41.5	14.2	19.1	0.5	100.0	40
West Papua	14.2	18.6	9.7	24.0	14.2	18.2	1.1	100.0	24
Papua	14.2	3.6	10.4	38.5	9.6	23.0	0.7	100.0	132
Total	8.7	4.9	14.7	26.4	27.0	17.6	0.7	100.0	9,950

Table A.3.8.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Subsidized health insurance (JKN/BPJS PBI)[1]	Non-subsidized health insurance (JKN/ Non PBI)[2]	Employer-based insurance	Regional health insurance (Jamkesda)[3]	Private health insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of women
Sumatera									
Aceh	68.7	15.6	0.2	3.3	1.0	0.0	11.5	88.5	955
North Sumatera	28.3	20.5	2.0	0.8	2.8	0.1	46.7	53.3	2,545
West Sumatera	29.0	33.2	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	35.8	64.2	958
Riau	24.7	20.7	0.8	3.3	2.3	0.0	48.8	51.2	1,272
Jambi	20.7	24.8	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.0	53.1	46.9	683
South Sumatera	22.5	15.0	0.5	46.4	1.7	0.0	29.8	70.2	1,501
Bengkulu	30.3	26.8	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.0	41.1	58.9	364
Lampung	29.7	14.7	0.1	1.8	1.2	0.0	53.2	46.8	1,513
Bangka Belitung	22.4	28.3	0.5	0.1	2.9	0.0	47.3	52.7	282
Riau Islands	10.3	47.7	0.2	4.9	3.4	0.0	36.1	63.9	364
Java									
Jakarta	38.0	33.5	1.7	1.2	8.3	0.0	21.7	78.3	1,996
West Java	29.0	24.3	1.0	0.9	4.7	0.0	42.8	57.2	9,867
Central Java	33.7	20.7	0.2	2.1	1.3	0.0	42.6	57.4	6,486
Yogyakarta	45.6	30.6	0.7	1.0	2.4	0.2	21.0	79.0	785
East Java	26.7	18.5	0.3	1.7	2.8	0.1	51.4	48.6	7,391
Banten	28.4	31.0	0.6	3.8	4.0	0.0	38.0	62.0	2,260
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	19.3	30.8	0.3	10.4	7.0	0.0	44.3	55.7	903
West Nusa Tenggara	35.8	15.7	0.4	2.8	1.2	0.0	44.6	55.4	1,030
East Nusa Tenggara	50.9	9.8	0.0	2.2	0.9	0.0	36.6	63.4	882
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	23.7	13.9	0.2	0.7	1.7	0.0	60.2	39.8	943
Central Kalimantan	22.9	28.1	0.4	1.4	1.9	0.0	45.9	54.1	413
South Kalimantan	15.5	23.1	1.2	5.4	1.8	0.0	54.4	45.6	790
East Kalimantan	21.5	33.5	3.9	3.6	4.9	0.0	35.7	64.3	593
North Kalimantan	34.6	35.6	0.1	1.2	1.9	0.0	28.4	71.6	108
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	35.3	30.0	0.5	1.2	2.2	0.2	32.0	68.0	411
Central Sulawesi	36.6	23.2	0.6	2.6	0.4	0.0	37.0	63.0	537
South Sulawesi	43.5	22.7	0.2	1.0	1.6	1.4	31.3	68.7	1,582
Southeast Sulawesi	41.3	20.0	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.0	37.0	63.0	476
Gorontalo	55.3	16.1	0.0	3.4	2.2	0.0	25.0	75.0	231
West Sulawesi	49.4	18.5	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	30.9	69.1	242
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	32.5	22.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.2	44.3	55.7	301
North Maluku	29.1	17.8	0.1	5.9	0.2	0.1	47.5	52.5	209
West Papua	47.3	18.2	0.0	16.6	2.4	0.0	23.5	76.5	137
Papua	32.3	13.9	1.1	22.3	1.2	0.1	35.0	65.0	618
Total	31.0	22.4	0.7	3.6	2.9	0.1	41.8	58.2	49,627

[1] Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Penerima Bantuan Iuran Jaminan Kesehatan
[2] Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Bukan Penerima Bantuan Iuran Jaminan Kesehatan
[3] Jaminan Kesehatan Daerah

Table A.3.8.2 Health insurance coverage: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Subsidized health insurance (JKN/BPJS PBI)[1]	Non-subsidized health insurance (JKN/ Non PBI)[2]	Employer-based insurance	Regional health insurance (Jamkesda)[3]	Privately Health insurance	Other	None	Any health insurance	Number of men
Sumatera									
Aceh	66.9	19.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	13.5	86.5	166
North Sumatera	23.9	28.0	0.0	1.0	3.2	0.0	44.6	55.4	476
West Sumatera	29.5	37.8	0.0	1.8	2.8	0.0	29.1	70.9	154
Riau	9.7	21.3	1.0	2.9	2.9	0.0	63.1	36.9	257
Jambi	8.2	30.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.3	56.4	43.6	154
South Sumatera	22.5	21.7	0.4	62.0	0.5	0.5	21.2	78.8	341
Bengkulu	29.7	32.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	39.7	60.3	75
Lampung	32.2	16.1	1.2	2.8	2.6	0.0	47.8	52.2	331
Bangka Belitung	18.5	27.0	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.0	51.9	48.1	62
Riau Islands	16.2	47.0	0.4	2.3	3.2	0.0	33.2	66.8	70
Java									
Jakarta	36.4	30.4	2.7	1.8	13.7	0.0	20.2	79.8	373
West Java	26.6	24.2	1.6	0.9	4.8	0.2	45.5	54.5	2,051
Central Java	30.2	20.4	0.2	2.3	3.5	0.0	44.9	55.1	1,254
Yogyakarta	42.5	34.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	20.9	79.1	166
East Java	26.9	16.1	0.4	1.1	2.3	0.0	54.0	46.0	1,550
Banten	20.4	34.6	0.2	1.9	2.6	0.0	41.3	58.7	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	20.8	28.3	0.0	6.4	8.0	0.0	43.5	56.5	218
West Nusa Tenggara	32.4	23.3	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.0	41.8	58.2	188
East Nusa Tenggara	45.1	12.5	0.0	3.8	1.1	0.0	37.8	62.2	164
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	26.2	13.8	1.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	58.0	42.0	211
Central Kalimantan	12.9	37.2	0.4	5.2	5.6	0.0	42.1	57.9	98
South Kalimantan	11.8	27.9	1.5	0.6	3.5	0.0	55.7	44.3	163
East Kalimantan	15.1	32.2	6.9	0.0	4.3	0.0	45.2	54.8	125
North Kalimantan	35.6	31.6	0.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	30.8	69.2	19
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	30.7	28.7	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.0	37.9	62.1	80
Central Sulawesi	33.2	22.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	0.0	43.6	56.4	114
South Sulawesi	38.2	25.3	0.3	1.7	3.0	2.5	31.1	68.9	275
Southeast Sulawesi	45.2	18.6	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	35.7	64.3	90
Gorontalo	45.4	21.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	32.1	67.9	45
West Sulawesi	50.8	15.1	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.3	31.5	68.5	40
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	38.1	21.2	0.0	2.4	0.8	0.0	37.9	62.1	56
North Maluku	19.7	21.2	0.0	13.4	4.3	0.0	46.1	53.9	40
West Papua	44.4	25.6	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	22.5	77.5	24
Papua	33.7	15.0	1.1	16.1	2.4	0.0	34.8	65.2	136
Total	28.0	23.3	0.8	3.9	3.5	0.1	43.4	56.6	10,009

[1] Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Penerima Bantuan Iuran Jaminan Kesehatan
[2] Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional/Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Bukan Penerima Bantuan Iuran Jaminan Kesehatan
[3] Jaminan Kesehatan Daerah

Table A.3.9.1 Use of Tobacco: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Number of women
	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	
Sumatera				
Aceh	0.6	1.3	2.0	955
North Sumatera	2.4	3.6	5.7	2,545
West Sumatera	1.8	0.0	1.8	958
Riau	3.6	0.1	3.7	1,272
Jambi	1.9	0.0	1.9	683
South Sumatera	1.2	0.0	1.2	1,501
Bengkulu	1.3	1.4	2.5	364
Lampung	1.9	0.1	2.0	1,513
Bangka Belitung	1.9	0.0	1.9	282
Riau Islands	2.2	0.1	2.2	364
Java				
Jakarta	4.0	0.3	4.2	1,996
West Java	3.7	0.0	3.7	9,867
Central Java	0.9	0.0	0.9	6,486
Yogyakarta	0.1	0.1	0.2	785
East Java	0.6	0.1	0.7	7,391
Banten	2.3	0.2	2.5	2,260
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	1.7	0.3	2.0	903
West Nusa Tenggara	1.1	0.1	1.2	1,030
East Nusa Tenggara	1.2	5.5	6.6	882
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	3.7	0.6	4.1	943
Central Kalimantan	3.1	1.0	3.9	413
South Kalimantan	0.8	0.4	1.2	790
East Kalimantan	2.0	0.0	2.0	593
North Kalimantan	2.6	1.2	3.7	108
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	9.2	0.0	9.2	411
Central Sulawesi	2.6	0.1	2.6	537
South Sulawesi	1.1	0.6	1.6	1,582
Southeast Sulawesi	0.7	0.1	0.8	476
Gorontalo	3.5	0.0	3.5	231
West Sulawesi	1.6	0.0	1.7	242
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	2.9	0.2	3.0	301
North Maluku	4.9	1.5	6.2	209
West Papua	2.4	0.0	2.4	137
Papua	8.1	0.0	8.1	618
Total	2.2	0.4	2.6	49,627

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Cigarettes include kreteks.
[3] Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

Table A.3.9.2 Use of Tobacco: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of currently married men by smoking frequency, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Percentage who smoke:[1]			Smoking frequency					
Province	Cigarettes[2]	Other type of tobacco[3]	Any type of tobacco	Daily smoker	Occasional smoker[4]	Non-smoker	Missing	Total	Number of men
Sumatera									
Aceh	79.7	0.0	79.7	68.9	10.8	20.3	0.0	100.0	166
North Sumatera	72.8	4.1	75.4	67.1	5.7	27.2	0.0	100.0	476
West Sumatera	79.1	0.7	79.4	73.9	5.2	20.9	0.0	100.0	154
Riau	67.7	0.0	67.7	63.3	4.4	32.3	0.0	100.0	257
Jambi	76.7	0.0	76.7	69.7	7.0	23.3	0.0	100.0	154
South Sumatera	76.8	0.0	76.8	68.0	8.9	23.2	0.0	100.0	341
Bengkulu	75.5	0.0	75.5	68.2	7.3	23.8	0.7	100.0	75
Lampung	76.5	0.3	76.7	69.3	7.2	23.5	0.0	100.0	331
Bangka Belitung	64.0	2.4	64.8	57.1	6.9	36.0	0.0	100.0	62
Riau Islands	62.7	0.8	62.7	61.2	1.4	37.3	0.0	100.0	70
Java									
Jakarta	62.7	0.2	62.7	53.5	9.2	37.3	0.0	100.0	373
West Java	77.9	1.2	78.0	69.4	8.6	22.1	0.0	100.0	2,051
Central Java	67.4	0.3	67.4	57.1	10.3	32.6	0.0	100.0	1,254
Yogyakarta	47.4	0.0	47.4	35.5	11.9	52.6	0.0	100.0	166
East Java	70.3	0.2	70.4	60.9	9.4	29.6	0.1	100.0	1,550
Banten	76.7	0.7	76.7	66.0	10.7	23.3	0.0	100.0	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	63.9	1.9	64.5	57.6	6.3	36.1	0.0	100.0	218
West Nusa Tenggara	78.9	0.0	78.9	70.7	8.2	21.1	0.0	100.0	188
East Nusa Tenggara	79.6	10.8	83.8	62.5	17.1	20.4	0.0	100.0	164
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	63.9	0.5	64.4	56.8	7.1	36.1	0.0	100.0	211
Central Kalimantan	68.5	4.1	71.5	57.8	10.7	31.5	0.0	100.0	98
South Kalimantan	59.5	0.0	59.5	51.4	8.1	40.5	0.0	100.0	163
East Kalimantan	60.6	0.3	60.6	56.7	3.9	39.4	0.0	100.0	125
North Kalimantan	65.9	1.0	65.9	62.1	3.7	34.1	0.0	100.0	19
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	67.0	0.0	67.0	61.9	5.0	33.0	0.0	100.0	80
Central Sulawesi	75.7	5.3	75.7	67.6	8.0	24.3	0.0	100.0	114
South Sulawesi	72.0	1.6	72.4	62.9	9.1	28.0	0.0	100.0	275
Southeast Sulawesi	72.3	0.0	72.3	61.9	10.4	27.7	0.0	100.0	90
Gorontalo	78.2	0.0	78.2	65.8	12.3	21.8	0.0	100.0	45
West Sulawesi	68.0	0.0	68.0	61.9	6.0	32.0	0.0	100.0	40
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	79.7	1.2	79.7	67.4	12.3	20.3	0.0	100.0	56
North Maluku	77.7	0.0	77.7	67.2	10.5	22.3	0.0	100.0	40
West Papua	67.7	0.0	67.7	58.2	9.5	31.3	1.0	100.0	24
Papua	69.7	0.0	69.7	56.6	13.1	30.3	0.0	100.0	136
Total	71.8	1.0	72.1	63.1	8.8	28.1	0.0	100.0	10,009

[1] Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use
[2] Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks
[3] Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes
[4] Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

CHAPTER 4 MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Table A.4.1 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by number of wives, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Number of wives		Total	Number of men
	1	2+		
Sumatera				
Aceh	99.0	1.0	100.0	166
North Sumatera	99.2	0.8	100.0	476
West Sumatera	100.0	0.0	100.0	154
Riau	99.3	0.7	100.0	257
Jambi	100.0	0.0	100.0	154
South Sumatera	97.9	2.1	100.0	341
Bengkulu	98.8	1.2	100.0	75
Lampung	99.7	0.3	100.0	331
Bangka Belitung	100.0	0.0	100.0	62
Riau Islands	98.2	1.8	100.0	70
Java				
Jakarta	100.0	0.0	100.0	373
West Java	99.9	0.1	100.0	2,051
Central Java	99.7	0.3	100.0	1,254
Yogyakarta	100.0	0.0	100.0	166
East Java	99.9	0.1	100.0	1,550
Banten	99.8	0.2	100.0	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	98.9	1.1	100.0	218
West Nusa Tenggara	98.7	1.3	100.0	188
East Nusa Tenggara	99.6	0.4	100.0	164
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	99.1	0.9	100.0	211
Central Kalimantan	99.5	0.5	100.0	98
South Kalimantan	98.2	1.8	100.0	163
East Kalimantan	100.0	0.0	100.0	125
North Kalimantan	99.2	0.8	100.0	19
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	99.5	0.5	100.0	80
Central Sulawesi	99.4	0.6	100.0	114
South Sulawesi	99.3	0.7	100.0	275
Southeast Sulawesi	98.1	1.9	100.0	90
Gorontalo	98.0	2.0	100.0	45
West Sulawesi	100.0	0.0	100.0	40
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	99.2	0.8	100.0	56
North Maluku	99.6	0.4	100.0	40
West Papua	98.7	1.3	100.0	24
Papua	100.0	0.0	100.0	136
Total	99.6	0.4	100.0	10,009

Table A.4.2 Median age at first marriage according to province

Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, median age at first marriage among ever-married women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first marriage among currently married men age 25-54, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Women age	Ever-married women age	Married men age
Province	25-49	25-49	25-54
Sumatera			
Aceh	21.9	22.7	a
North Sumatera	22.5	23.1	a
West Sumatera	22.7	23.3	a
Riau	21.3	22.2	24.9
Jambi	19.7	21.0	24.1
South Sumatera	20.3	21.3	23.5
Bengkulu	20.4	21.0	23.7
Lampung	20.3	21.4	24.2
Bangka Belitung	21.0	21.8	24.1
Riau Islands	23.1	23.5	a
Java			
Jakarta	23.1	23.8	a
West Java	20.2	21.3	24.2
Central Java	20.8	21.8	24.9
Yogyakarta	23.1	23.8	a
East Java	20.4	21.7	24.5
Banten	20.6	21.7	24.8
Bali and Nusa Tenggara			
Bali	22.1	22.9	24.5
West Nusa Tenggara	20.2	21.1	23.9
East Nusa Tenggara	22.5	22.8	25.0
Kalimantan			
West Kalimantan	20.2	21.1	23.7
Central Kalimantan	19.0	20.8	23.9
South Kalimantan	19.5	20.7	23.8
East Kalimantan	20.4	21.7	24.9
North Kalimantan	20.7	21.9	a
Sulawesi			
North Sulawesi	20.9	21.7	23.6
Central Sulawesi	20.1	21.0	23.8
South Sulawesi	21.0	21.5	24.1
Southeast Sulawesi	20.1	20.9	23.5
Gorontalo	20.0	20.8	23.4
West Sulawesi	20.5	21.1	23.7
Maluku and Papua			
Maluku	22.1	22.4	24.3
North Maluku	20.6	21.4	23.4
West Papua	21.1	22.2	a
Papua	20.2	20.8	23.6
Total	20.8	21.8	24.6

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the respondents began living with their spouse/partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table A.4.3 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to province

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49, median age at first sexual intercourse among ever-married women age 25-49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among currently married men age 25-54, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Women age 25-49	Ever-married women age 25-49	Currently married men age 25-54
Sumatera			
Aceh	22.2	22.9	a
North Sumatera	22.7	22.9	24.7
West Sumatera	22.8	23.4	a
Riau	21.8	22.1	24.2
Jambi	19.9	21.3	23.8
South Sumatera	20.5	21.2	23.2
Bengkulu	20.5	21.0	23.5
Lampung	20.4	21.5	24.0
Bangka Belitung	21.4	21.8	23.4
Riau Islands	23.4	23.4	24.3
Java			
Jakarta	23.4	23.9	a
West Java	20.4	21.4	24.3
Central Java	20.9	21.9	24.9
Yogyakarta	23.3	23.9	a
East Java	20.5	21.8	24.5
Banten	20.8	21.9	a
Bali and Nusa Tenggara			
Bali	21.3	21.5	22.4
West Nusa Tenggara	20.3	21.0	24.0
East Nusa Tenggara	22.1	21.2	20.7
Kalimantan			
West Kalimantan	20.7	21.6	23.5
Central Kalimantan	19.4	20.5	22.5
South Kalimantan	19.5	20.7	23.7
East Kalimantan	20.8	21.6	24.3
North Kalimantan	21.1	21.3	23.5
Sulawesi			
North Sulawesi	20.5	20.3	20.4
Central Sulawesi	20.0	20.4	22.1
South Sulawesi	21.4	21.3	23.3
Southeast Sulawesi	20.3	20.7	22.7
Gorontalo	20.2	20.7	22.5
West Sulawesi	20.7	20.9	23.1
Maluku and Papua			
Maluku	22.2	20.9	20.3
North Maluku	20.4	19.9	19.1
West Papua	21.0	20.7	20.8
Papua	19.5	19.8	20.9
Total	20.9	21.8	24.2

a = Omitted because less than 50%of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table A.4.4 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the past 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Sumatera							
Aceh	55.7	8.7	4.7	0.5	30.4	100.0	955
North Sumatera	53.5	12.1	5.6	0.0	28.7	100.0	2,545
West Sumatera	53.9	8.8	4.6	0.3	32.4	100.0	958
Riau	60.8	10.3	5.2	0.1	23.6	100.0	1,272
Jambi	65.4	8.6	6.0	0.1	19.9	100.0	683
South Sumatera	61.6	12.4	5.5	0.0	20.5	100.0	1,501
Bengkulu	65.6	9.0	4.7	0.0	20.7	100.0	364
Lampung	63.2	13.4	3.8	0.6	19.0	100.0	1,513
Bangka Belitung	60.6	9.6	5.2	0.1	24.5	100.0	282
Riau Islands	59.0	10.1	5.5	0.3	25.0	100.0	364
Java							
Jakarta	51.4	10.3	6.6	0.0	31.6	100.0	1,996
West Java	61.5	11.6	5.1	0.1	21.6	100.0	9,867
Central Java	57.3	15.2	5.8	0.2	21.6	100.0	6,486
Yogyakarta	55.8	11.5	5.9	0.0	26.9	100.0	785
East Java	60.9	13.0	6.4	0.2	19.5	100.0	7,391
Banten	62.2	8.7	5.3	0.3	23.5	100.0	2,260
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	61.6	12.2	5.6	0.2	20.4	100.0	903
West Nusa Tenggara	52.2	11.7	11.8	0.1	24.2	100.0	1,030
East Nusa Tenggara	47.0	14.6	11.7	0.2	26.5	100.0	882
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	60.3	13.1	4.8	0.2	21.6	100.0	943
Central Kalimantan	61.3	14.8	6.4	0.0	17.5	100.0	413
South Kalimantan	62.8	12.1	4.8	0.0	20.3	100.0	790
East Kalimantan	60.7	12.8	6.2	0.0	20.2	100.0	593
North Kalimantan	44.8	18.1	8.8	0.6	27.7	100.0	108
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	60.1	13.2	6.0	0.0	20.7	100.0	411
Central Sulawesi	58.1	13.2	6.0	0.3	22.4	100.0	537
South Sulawesi	46.8	16.1	7.5	0.2	29.5	100.0	1,582
Southeast Sulawesi	55.1	15.0	6.5	0.0	23.5	100.0	476
Gorontalo	56.7	16.7	3.6	0.2	22.7	100.0	231
West Sulawesi	53.1	11.7	6.7	0.3	28.2	100.0	242
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	46.4	16.0	8.9	0.1	28.6	100.0	301
North Maluku	56.3	12.2	7.0	0.8	23.7	100.0	209
West Papua	57.6	11.4	8.1	0.0	22.9	100.0	137
Papua	55.8	14.6	11.5	0.3	17.8	100.0	618
Total	58.5	12.4	6.0	0.2	22.9	100.0	49,627

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes women who are not currently married

CHAPTER 5 FERTILITY

Table A.5.1 Fertility by province

Total fertility rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Sumatera			
Aceh	2.7	4.3	3.4
North Sumatera	2.9	4.8	3.5
West Sumatera	2.5	4.1	3.0
Riau	2.9	4.4	3.4
Jambi	2.3	4.5	2.9
South Sumatera	2.6	5.0	3.2
Bengkulu	2.3	5.0	3.1
Lampung	2.3	4.0	3.0
Bangka Belitung	2.3	5.1	2.8
Riau Islands	2.3	4.0	2.8
Java			
Jakarta	2.2	2.9	2.5
West Java	2.4	4.4	2.8
Central Java	2.3	3.0	2.5
Yogyakarta	2.2	2.9	2.1
East Java	2.1	3.1	2.3
Banten	2.3	4.2	3.2
Bali and Nusa Tenggara			
Bali	2.1	3.4	2.4
West Nusa Tenggara	2.5	4.0	3.0
East Nusa Tenggara	3.4	4.1	4.0
Kalimantan			
West Kalimantan	2.7	4.2	3.4
Central Kalimantan	2.5	3.4	3.0
South Kalimantan	2.4	4.7	2.9
East Kalimantan	2.7	4.4	3.1
North Kalimantan	2.8	4.9	4.0
Sulawesi			
North Sulawesi	2.2	3.0	2.6
Central Sulawesi	2.7	4.3	3.3
South Sulawesi	2.4	3.3	3.0
Southeast Sulawesi	2.8	4.7	3.8
Gorontalo	2.5	4.1	3.1
West Sulawesi	2.7	3.2	3.6
Maluku and Papua			
Maluku	3.3	5.8	4.0
North Maluku	2.9	4.8	3.8
West Papua	3.2	5.3	3.6
Papua	3.3	5.5	3.9
Total	2.4	3.9	2.8

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

Table A.5.2 Birth intervals by province

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Sumatera									
Aceh	3.0	7.3	13.7	15.6	16.4	44.0	100.0	271	55.8
North Sumatera	8.0	12.0	20.1	16.5	13.3	30.1	100.0	724	43.2
West Sumatera	3.0	5.4	18.1	21.4	15.9	36.1	100.0	244	49.4
Riau	5.6	8.9	16.1	13.3	17.6	38.5	100.0	337	51.3
Jambi	1.0	1.3	9.3	12.8	11.0	64.5	100.0	142	-
South Sumatera	4.4	5.3	12.9	11.5	10.7	55.2	100.0	408	63.9
Bengkulu	4.0	5.4	8.9	10.1	12.3	59.3	100.0	88	69.0
Lampung	1.8	3.0	6.7	8.3	8.5	71.7	100.0	342	-
Bangka Belitung	2.6	6.7	7.9	18.7	13.5	50.6	100.0	68	60.5
Riau Islands	3.5	5.7	18.6	16.6	11.4	44.2	100.0	82	52.8
Java									
Jakarta	3.6	5.9	13.9	14.5	12.6	49.6	100.0	371	59.7
West Java	1.6	2.6	9.2	11.3	12.7	62.7	100.0	2,124	-
Central Java	2.0	4.4	8.4	8.8	10.9	65.6	100.0	1,222	-
Yogyakarta	1.3	3.8	9.4	10.7	4.3	70.5	100.0	126	-
East Java	3.6	4.6	8.1	8.8	9.8	65.0	100.0	1,285	-
Banten	2.8	3.2	8.6	6.7	11.9	66.7	100.0	461	-
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	4.2	7.1	20.5	13.2	9.6	45.4	100.0	201	56.6
West Nusa Tenggara	2.5	1.1	8.2	12.4	15.2	60.7	100.0	258	-
East Nusa Tenggara	5.2	9.6	22.3	17.3	14.1	31.5	100.0	295	43.6
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	3.6	4.3	8.7	15.9	14.1	53.5	100.0	221	64.1
Central Kalimantan	3.1	4.7	7.7	12.1	17.6	54.9	100.0	122	65.0
South Kalimantan	4.0	1.0	10.7	6.6	13.0	64.6	100.0	178	-
East Kalimantan	1.2	6.1	13.4	15.3	12.8	51.3	100.0	172	61.0
North Kalimantan	8.7	5.4	18.7	13.3	8.2	45.7	100.0	32	52.9
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	3.3	5.3	6.7	11.6	8.5	64.5	100.0	77	-
Central Sulawesi	4.3	7.7	15.3	13.4	14.7	44.5	100.0	133	53.9
South Sulawesi	6.1	7.5	17.6	11.4	12.4	45.0	100.0	352	54.7
Southeast Sulawesi	5.6	7.5	18.5	11.6	12.2	44.6	100.0	144	54.5
Gorontalo	5.0	5.4	9.8	17.7	15.2	47.0	100.0	52	55.4
West Sulawesi	5.8	9.2	19.8	15.4	13.2	36.7	100.0	63	47.9
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	9.2	9.6	20.0	16.7	12.5	31.9	100.0	98	44.0
North Maluku	5.9	5.0	17.6	14.5	11.2	45.7	100.0	63	56.0
West Papua	13.0	10.6	22.9	16.0	9.1	28.5	100.0	43	38.2
Papua	13.6	10.7	22.2	17.3	11.8	24.5	100.0	234	37.4
Total	3.7	5.3	12.1	12.0	12.2	54.8	100.0	11,031	64.6

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.
- Omitted because more than 50% of women had a birth interval of more than 70 months.

Table A.5.3 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility by province

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the 3 years preceding the survey, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Postpartum amenorrhea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Sumatera			
Aceh	4.0	3.3	5.2
North Sumatera	3.2	(2.8)	4.1
West Sumatera	(3.2)	*	(3.5)
Jambi	*	*	(3.3)
Lampung	(3.0)	(3.0)	(4.4)
Bangka Belitung	(3.6)	*	(4.0)
Riau Islands	(3.4)	*	(3.6)
Java			
Jakarta	*	*	5.5
West Java	(2.8)	(2.8)	4.2
Central Java	3.1	(2.7)	4.1
East Java	*	*	3.7
Banten	*	*	3.7
Bali and Nusa Tenggara			
West Nusa Tenggara	(6.3)	(4.7)	(7.2)
East Nusa Tenggara	6.4	5.5	9.3
Kalimantan			
East Kalimantan	(4.1)	*	(4.5)
North Kalimantan	*	*	(4.1)
Sulawesi			
Central Sulawesi	*	*	(3.1)
South Sulawesi	3.3	*	4.1
Southeast Sulawesi	4.1	3.5	5.2
West Sulawesi	4.2	3.3	5.4
Maluku and Papua			
Maluku	*	3.3	6.0
North Maluku	(4.7)	*	(6.9)
Papua	(3.8)	*	(4.8)
Total	3.0	2.8	4.2

Note: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status).
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table A.5.4 Median age at first birth by province

Median age at first birth among women age 20-49 and age 25-49 years, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Women age 25-49
Sumatera	
Aceh	23.5
North Sumatera	23.8
West Sumatera	24.1
Riau	22.8
Jambi	21.1
South Sumatera	21.6
Bengkulu	21.7
Lampung	21.7
Bangka Belitung	22.4
Riau Islands	24.6
Java	
Jakarta	24.6
West Java	22.0
Central Java	22.3
Yogyakarta	24.5
East Java	22.1
Banten	22.1
Bali and Nusa Tenggara	
Bali	23.4
West Nusa Tenggara	22.0
East Nusa Tenggara	23.5
Kalimantan	
West Kalimantan	21.6
Central Kalimantan	20.9
South Kalimantan	21.2
East Kalimantan	21.7
North Kalimantan	22.2
Sulawesi	
North Sulawesi	22.3
Central Sulawesi	21.6
South Sulawesi	22.9
Southeast Sulawesi	21.7
Gorontalo	21.6
West Sulawesi	22.3
Maluku and Papua	
Maluku	23.2
North Maluku	21.8
West Papua	22.6
Papua	21.6
Total	22.4

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table A.5.5 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood by province

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Sumatera				
Aceh	2.9	0.2	3.1	151
North Sumatera	3.7	1.8	5.5	420
West Sumatera	3.2	2.4	5.6	174
Riau	4.4	1.9	6.3	189
Jambi	6.5	4.4	10.9	97
South Sumatera	7.8	1.5	9.2	210
Bengkulu	10.9	2.0	12.9	53
Lampung	4.8	3.9	8.7	216
Bangka Belitung	8.0	3.6	11.7	49
Riau Islands	3.0	0.0	3.0	47
Java				
Jakarta	1.6	0.2	1.8	319
West Java	6.0	2.7	8.6	1,569
Central Java	2.9	1.5	4.3	900
Yogyakarta	1.6	1.1	2.6	115
East Java	5.2	2.9	8.1	965
Banten	4.1	0.4	4.5	330
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	3.3	0.0	3.3	127
West Nusa Tenggara	4.4	3.4	7.8	163
East Nusa Tenggara	5.6	1.5	7.1	157
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	8.4	2.2	10.5	163
Central Kalimantan	9.3	4.5	13.8	53
South Kalimantan	7.7	1.5	9.2	112
East Kalimantan	6.9	1.1	8.0	83
North Kalimantan	3.3	2.1	5.4	22
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	5.9	3.5	9.4	60
Central Sulawesi	6.9	3.0	9.9	92
South Sulawesi	6.9	1.5	8.4	284
Southeast Sulawesi	4.2	1.6	5.7	79
Gorontalo	3.3	1.1	4.5	35
West Sulawesi	7.2	1.6	8.8	45
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	8.4	1.2	9.7	60
North Maluku	12.2	1.7	14.0	38
West Papua	9.7	3.9	13.6	21
Papua	5.5	4.6	10.0	104
Total	5.0	2.1	7.1	7,501

CHAPTER 6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Table A.6.1.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Number of living children [1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Sumatera								
Aceh	1.7	2.5	29.1	51.5	71.9	89.4	76.3	37.7
North Sumatera	1.2	11.2	55.6	82.2	86.8	92.6	97.2	60.3
West Sumatera	(2.4)	5.2	47.0	80.1	91.7	*	*	50.9
Riau	(3.5)	8.2	52.1	70.8	84.3	(98.3)	(94.5)	51.1
Jambi	(0.0)	5.8	56.0	82.3	(90.7)	*	*	49.6
South Sumatera	(2.3)	11.3	60.5	87.8	92.5	(89.1)	*	58.3
Bengkulu	(0.0)	7.4	62.2	90.6	(96.2)	*	*	59.3
Lampung	(0.0)	5.5	67.4	86.4	94.7	*	*	53.5
Bangka Belitung	(2.0)	14.6	67.9	84.1	(91.2)	*	*	56.3
Riau Islands	3.7	13.5	52.7	83.6	90.2	*	*	53.5
Java								
Jakarta	2.5	14.2	66.2	86.7	94.4	*	*	55.2
West Java	1.8	11.7	59.9	82.4	89.1	91.4	(90.6)	50.4
Central Java	3.1	14.0	76.2	91.6	95.4	*	*	58.1
Yogyakarta	(0.0)	24.6	87.3	98.6	*	*	*	63.3
East Java	3.7	19.6	81.6	91.0	93.7	(96.1)	*	59.0
Banten	2.9	5.8	45.9	70.5	82.7	(80.6)	*	42.1
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	(0.0)	24.7	69.8	87.6	(86.9)	*	*	60.9
West Nusa Tenggara	0.0	7.1	36.6	65.6	82.3	*	*	38.0
East Nusa Tenggara	6.2	4.6	33.4	50.4	76.4	87.1	88.4	44.4
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	(4.3)	12.9	56.1	74.9	88.0	(90.1)	*	53.2
Central Kalimantan	(2.1)	22.9	64.2	85.8	(100.0)	*	*	58.9
South Kalimantan	(0.0)	12.0	57.2	76.7	(80.1)	*	*	48.6
East Kalimantan	0.0	13.5	55.1	77.7	86.4	*	*	54.8
North Kalimantan	(0.0)	5.3	38.8	67.5	78.5	*	(91.1)	47.1
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	*	17.8	72.4	91.4	(90.3)	*	*	60.8
Central Sulawesi	(0.0)	10.5	53.8	76.3	85.4	(89.6)	(95.5)	51.3
South Sulawesi	4.3	7.2	44.8	67.2	89.5	85.4	(94.7)	46.6
Southeast Sulawesi	3.8	7.6	31.7	59.6	67.0	86.8	83.4	41.4
Gorontalo	(0.0)	17.5	57.7	81.5	(87.6)	*	*	53.5
West Sulawesi	1.7	3.1	33.4	61.0	72.8	82.1	89.5	41.3
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	1.7	11.4	42.6	66.9	76.7	86.9	90.1	51.4
North Maluku	5.7	6.4	27.4	58.3	74.0	(84.0)	(90.5)	42.9
West Papua	(0.0)	11.5	35.0	55.2	(63.8)	*	(88.3)	40.4
Papua	1.6	10.5	36.5	54.4	68.8	(84.7)	(86.0)	42.6
Total	2.5	13.0	64.0	81.0	87.6	90.2	90.4	53.2

Note: Women who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children.
[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table A.6.1.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to province , Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Sumatera								
Aceh	(4.8)	4.3	7.9	19.8	38.5	*	*	16.7
North Sumatera	(7.6)	9.6	40.9	62.3	80.8	(82.4)	(83.2)	49.4
West Sumatera	*	(9.8)	48.2	(59.8)	*	*	*	42.9
Riau	*	(2.8)	30.6	(48.8)	(57.4)	*	*	33.3
Jambi	*	(5.2)	52.4	(72.1)	*	*	*	46.9
South Sumatera	*	10.2	46.5	74.4	(77.6)	*	*	51.1
Bengkulu	*	(2.3)	46.9	(75.4)	*	*	*	49.3
Lampung	*	12.0	47.9	(69.9)	*	*	*	43.1
Bangka Belitung	*	(12.1)	56.8	(72.8)	*	*	*	48.3
Riau Islands	*	6.5	34.3	(68.9)	*	*	*	36.8
Java								
Jakarta	*	14.0	58.1	73.5	*	*	*	48.9
West Java	3.5	11.2	44.1	68.8	77.1	(62.1)	*	41.1
Central Java	(2.1)	11.7	66.8	82.8	(93.7)	*	*	53.3
Yogyakarta	*	(22.6)	80.9	*	*	*	*	58.4
East Java	6.3	19.6	71.8	72.4	*	*	*	51.7
Banten	*	4.5	40.7	63.3	(64.2)	*	*	35.1
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	*	(24.3)	73.3	(90.1)	*	*	*	62.5
West Nusa Tenggara	*	(10.0)	35.0	47.3	*	*	*	35.5
East Nusa Tenggara	(0.0)	12.9	30.1	62.1	69.6	(77.6)	(94.3)	46.8
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	*	(12.8)	52.0	(79.6)	*	*	*	53.4
Central Kalimantan	*	(33.8)	(40.9)	(75.1)	*	*	*	50.6
South Kalimantan	*	7.6	47.5	(58.5)	*	*	*	41.5
East Kalimantan	*	(13.3)	41.2	50.2	*	*	*	37.5
North Kalimantan	*	(0.0)	(14.9)	(59.1)	*	*	*	36.6
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	*	(15.9)	(45.2)	*	*	*	*	48.2
Central Sulawesi	*	2.1	24.8	43.7	(60.6)	*	*	28.9
South Sulawesi	*	1.9	32.4	61.6	(56.4)	*	*	37.1
Southeast Sulawesi	(0.0)	7.8	22.0	50.6	(68.4)	*	*	34.6
Gorontalo	*	(13.6)	48.9	*	*	*	*	49.2
West Sulawesi	*	8.6	23.7	48.3	(55.9)	*	*	34.6
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	*	1.1	32.6	62.3	60.6	(79.8)	*	46.5
North Maluku	*	(2.1)	20.4	(45.6)	(55.5)	*	*	34.4
West Papua	*	(0.0)	*	*	*	*	*	23.7
Papua	*	*	(34.1)	(66.3)	*	*	*	40.2
Total	3.4	12.3	52.5	68.5	72.6	78.1	81.0	45.4

Note: Men who have been sterilized or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table A.6.2 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for ever-married women age 15-49, all women age 15-49, and currently married men age 15-54 according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Ever-married women		All women		Currently Married men	
	Mean	Number of women[1]	Mean	Number of women[1]	Mean	Number of men[1]
Sumatera						
Aceh	3.7	542	3.5	778	4.4	139
North Sumatera	3.0	1,691	2.9	2,402	3.5	445
West Sumatera	2.9	585	2.8	876	3.1	127
Riau	3.0	874	2.9	1,155	3.3	219
Jambi	2.6	483	2.5	606	2.9	139
South Sumatera	2.7	1,058	2.6	1,324	2.9	314
Bengkulu	2.7	261	2.6	327	2.7	68
Lampung	2.6	1,143	2.5	1,419	2.8	306
Bangka Belitung	2.6	194	2.5	260	2.8	56
Riau Islands	2.8	242	2.7	329	2.9	58
Java						
Jakarta	2.6	1,296	2.5	1,890	2.8	345
West Java	2.7	7,127	2.6	9,139	2.9	1,927
Central Java	2.4	4,867	2.4	6,200	2.6	1,182
Yogyakarta	2.2	556	2.2	763	2.4	161
East Java	2.3	5,719	2.3	7,139	2.5	1,487
Banten	3.3	1,567	3.1	2,068	3.5	420
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	2.3	654	2.3	877	2.3	204
West Nusa Tenggara	2.9	707	2.7	940	3.1	164
East Nusa Tenggara	3.5	543	3.1	767	3.7	142
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	2.9	667	2.8	861	3.2	201
Central Kalimantan	2.6	295	2.6	357	3.0	82
South Kalimantan	2.8	556	2.7	706	2.7	142
East Kalimantan	2.7	430	2.6	547	2.7	107
North Kalimantan	3.1	65	2.9	94	3.8	17
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	2.2	290	2.2	372	2.5	78
Central Sulawesi	2.7	387	2.5	503	2.9	106
South Sulawesi	2.9	1,018	2.7	1,441	3.0	217
Southeast Sulawesi	3.2	345	3.1	458	3.6	79
Gorontalo	2.5	157	2.4	205	2.7	36
West Sulawesi	3.3	145	3.0	207	3.3	31
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	3.0	182	2.8	266	3.6	45
North Maluku	3.2	134	2.9	182	3.9	36
West Papua	3.1	92	3.0	120	4.1	19
Papua	3.4	369	3.2	470	3.7	126
Total	2.7	35,241	2.6	46,048	2.9	9,224

[1] Number of women/currently married men who gave a numeric response

Table A.6.3 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Total wanted fertility rates	Total fertility rate
Sumatera		
Aceh	2.5	2.7
North Sumatera	2.4	2.9
West Sumatera	2.0	2.5
Riau	2.4	2.9
Jambi	2.0	2.3
South Sumatera	2.2	2.6
Bengkulu	2.0	2.3
Lampung	2.0	2.3
Bangka Belitung	1.8	2.3
Riau Islands	1.9	2.3
Java		
Jakarta	1.8	2.2
West Java	2.1	2.4
Central Java	2.1	2.3
Yogyakarta	1.8	2.2
East Java	1.8	2.1
Banten	2.1	2.3
Bali and Nusa Tenggara		
Bali	1.6	2.1
West Nusa Tenggara	2.2	2.5
East Nusa Tenggara	2.9	3.4
Kalimantan		
West Kalimantan	2.3	2.7
Central Kalimantan	2.1	2.5
South Kalimantan	2.1	2.4
East Kalimantan	2.1	2.7
North Kalimantan	2.4	2.8
Sulawesi		
North Sulawesi	1.8	2.2
Central Sulawesi	2.2	2.7
South Sulawesi	2.1	2.4
Southeast Sulawesi	2.3	2.8
Gorontalo	2.1	2.5
West Sulawesi	2.4	2.7
Maluku and Papua		
Maluku	2.6	3.3
North Maluku	2.4	2.9
West Papua	2.6	3.2
Papua	2.8	3.3
Total	2.1	2.4

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

CHAPTER 7 FAMILY PLANNING

Table A.7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to province

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Women			Currently married men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number
Sumatera						
Aceh	99.5	99.3	623	98.4	98.2	166
North Sumatera	99.5	99.5	1,679	98.9	98.6	476
West Sumatera	99.6	99.6	599	96.6	96.6	154
Riau	99.9	99.9	908	99.0	99.0	257
Jambi	98.7	98.7	516	99.4	99.4	154
South Sumatera	99.7	99.7	1,129	98.7	98.7	341
Bengkulu	99.8	99.8	274	99.4	99.4	75
Lampung	100.0	100.0	1,172	99.3	99.3	331
Bangka Belitung	100.0	99.8	200	99.3	99.3	62
Riau Islands	99.8	99.8	252	100.0	100.0	70
Java						
Jakarta	100.0	100.0	1,246	100.0	100.0	373
West Java	100.0	100.0	7,242	98.5	98.5	2,051
Central Java	99.9	99.9	4,803	99.2	99.2	1,254
Yogyakarta	100.0	100.0	534	99.5	99.5	166
East Java	100.0	99.9	5,583	97.7	97.7	1,550
Banten	99.8	99.8	1,605	99.4	99.4	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	100.0	100.0	644	100.0	100.0	218
West Nusa Tenggara	99.6	99.6	724	97.5	97.2	188
East Nusa Tenggara	98.7	98.3	580	90.0	89.1	164
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	99.7	99.6	700	95.3	95.3	211
Central Kalimantan	99.2	99.1	319	99.1	99.1	98
South Kalimantan	100.0	100.0	589	100.0	100.0	163
East Kalimantan	100.0	100.0	435	98.9	98.9	125
North Kalimantan	100.0	100.0	70	98.4	97.6	19
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	100.0	100.0	293	98.2	98.2	80
Central Sulawesi	99.9	99.7	387	98.1	97.4	114
South Sulawesi	99.6	99.6	1,030	95.8	95.6	275
Southeast Sulawesi	99.1	99.0	337	95.0	94.1	90
Gorontalo	99.8	99.8	171	100.0	100.0	45
West Sulawesi	99.4	99.4	161	92.9	92.5	40
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	97.4	97.3	193	92.5	90.7	56
North Maluku	99.3	99.2	146	96.4	95.5	40
West Papua	97.8	97.4	95	93.2	93.2	24
Papua	86.4	86.1	443	86.4	86.4	136
Total	99.6	99.6	35,681	98.2	98.1	10,009

[1] Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table A.7.2.1 Current use of contraception by province

Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Any tradi-tional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	LAM		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Sumatera																	
Aceh	33.7	30.2	2.4	0.0	6.8	1.5	16.8	1.1	1.6	0.1	3.4	0.6	2.3	0.5	66.3	100.0	955
North Sumatera	39.1	29.2	5.8	0.2	5.1	1.6	10.6	4.3	1.6	0.0	9.9	1.2	8.5	0.2	60.9	100.0	2,545
West Sumatera	37.6	31.3	2.6	0.2	5.0	2.8	15.3	3.0	2.2	0.2	6.3	1.6	4.3	0.4	62.4	100.0	958
Riau	43.2	36.2	2.5	0.0	7.1	1.4	21.1	2.1	1.9	0.1	7.0	0.7	6.1	0.3	56.8	100.0	1,272
Jambi	52.6	48.0	1.6	0.2	11.0	2.9	26.3	4.1	1.9	0.0	4.7	0.4	4.1	0.1	47.4	100.0	683
South Sumatera	51.1	46.3	1.9	0.1	6.7	1.5	25.4	8.5	2.0	0.2	4.8	1.1	3.7	0.0	48.9	100.0	1,501
Bengkulu	53.2	48.5	3.2	0.0	5.3	2.3	28.7	6.6	1.8	0.5	4.6	1.7	2.8	0.1	46.8	100.0	364
Lampung	54.0	50.9	2.3	0.2	9.6	1.9	28.6	6.4	1.8	0.1	3.1	1.0	2.0	0.1	46.0	100.0	1,513
Bangka Belitung	50.8	44.5	2.7	0.1	11.1	2.4	22.8	3.5	1.7	0.1	6.3	1.4	4.7	0.3	49.2	100.0	282
Riau Islands	40.5	32.7	3.8	0.0	8.1	2.1	13.4	2.5	2.8	0.0	7.9	1.4	6.3	0.1	59.5	100.0	364
Java																	
Jakarta	36.0	31.9	2.5	0.1	6.1	6.3	13.4	1.0	2.4	0.0	4.0	1.3	2.6	0.1	64.0	100.0	1,996
West Java	46.8	43.9	2.3	0.1	11.3	4.1	22.2	1.8	2.0	0.1	2.8	1.0	1.7	0.1	53.2	100.0	9,867
Central Java	48.9	44.3	3.5	0.3	6.1	4.8	22.7	4.4	2.5	0.0	4.6	1.6	2.9	0.1	51.1	100.0	6,486
Yogyakarta	52.2	39.5	2.5	0.1	4.8	7.7	14.6	2.9	7.1	0.0	12.7	4.1	8.2	0.3	47.8	100.0	785
East Java	52.9	47.8	3.5	0.0	11.0	4.2	23.9	3.3	1.9	0.0	5.1	1.8	3.1	0.2	47.1	100.0	7,391
Banten	44.1	41.1	1.5	0.0	7.7	2.1	26.8	1.7	1.2	0.0	3.0	1.2	1.8	0.0	55.9	100.0	2,260
Bali and Nusa Tenggara																	
Bali	49.4	40.2	4.4	0.0	5.0	9.4	17.5	1.4	2.2	0.3	9.2	1.9	7.3	0.0	50.6	100.0	903
West Nusa Tenggara	36.9	35.9	0.9	0.0	3.1	3.0	22.1	6.1	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	63.1	100.0	1,030
East Nusa Tenggara	33.5	27.4	3.6	0.0	3.1	2.1	12.5	5.9	0.1	0.1	6.0	3.4	2.3	0.4	66.5	100.0	882
Kalimantan																	
West Kalimantan	49.6	45.3	1.4	0.1	16.3	2.6	21.2	2.8	0.8	0.1	4.4	1.5	2.5	0.4	50.4	100.0	943
Central Kalimantan	56.7	53.8	1.3	0.0	15.6	0.7	29.4	5.7	0.8	0.4	2.9	0.9	1.6	0.4	43.3	100.0	413
South Kalimantan	51.1	48.4	2.0	0.2	21.4	0.7	20.1	3.1	1.0	0.0	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.9	48.9	100.0	790
East Kalimantan	49.2	43.9	2.6	0.1	14.0	4.4	18.5	1.8	2.5	0.1	5.3	1.3	3.5	0.5	50.8	100.0	593
North Kalimantan	34.2	30.4	1.8	0.0	9.0	2.3	14.3	1.4	1.3	0.2	3.8	1.1	2.4	0.3	65.8	100.0	108
Sulawesi																	
North Sulawesi	48.6	44.0	3.0	0.0	10.3	2.7	20.8	6.5	0.8	0.0	4.6	2.5	1.6	0.5	51.4	100.0	411
Central Sulawesi	47.5	43.0	2.7	0.1	14.0	2.7	18.4	4.8	0.3	0.0	4.5	1.5	2.2	0.7	52.5	100.0	537
South Sulawesi	37.2	32.0	1.8	0.1	7.4	1.3	16.4	3.7	0.9	0.3	5.2	1.1	3.9	0.3	62.8	100.0	1,582
Southeast Sulawesi	38.2	33.0	1.4	0.0	8.9	1.1	16.1	4.5	0.8	0.3	5.2	1.9	2.9	0.4	61.8	100.0	476
Gorontalo	46.0	44.4	2.0	0.0	10.2	1.8	16.7	13.1	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.1	54.0	100.0	231
West Sulawesi	36.1	32.4	1.1	0.1	11.0	1.2	13.6	5.0	0.4	0.0	3.7	0.8	2.8	0.1	63.9	100.0	242
Maluku and Papua																	
Maluku	30.3	25.4	1.9	0.0	2.6	0.4	16.1	3.7	0.3	0.3	5.0	2.2	2.3	0.5	69.7	100.0	301
North Maluku	36.3	34.9	1.2	0.1	3.3	1.0	22.1	7.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	63.7	100.0	209
West Papua	28.6	25.4	2.6	0.1	4.2	1.3	14.2	2.6	0.5	0.0	3.2	0.9	0.4	1.9	71.4	100.0	137
Papua	28.0	26.2	3.0	0.0	1.8	0.6	16.4	3.8	0.6	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.1	0.6	72.0	100.0	618
Total	46.0	41.4	2.8	0.1	8.7	3.5	20.9	3.4	1.8	0.1	4.6	1.4	3.1	0.2	54.0	100.0	49,627

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table A.7.2.2 Current use of contraception by province

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	LAM		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
Sumatera																	
Aceh	51.6	46.4	3.7	0.0	10.4	2.3	25.7	1.7	2.5	0.1	5.2	0.9	3.6	0.7	48.4	100.0	623
North Sumatera	58.9	43.9	8.5	0.3	7.7	2.3	16.1	6.5	2.4	0.0	15.0	1.8	12.9	0.3	41.1	100.0	1,679
West Sumatera	60.1	50.1	4.1	0.3	8.0	4.5	24.5	4.7	3.6	0.3	10.1	2.6	6.9	0.6	39.9	100.0	599
Riau	60.3	50.7	3.4	0.0	10.0	1.9	29.5	3.0	2.6	0.2	9.7	0.8	8.5	0.4	39.7	100.0	908
Jambi	69.7	63.5	2.2	0.2	14.5	3.8	34.8	5.5	2.5	0.0	6.2	0.5	5.5	0.2	30.3	100.0	516
South Sumatera	67.8	61.4	2.5	0.2	8.9	2.0	33.8	11.1	2.7	0.2	6.4	1.5	4.9	0.0	32.2	100.0	1,129
Bengkulu	70.5	64.4	4.1	0.0	7.1	3.1	38.2	8.8	2.4	0.6	6.2	2.3	3.8	0.1	29.5	100.0	274
Lampung	69.6	65.7	3.0	0.2	12.4	2.5	36.9	8.3	2.3	0.1	3.9	1.1	2.6	0.2	30.4	100.0	1,172
Bangka Belitung	71.1	62.2	3.8	0.1	15.7	3.3	32.1	4.7	2.4	0.1	8.9	1.9	6.6	0.4	28.9	100.0	200
Riau Islands	57.7	46.3	5.1	0.0	11.7	2.9	19.1	3.6	3.9	0.0	11.3	2.0	9.1	0.2	42.3	100.0	252
Java																	
Jakarta	57.0	50.6	3.8	0.2	9.8	10.1	21.2	1.7	3.9	0.0	6.4	2.2	4.0	0.2	43.0	100.0	1,246
West Java	63.3	59.5	2.9	0.2	15.4	5.5	30.2	2.4	2.7	0.1	3.8	1.4	2.2	0.2	36.7	100.0	7,242
Central Java	65.7	59.5	4.6	0.4	8.2	6.2	30.6	6.0	3.3	0.0	6.2	2.2	3.9	0.1	34.3	100.0	4,803
Yogyakarta	76.0	57.3	3.6	0.2	7.0	10.5	21.4	4.3	10.4	0.0	18.6	6.1	12.1	0.4	24.0	100.0	534
East Java	69.8	63.1	4.6	0.0	14.5	5.5	31.7	4.3	2.5	0.0	6.7	2.4	4.1	0.3	30.2	100.0	5,583
Banten	61.6	57.3	2.0	0.1	10.9	2.9	37.3	2.4	1.7	0.0	4.3	1.7	2.6	0.0	38.4	100.0	1,605
Bali and Nusa Tenggara																	
Bali	67.3	54.8	5.9	0.0	7.0	12.8	23.9	1.9	2.8	0.5	12.5	2.7	9.7	0.0	32.7	100.0	644
West Nusa Tenggara	52.3	50.9	1.3	0.0	4.4	4.2	31.5	8.6	0.8	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	47.7	100.0	724
East Nusa Tenggara	50.2	41.2	5.4	0.0	4.6	3.2	18.9	8.9	0.1	0.2	8.9	5.1	3.2	0.6	49.8	100.0	580
Kalimantan																	
West Kalimantan	66.9	61.0	1.9	0.1	21.9	3.4	28.5	3.8	1.0	0.2	5.9	2.0	3.4	0.5	33.1	100.0	700
Central Kalimantan	73.2	69.4	1.7	0.0	20.1	0.9	37.8	7.3	1.0	0.5	3.8	1.2	2.1	0.5	26.8	100.0	319
South Kalimantan	68.1	64.4	2.5	0.2	28.7	0.8	26.7	4.1	1.3	0.0	3.7	1.6	0.8	1.3	31.9	100.0	589
East Kalimantan	66.5	59.3	3.3	0.2	19.0	5.9	25.2	2.4	3.3	0.1	7.2	1.8	4.7	0.6	33.5	100.0	435
North Kalimantan	52.8	46.9	2.8	0.0	13.9	3.5	22.1	2.2	2.0	0.4	5.8	1.7	3.7	0.5	47.2	100.0	70
Sulawesi																	
North Sulawesi	67.4	61.0	4.0	0.0	14.4	3.8	29.2	8.5	1.1	0.0	6.4	3.5	2.3	0.6	32.6	100.0	293
Central Sulawesi	65.5	59.4	3.7	0.2	19.4	3.6	25.5	6.7	0.4	0.0	6.1	2.1	3.0	1.0	34.5	100.0	387
South Sulawesi	56.8	48.7	2.6	0.1	11.4	2.0	25.1	5.7	1.4	0.4	8.0	1.6	6.0	0.4	43.2	100.0	1,030
Southeast Sulawesi	53.8	46.5	1.9	0.1	12.5	1.5	22.6	6.4	1.1	0.4	7.3	2.6	4.0	0.6	46.2	100.0	337
Gorontalo	61.6	59.6	2.7	0.0	13.8	2.3	22.5	17.5	0.6	0.1	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.2	38.4	100.0	171
West Sulawesi	54.2	48.6	1.7	0.1	16.5	1.8	20.5	7.5	0.6	0.0	5.6	1.2	4.2	0.2	45.8	100.0	161
Maluku and Papua																	
Maluku	46.9	39.2	2.8	0.1	4.1	0.5	25.0	5.7	0.5	0.4	7.6	3.3	3.5	0.8	53.1	100.0	193
North Maluku	51.9	50.0	1.7	0.1	4.8	1.4	31.8	10.0	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	48.1	100.0	146
West Papua	40.5	35.9	3.3	0.1	6.1	1.8	20.5	3.5	0.7	0.0	4.6	1.3	0.6	2.7	59.5	100.0	95
Papua	38.4	35.9	4.1	0.0	2.5	0.9	22.4	5.1	0.8	0.0	2.5	1.5	0.2	0.8	61.6	100.0	443
Total	63.6	57.2	3.8	0.2	12.1	4.7	29.0	4.7	2.5	0.1	6.4	1.9	4.2	0.3	36.4	100.0	35,681

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table A.7.3 Pill use compliance

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 using the pill; among pill users who have the pill package, percent distribution who can show the pill package by type of pill; and percentage of pill users by compliance, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

			Among pill users							Percentage of pill users who		
Province	Percent using the pill	Number of currently married women	Combi-nation[1]	Single[2]	Other	Package not seen	Missing	Total	Number of people having pill package in the house	Took pill in order	Took pill <2 days ago	Number of pill users
Sumatera												
Aceh	10.4	623	95.5	2.1	0.7	1.7	0.0	100.0	59	80.1	85.7	65
North Sumatera	7.7	1,679	93.5	5.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	112	76.0	71.1	130
West Sumatera	8.0	599	94.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	47	77.8	85.0	48
Riau	10.0	908	87.0	7.5	1.0	4.4	0.0	100.0	83	79.2	66.1	91
Jambi	14.5	516	95.4	0.0	3.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	69	70.6	80.7	75
South Sumatera	8.9	1,129	96.1	1.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	91	79.1	85.0	100
Bengkulu	7.1	274	88.0	4.7	0.0	7.3	0.0	100.0	18	75.8	74.0	19
Lampung	12.4	1,172	96.1	2.4	0.0	0.7	0.8	100.0	136	81.4	82.5	145
Bangka Belitung	15.7	200	83.2	15.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	29	86.9	81.6	31
Riau Islands	11.7	252	91.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27	89.7	86.0	29
Java												
Jakarta	9.8	1,246	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	115	84.8	91.1	122
West Java	15.5	7,242	95.3	3.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	100.0	1,063	84.3	86.2	1,119
Central Java	8.2	4,803	90.2	6.8	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	377	79.4	80.1	395
Yogyakarta	7.0	534	83.4	4.9	0.0	5.1	6.5	100.0	35	83.0	90.0	37
East Java	14.5	5,583	94.8	3.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	773	85.1	85.2	811
Banten	10.9	1,605	96.2	2.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	167	85.8	82.2	175
Bali and Nusa Tenggara												
Bali	7.0	644	87.6	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	41	84.0	88.4	45
West Nusa Tenggara	4.4	724	88.7	2.9	0.0	8.4	0.0	100.0	30	78.4	85.8	32
East Nusa Tenggara	4.7	580	88.9	8.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	22	73.2	76.4	27
Kalimantan												
West Kalimantan	21.9	700	91.3	6.8	0.0	0.4	1.5	100.0	145	86.3	84.5	153
Central Kalimantan	20.1	319	94.1	4.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	59	85.3	86.0	64
South Kalimantan	28.7	589	97.3	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	169	87.4	88.0	169
East Kalimantan	19.0	435	92.0	5.4	0.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	76	83.0	88.0	83
North Kalimantan	13.9	70	97.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	9	75.4	75.9	10
Sulawesi												
North Sulawesi	14.4	293	91.9	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	100.0	38	67.6	78.3	42
Central Sulawesi	19.4	387	91.7	5.9	0.0	2.0	0.4	100.0	70	82.6	85.9	75
South Sulawesi	11.4	1,030	98.1	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	108	72.3	79.5	118
Southeast Sulawesi	12.5	337	95.8	0.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	39	77.2	78.2	42
Gorontalo	13.8	171	95.5	1.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	22	77.9	80.0	24
West Sulawesi	16.5	161	95.4	2.3	0.0	1.8	0.6	100.0	24	81.4	85.6	27
Maluku and Papua												
Maluku	4.1	193	85.3	12.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	7	80.4	71.0	8
North Maluku	4.8	146	91.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6	69.0	80.0	7
West Papua	6.1	95	83.4	8.6	4.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	5	88.6	78.2	6
Papua	2.5	443	91.1	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	100.0	11	77.6	78.9	11
Total	12.2	35,681	94.1	3.8	0.2	1.6	0.3	100.0	4,084	82.5	83.8	4,336

Note: Table excludes pill users who do not know the brand name. Total number includes a small number of unmarried women using the pill.
[1] Combination brands include Andalan, Diane, Estelle, Gynera, Gracial, Kombinasi, Levordiol, Lyndiol, Marvelon, Mercilon, Microdyol, Microgynon, Nordette, Ovostat, Pilkab, Pil KB, Planak, Planotab, Trinordiol, Yasmin, and Yaz.
[2] Single brands include Excluton, Microlut, Andalan laktasi, and Cerazette.

Table A.7.4 Use of injectables

Percentage of users of 1-month injectables who had an injection in the past 4 weeks and percentage of users of 3-month injectables who had an injection in the past 3 months, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Percent of users of 1-month injectable contraception who had an injection in the past 4 weeks	Number of users	Percent of users of 3-month injectable contraception who had an injection in the past 3 months	Number of users
Sumatera				
Aceh	98.0	35	98.1	125
North Sumatera	97.3	82	97.2	188
West Sumatera	94.4	40	96.5	107
Riau	91.8	62	95.7	206
Jambi	92.0	28	92.1	152
South Sumatera	95.5	50	95.5	332
Bengkulu	100.0	9	98.4	96
Lampung	79.2	23	95.6	409
Bangka Belitung	100.0	18	99.4	46
Riau Islands	100.0	18	98.4	31
Java				
Jakarta	96.5	74	98.5	194
West Java	96.5	336	97.4	1,858
Central Java	93.5	129	96.8	1,347
Yogyakarta	73.4	17	94.6	98
East Java	98.2	290	97.8	1,478
Banten	98.5	82	96.8	524
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	97.8	44	97.4	114
West Nusa Tenggara	100.0	13	94.8	215
East Nusa Tenggara	62.2	2	95.9	108
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	82.4	25	90.2	174
Central Kalimantan	92.7	17	97.1	104
South Kalimantan	95.6	36	100.0	122
East Kalimantan	97.2	26	96.2	83
North Kalimantan	84.5	2	94.8	13
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	100.0	17	96.7	68
Central Sulawesi	92.5	14	95.3	85
South Sulawesi	89.3	13	95.6	246
Southeast Sulawesi	94.9	11	94.3	65
Gorontalo	100.0	5	91.9	34
West Sulawesi	92.2	4	94.9	29
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	91.1	2	96.4	47
North Maluku	100.0	2	95.1	44
West Papua	81.7	1	96.0	18
Papua	100.0	11	91.4	90
Total	95.7	1,539	96.6	8,849

Table A.7.5 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women by province

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning[1]			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied[2]	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3]
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Sumatera												
Aceh	5.6	6.7	12.3	27.6	24.0	51.6	33.2	30.7	63.9	623	80.7	72.5
North Sumatera	3.8	6.9	10.7	15.6	43.3	58.9	19.4	50.2	69.5	1,679	84.6	63.1
West Sumatera	2.9	6.2	9.1	22.5	37.7	60.1	25.4	43.8	69.2	599	86.8	72.3
Riau	5.8	5.5	11.3	22.8	37.5	60.3	28.6	43.0	71.6	908	84.2	70.7
Jambi	2.9	3.9	6.8	29.0	40.7	69.7	31.8	44.7	76.5	516	91.1	83.0
South Sumatera	2.7	5.9	8.6	23.0	44.8	67.8	25.7	50.7	76.4	1,129	88.7	80.4
Bengkulu	2.8	4.1	6.9	22.0	48.6	70.5	24.7	52.7	77.4	274	91.1	83.1
Lampung	3.2	5.2	8.4	26.6	43.0	69.6	29.8	48.2	78.0	1,172	89.3	84.3
Bangka Belitung	1.5	4.1	5.6	26.5	44.6	71.1	28.0	48.8	76.8	200	92.6	81.1
Riau Islands	4.1	6.5	10.7	19.0	38.7	57.7	23.1	45.2	68.3	252	84.4	67.8
Java												
Jakarta	6.4	9.2	15.6	18.5	38.5	57.0	24.9	47.7	72.6	1,246	78.5	69.7
West Java	4.0	7.0	11.0	26.4	36.9	63.3	30.4	43.9	74.3	7,242	85.1	80.0
Central Java	3.7	7.1	10.8	20.9	44.8	65.7	24.6	51.9	76.5	4,803	85.9	77.8
Yogyakarta	1.8	4.4	6.3	20.9	55.0	76.0	22.8	59.5	82.2	534	92.4	69.7
East Java	2.7	5.0	7.7	20.9	48.9	69.8	23.6	54.0	77.6	5,583	90.0	81.3
Banten	4.2	5.7	9.8	32.4	29.2	61.6	36.6	34.8	71.4	1,605	86.2	80.2
Bali and Nusa Tenggara												
Bali	2.6	8.0	10.7	21.1	46.2	67.3	23.7	54.2	78.0	644	86.3	70.3
West Nusa Tenggara	8.0	7.7	15.6	28.8	23.5	52.3	36.7	31.2	68.0	724	77.0	74.9
East Nusa Tenggara	9.8	7.7	17.6	23.5	26.6	50.2	33.4	34.4	67.7	580	74.1	60.9
Kalimantan												
West Kalimantan	5.3	4.5	9.8	25.9	41.1	66.9	31.2	45.6	76.7	700	87.2	79.5
Central Kalimantan	2.1	4.2	6.3	24.7	48.5	73.2	26.8	52.7	79.5	319	92.1	87.3
South Kalimantan	2.5	6.0	8.5	32.8	35.3	68.1	35.3	41.3	76.6	589	88.9	84.1
East Kalimantan	4.0	6.2	10.2	22.8	43.8	66.5	26.8	50.0	76.7	435	86.7	77.3
North Kalimantan	6.2	9.6	15.8	21.6	31.2	52.8	27.8	40.8	68.6	70	76.9	68.4
Sulawesi												
North Sulawesi	4.8	7.6	12.4	19.1	48.2	67.4	23.9	55.8	79.8	293	84.4	76.4
Central Sulawesi	3.1	6.3	9.4	27.1	38.4	65.5	30.2	44.7	74.9	387	87.5	79.3
South Sulawesi	6.3	8.0	14.4	25.8	30.9	56.8	32.2	39.0	71.1	1,030	79.8	68.5
Southeast Sulawesi	8.2	7.0	15.2	26.7	27.1	53.8	34.9	34.1	69.0	337	78.0	67.4
Gorontalo	3.9	9.1	12.9	23.4	38.2	61.6	27.3	47.2	74.5	171	82.6	80.0
West Sulawesi	7.0	7.6	14.6	27.7	26.5	54.2	34.8	34.1	68.8	161	78.7	70.6
Maluku and Papua												
Maluku	8.8	10.2	19.0	18.7	28.1	46.9	27.5	38.3	65.8	193	71.2	59.6
North Maluku	7.7	10.0	17.7	27.1	24.8	51.9	34.7	34.9	69.6	146	74.6	71.9
West Papua	10.9	12.6	23.6	20.7	19.8	40.5	31.6	32.5	64.1	95	63.2	56.0
Papua	6.0	9.2	15.2	17.0	21.4	38.4	23.0	30.6	53.6	443	71.6	66.9
Total	4.1	6.5	10.6	23.6	40.0	63.6	27.7	46.5	74.2	35,681	85.7	77.1

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectable, implants, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

Table A.7.6.1 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine in the past few months, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Poster or pamphlet	Billboard, banner, pennant	Internet	None of these four media sources	Number of women
Sumatera								
Aceh	7.6	42.4	12.5	28.1	30.0	14.2	47.5	623
North Sumatera	9.2	55.2	12.7	33.4	38.7	17.5	34.4	1,679
West Sumatera	8.3	57.5	14.9	41.9	43.6	20.7	29.7	599
Riau	5.2	57.4	11.4	39.5	34.7	15.5	32.5	908
Jambi	4.6	59.0	9.5	39.6	34.5	16.0	28.9	516
South Sumatera	4.6	47.4	8.9	23.4	22.4	12.6	44.6	1,129
Bengkulu	8.5	56.6	11.5	26.5	30.5	13.0	31.4	274
Lampung	6.7	61.0	11.0	30.8	34.8	13.0	31.3	1,172
Bangka Belitung	24.3	65.0	13.7	34.1	49.1	17.6	21.5	200
Riau Islands	9.1	54.8	14.9	36.5	37.7	27.4	29.1	252
Java								
Jakarta	7.3	68.5	17.1	45.8	40.2	31.8	18.5	1,246
West Java	9.2	64.3	13.1	38.4	38.5	20.6	26.3	7,242
Central Java	10.0	59.8	10.8	40.6	44.0	16.0	26.3	4,803
Yogyakarta	15.1	51.3	22.6	41.3	52.0	33.7	23.2	534
East Java	10.2	58.2	10.2	45.2	50.2	18.1	24.6	5,583
Banten	10.0	66.3	14.2	33.7	33.4	18.1	25.7	1,605
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	15.4	51.7	7.0	34.2	33.5	17.5	36.3	644
West Nusa Tenggara	5.6	43.2	6.7	27.0	27.5	9.7	42.8	724
East Nusa Tenggara	11.4	25.9	8.5	34.1	32.5	10.4	50.2	580
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	6.4	37.9	7.3	11.6	13.0	10.0	56.4	700
Central Kalimantan	2.8	53.7	9.8	32.9	47.1	11.8	32.4	319
South Kalimantan	6.8	50.8	6.6	32.5	36.6	11.5	35.2	589
East Kalimantan	7.0	58.2	13.4	30.6	34.7	27.5	27.7	435
North Kalimantan	7.1	49.5	11.4	40.6	33.3	23.4	32.8	70
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	10.6	54.5	17.5	38.1	39.0	28.8	32.4	293
Central Sulawesi	7.2	65.4	11.0	39.0	40.9	17.0	21.8	387
South Sulawesi	8.0	48.8	11.7	36.8	39.3	16.3	34.6	1,030
Southeast Sulawesi	3.7	51.1	10.4	34.1	31.4	16.4	35.7	337
Gorontalo	30.5	67.7	16.9	45.9	47.8	23.3	19.9	171
West Sulawesi	2.5	50.2	9.2	42.6	42.2	12.2	31.9	161
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	4.5	38.5	9.4	25.3	20.8	12.7	50.6	193
North Maluku	2.9	38.0	9.5	23.4	22.6	9.7	50.1	146
West Papua	9.5	47.4	8.9	26.1	31.6	15.5	37.1	95
Papua	9.4	22.1	6.6	19.9	20.6	9.2	64.4	443
Total	9.0	57.1	11.6	37.1	39.0	17.9	30.3	35,681

Table A.7.6.2 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine in the past few months, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	Poster or pamphlet	Billboard, banner, pennant	Internet	None of these four media sources	Number of women
Sumatera								
Aceh	7.3	55.9	26.5	16.4	13.6	10.2	34.5	166
North Sumatera	9.4	57.2	20.6	27.8	46.5	15.9	29.8	476
West Sumatera	13.7	53.0	17.2	23.6	40.7	19.3	36.3	154
Riau	5.9	46.4	12.6	15.0	16.8	15.2	46.0	257
Jambi	7.4	37.1	7.2	19.4	28.8	9.6	48.0	154
South Sumatera	6.7	44.5	7.6	18.2	40.1	10.1	37.7	341
Bengkulu	9.1	52.4	12.6	28.2	36.9	11.7	32.3	75
Lampung	5.4	37.4	7.3	10.7	20.4	7.9	56.9	331
Bangka Belitung	27.9	60.7	15.5	40.7	38.3	13.4	24.3	62
Riau Islands	6.8	60.2	19.5	42.0	38.3	26.0	24.2	70
Java								
Jakarta	9.0	59.2	21.5	44.8	44.2	31.3	18.6	373
West Java	15.0	61.9	16.8	39.0	38.9	21.5	25.9	2,051
Central Java	10.3	50.1	10.6	28.3	42.6	13.1	35.0	1,254
Yogyakarta	9.8	29.4	18.0	39.8	30.9	23.8	44.8	166
East Java	12.2	47.4	14.3	33.6	42.4	13.1	34.7	1,550
Banten	12.3	60.3	13.0	51.2	45.7	20.3	13.9	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	19.3	57.2	18.0	29.8	39.7	18.8	26.0	218
West Nusa Tenggara	3.3	31.7	12.3	22.0	30.9	13.9	55.2	188
East Nusa Tenggara	15.5	33.2	14.4	29.2	30.3	12.2	47.6	164
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	4.6	37.2	7.7	16.5	20.8	7.1	57.4	211
Central Kalimantan	5.0	44.1	8.9	3.8	47.2	11.8	33.1	98
South Kalimantan	8.9	65.6	8.0	13.2	20.4	10.6	27.6	163
East Kalimantan	11.2	45.2	14.4	25.1	29.8	15.6	48.4	125
North Kalimantan	12.9	38.3	10.0	10.9	5.5	18.3	45.7	19
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	14.9	52.6	37.7	36.3	17.6	10.1	37.6	80
Central Sulawesi	11.8	64.7	18.5	33.7	40.5	15.2	24.9	114
South Sulawesi	10.7	59.3	14.2	31.1	40.9	11.5	27.8	275
Southeast Sulawesi	4.9	54.5	14.9	27.3	40.2	15.2	35.7	90
Gorontalo	27.3	67.1	13.4	10.4	52.2	13.3	19.9	45
West Sulawesi	5.1	36.3	9.5	31.1	37.1	6.0	42.9	40
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	5.2	37.0	19.3	21.9	16.2	12.8	55.8	56
North Maluku	1.7	22.6	7.9	9.6	19.4	6.5	66.7	40
West Papua	7.0	29.5	10.6	33.9	49.7	7.2	40.7	24
Papua	17.9	23.0	11.2	26.5	28.5	9.1	58.7	136
Total	11.3	51.5	14.5	30.7	37.5	15.8	33.8	10,009

Table A.7.7.1 Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact: All women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message through personal contact in the past 6 months, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Family planning officer	Teacher	Religious leader	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Village leader	Women's group	Pharmacist	Number
Sumatera									
Aceh	4.7	3.1	3.5	5.3	14.2	0.9	4.1	1.1	955
North Sumatera	6.3	2.8	0.7	3.8	15.2	1.9	4.7	0.8	2,545
West Sumatera	7.6	3.4	1.3	5.9	17.0	2.4	7.1	0.4	958
Riau	4.0	1.7	0.6	3.6	12.4	0.7	3.5	0.7	1,272
Jambi	4.2	1.9	1.2	5.6	16.6	2.7	4.7	1.0	683
South Sumatera	4.0	1.9	0.6	2.8	18.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	1,501
Bengkulu	6.8	3.0	0.8	3.7	12.2	1.3	5.4	0.4	364
Lampung	6.0	2.3	1.6	6.1	19.6	2.4	7.3	1.0	1,513
Bangka Belitung	8.2	1.8	0.5	5.6	21.2	0.3	4.1	0.7	282
Riau Islands	6.2	3.7	2.1	7.8	15.2	1.7	7.2	2.1	364
Java									
Jakarta	4.5	2.5	1.2	6.8	13.4	0.9	5.6	0.7	1,996
West Java	6.1	2.6	2.6	7.3	22.2	2.4	12.8	1.4	9,867
Central Java	5.3	2.5	1.9	4.7	19.1	3.4	15.4	0.7	6,486
Yogyakarta	6.1	3.5	1.1	6.0	12.6	3.7	17.2	1.0	785
East Java	4.5	2.6	1.2	5.7	20.2	1.8	8.9	0.9	7,391
Banten	3.7	3.8	2.5	6.5	17.9	0.9	9.3	1.4	2,260
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	5.3	1.4	0.3	4.5	22.2	0.4	4.8	0.5	903
West Nusa Tenggara	5.5	2.8	0.8	4.2	20.1	2.6	12.7	0.9	1,030
East Nusa Tenggara	10.9	2.3	0.9	5.5	28.4	2.7	10.7	0.8	882
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	4.5	1.3	0.6	1.9	13.0	0.5	2.1	0.4	943
Central Kalimantan	3.7	2.8	0.7	7.2	31.9	0.3	2.4	0.5	413
South Kalimantan	6.1	3.4	0.9	3.7	19.3	1.1	3.5	0.8	790
East Kalimantan	4.9	2.4	2.5	7.9	21.0	1.9	4.7	1.5	593
North Kalimantan	5.9	2.7	1.5	8.2	19.1	1.4	4.2	3.0	108
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	4.0	2.1	2.1	10.3	14.6	3.1	8.1	1.4	411
Central Sulawesi	10.7	2.7	1.8	6.9	21.0	1.5	10.4	0.8	537
South Sulawesi	7.3	4.1	1.3	7.2	20.5	2.6	6.0	1.8	1,582
Southeast Sulawesi	8.5	1.9	0.6	5.6	19.6	1.3	4.6	1.0	476
Gorontalo	15.1	4.7	3.6	11.5	22.3	7.9	13.6	4.5	231
West Sulawesi	11.2	2.2	1.6	5.3	25.0	2.0	7.1	1.3	242
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	7.2	2.6	1.5	5.6	19.4	0.9	3.5	0.5	301
North Maluku	9.0	3.0	1.9	5.5	21.2	2.6	5.2	1.0	209
West Papua	2.5	3.7	2.0	2.7	11.6	0.0	1.4	0.4	137
Papua	1.6	1.8	0.1	0.8	10.6	0.6	2.0	0.0	618
Total	5.6	2.6	1.6	5.7	19.1	2.0	9.1	1.0	49,627

Table A.7.7.2 Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact: Currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message through personal contact in the past 6 months, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Family planning officer	Teacher	Religious leader	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Village leader	Women's group	Pharmacist	Number
Sumatera									
Aceh	6.4	0.9	2.7	5.9	18.8	1.0	5.4	1.5	623
North Sumatera	8.2	0.6	0.7	4.6	20.6	2.0	6.3	1.0	1,679
West Sumatera	10.2	0.6	1.1	7.6	23.9	2.8	9.5	0.4	599
Riau	5.2	0.6	0.6	4.4	16.2	0.7	4.6	0.9	908
Jambi	5.1	1.1	1.3	6.3	19.7	3.0	5.5	1.2	516
South Sumatera	5.1	0.6	0.7	3.5	23.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	1,129
Bengkulu	8.0	0.5	0.9	4.1	14.0	1.3	6.7	0.4	274
Lampung	7.0	1.3	1.6	7.1	23.8	2.3	9.0	1.0	1,172
Bangka Belitung	9.4	0.2	0.6	6.2	26.9	0.4	4.6	0.6	200
Riau Islands	8.2	1.4	1.9	10.1	20.1	1.7	8.6	2.6	252
Java									
Jakarta	6.9	0.7	0.9	9.5	19.7	1.1	8.3	0.8	1,246
West Java	7.8	1.0	2.7	8.5	28.2	2.8	16.4	1.5	7,242
Central Java	6.6	0.4	2.0	5.1	23.5	4.1	19.4	0.6	4,803
Yogyakarta	8.1	0.5	1.1	7.8	16.2	4.9	23.9	1.0	534
East Java	5.3	0.7	1.0	6.6	25.0	2.0	11.1	0.9	5,583
Banten	4.4	1.1	2.4	7.8	22.8	0.9	11.9	1.3	1,605
Bali and Nusa Tenggara									
Bali	6.7	0.2	0.4	5.8	29.7	0.5	6.7	0.6	644
West Nusa Tenggara	7.3	1.3	0.7	4.9	25.2	3.2	16.2	0.9	724
East Nusa Tenggara	14.7	0.1	0.6	6.2	36.8	3.1	14.6	0.9	580
Kalimantan									
West Kalimantan	5.8	0.2	0.7	2.2	16.3	0.6	2.9	0.4	700
Central Kalimantan	4.4	0.7	0.9	7.4	39.3	0.3	3.1	0.7	319
South Kalimantan	7.1	1.3	0.9	4.0	23.1	1.5	3.9	1.0	589
East Kalimantan	6.0	0.5	2.1	8.2	25.4	2.1	5.2	1.3	435
North Kalimantan	7.9	0.3	1.1	10.5	24.6	1.8	5.8	3.4	70
Sulawesi									
North Sulawesi	5.4	0.9	1.8	12.7	18.8	4.1	11.0	1.8	293
Central Sulawesi	13.0	0.8	1.9	7.8	25.4	1.4	13.4	0.9	387
South Sulawesi	8.9	1.8	1.2	8.6	26.2	2.8	7.4	2.1	1,030
Southeast Sulawesi	10.4	0.4	0.6	6.6	24.6	1.5	6.2	0.9	337
Gorontalo	19.1	3.4	4.6	12.9	25.5	9.7	17.4	5.3	171
West Sulawesi	14.9	0.8	1.6	6.5	33.7	2.2	9.1	1.3	161
Maluku and Papua									
Maluku	9.9	0.9	1.8	7.3	27.1	1.2	5.2	0.4	193
North Maluku	10.7	1.0	1.6	5.1	24.4	2.7	5.9	1.1	146
West Papua	3.0	1.3	1.8	2.8	14.9	0.1	2.1	0.2	95
Papua	2.0	0.4	0.1	1.2	14.0	0.9	2.6	0.0	443
Total	7.0	0.8	1.6	6.7	24.3	2.3	11.7	1.0	35,681

Table A.7.8 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the past 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning; percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning; and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to province , Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Sumatera					
Aceh	1.2	2.8	39.5	96.4	633
North Sumatera	2.5	4.5	30.1	93.7	1,550
West Sumatera	1.9	6.4	42.1	92.3	598
Riau	0.8	3.8	33.3	95.7	723
Jambi	0.5	4.1	30.8	95.5	323
South Sumatera	1.4	2.8	37.1	96.2	734
Bengkulu	1.0	4.7	38.7	94.5	170
Lampung	0.8	6.5	40.3	92.9	696
Bangka Belitung	4.0	6.7	35.3	90.5	139
Riau Islands	1.6	4.3	36.5	95.1	217
Java					
Jakarta	0.7	4.2	33.9	95.3	1,278
West Java	1.0	5.2	36.7	94.1	5,254
Central Java	0.9	3.8	39.4	95.8	3,315
Yogyakarta	1.0	4.8	39.2	94.2	375
East Java	0.4	4.5	39.0	95.1	3,478
Banten	0.8	3.7	34.6	95.6	1,263
Bali and Nusa Tenggara					
Bali	1.3	6.1	43.2	93.2	457
West Nusa Tenggara	1.5	4.6	31.6	94.2	649
East Nusa Tenggara	2.6	10.6	21.8	88.3	586
Kalimantan					
West Kalimantan	1.3	4.7	21.0	94.4	475
Central Kalimantan	0.8	4.5	36.0	95.1	179
South Kalimantan	1.4	4.3	33.0	94.3	386
East Kalimantan	0.8	6.4	42.9	92.8	301
North Kalimantan	4.0	5.8	45.1	91.2	71
Sulawesi					
North Sulawesi	0.2	3.3	29.7	96.7	211
Central Sulawesi	1.5	6.6	33.2	92.6	282
South Sulawesi	2.8	4.6	35.4	93.1	994
Southeast Sulawesi	2.6	7.0	32.5	91.4	294
Gorontalo	5.6	8.2	36.7	88.3	125
West Sulawesi	3.7	5.7	27.1	91.4	155
Maluku and Papua					
Maluku	2.8	5.2	23.7	93.4	210
North Maluku	2.9	7.2	26.6	90.7	133
West Papua	0.3	3.8	30.7	96.2	98
Papua	0.7	1.1	26.0	98.2	445
Total	1.2	4.7	35.7	94.5	26,798

CHAPTER 8 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Table A.8.1 Early childhood mortality rates by province

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1]	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child mortality (4q1)	Under-5 mortality (5q0)
Sumatera					
Aceh	19	11	30	6	35
North Sumatera	16	10	26	10	36
West Sumatera	14	7	22	5	27
Riau	19	9	28	8	36
Jambi	(28)	(4)	(32)	(7)	(38)
South Sumatera	17	16	33	1	34
Bengkulu	10	9	19	6	26
Lampung	18	9	28	6	34
Bangka Belitung	25	16	41	(13)	(53)
Riau Islands	10	4	13	2	15
Java					
Jakarta	11	7	17	8	25
West Java	13	12	24	7	31
Central Java	16	3	20	4	24
Yogyakarta	(15)	(2)	(17)	(2)	(19)
East Java	21	6	28	6	33
Banten	25	6	30	11	41
Bali and Nusa Tenggara					
Bali	18	11	29	(2)	(31)
West Nusa Tenggara	15	12	28	6	33
East Nusa Tenggara	17	18	35	10	45
Kalimantan					
West Kalimantan	11	5	15	8	23
Central Kalimantan	(21)	(4)	(25)	(13)	(37)
South Kalimantan	31	4	35	8	42
East Kalimantan	13	7	20	7	27
North Kalimantan	18	17	35	4	39
Sulawesi					
North Sulawesi	(34)	(8)	(43)	(3)	(46)
Central Sulawesi	22	14	36	10	46
South Sulawesi	19	6	24	7	32
Southeast Sulawesi	21	17	38	11	48
Gorontalo	(23)	(36)	(59)	(4)	(62)
West Sulawesi	24	17	42	13	54
Maluku and Papua					
Maluku	19	19	38	14	52
North Maluku	28	24	52	17	68
West Papua	35	19	53	(26)	(78)
Papua	15	25	39	42	80

Table A.8.2 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the 5-year period preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Perinatal mortality rate[3]	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months duration
Sumatera				
Aceh	3	6	24	378
North Sumatera	6	16	21	1,055
West Sumatera	4	2	17	345
Riau	9	3	24	520
Jambi	3	3	30	230
South Sumatera	1	7	13	585
Bengkulu	2	1	25	130
Lampung	11	8	35	540
Bangka Belitung	0	3	27	99
Riau Islands	1	2	22	126
Java				
Jakarta	2	6	13	601
West Java	29	27	17	3,360
Central Java	6	25	15	2,040
Yogyakarta	2	5	34	221
East Java	20	30	23	2,158
Banten	3	15	24	759
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	1	3	14	305
West Nusa Tenggara	3	4	20	380
East Nusa Tenggara	4	5	22	421
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	3	1	13	349
Central Kalimantan	3	4	41	166
South Kalimantan	4	11	53	278
East Kalimantan	1	0	5	242
North Kalimantan	1	1	32	44
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	2	4	44	128
Central Sulawesi	3	3	32	203
South Sulawesi	7	2	17	526
Southeast Sulawesi	2	3	24	203
Gorontalo	2	2	51	81
West Sulawesi	1	1	15	94
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	2	1	26	141
North Maluku	1	2	34	89
West Papua	0	2	24	63
Papua	9	3	40	313
Total	152	213	21	17,171

[1] Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.
[3] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of 7 or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000.
[4] Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months.

CHAPTER 9 MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Table A.9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth, and the percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, and for at least four visits, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Antenatal care provider								No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider (K1)[1]	Percentage receiving antenatal care for at least four visits (K4)[2]	Number of women
	General practitioner	Obstetrician	Nurse	Midwife	Village midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other	Missing					
Sumatera													
Aceh	1.0	44.4	0.3	33.6	17.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	2.6	100.0	96.5	63.3	318
North Sumatera	1.9	24.9	1.2	44.6	20.1	1.9	0.0	0.1	5.2	100.0	92.7	63.6	816
West Sumatera	2.1	39.6	1.4	41.8	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	83.7	285
Riau	2.7	30.8	2.5	38.3	19.9	1.4	0.5	0.8	3.0	100.0	94.3	63.2	426
Jambi	0.0	41.9	1.6	40.4	13.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.0	100.0	97.0	71.6	212
South Sumatera	0.6	26.7	1.4	48.5	18.8	1.1	0.0	0.4	2.5	100.0	96.0	74.3	507
Bengkulu	0.7	26.1	1.0	39.5	31.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	98.9	75.1	117
Lampung	0.3	16.8	0.4	55.4	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	98.9	85.6	497
Bangka Belitung	1.1	42.2	0.3	31.5	23.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	100.0	98.8	76.2	87
Riau Islands	7.5	41.8	0.2	43.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.3	100.0	95.8	72.2	108
Java													
Jakarta	1.9	41.5	1.3	53.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	99.1	88.8	520
West Java	0.8	21.7	0.2	66.7	9.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.1	100.0	98.5	83.0	3,042
Central Java	1.0	25.3	1.0	56.7	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.7	86.4	1,861
Yogyakarta	1.0	43.7	0.4	53.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	100.0	98.5	90.2	200
East Java	0.8	29.2	0.6	50.3	17.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	98.8	82.6	1,944
Banten	1.3	18.3	0.4	65.0	12.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.9	100.0	97.6	76.9	690
Bali and Nusa Tenggara													
Bali	0.8	64.6	0.4	30.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	85.2	266
West Nusa Tenggara	3.0	26.7	1.0	41.0	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	82.5	343
East Nusa Tenggara	2.6	17.3	1.0	52.9	21.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.5	100.0	95.1	66.8	338
Kalimantan													
West Kalimantan	0.6	16.3	0.5	46.2	31.2	0.0	0.2	1.2	3.8	100.0	94.8	75.3	314
Central Kalimantan	7.2	32.3	3.3	37.6	13.6	2.2	0.0	0.4	3.4	100.0	93.9	64.9	145
South Kalimantan	1.4	29.5	1.8	54.4	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	74.1	251
East Kalimantan	2.9	44.1	2.1	42.0	6.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.5	100.0	97.9	70.1	208
North Kalimantan	3.4	46.0	1.7	39.2	5.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	95.4	73.9	34
Sulawesi													
North Sulawesi	4.3	59.8	1.6	23.3	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	57.7	114
Central Sulawesi	3.0	28.1	0.7	27.7	38.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	97.6	57.2	170
South Sulawesi	2.6	29.9	3.2	46.8	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	68.4	442
Southeast Sulawesi	2.5	27.9	1.1	43.5	20.9	1.1	0.0	0.2	2.9	100.0	95.8	61.3	167
Gorontalo	9.9	36.6	6.5	27.7	15.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.2	100.0	96.1	51.8	66
West Sulawesi	2.9	13.2	0.4	52.4	28.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.8	100.0	97.6	64.4	77
Maluku and Papua													
Maluku	3.1	23.4	0.8	46.4	16.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	9.6	100.0	89.9	51.9	109
North Maluku	3.2	17.6	1.2	38.2	35.2	0.8	0.0	0.5	3.2	100.0	95.5	59.1	75
West Papua	2.5	34.6	3.8	39.2	10.9	1.1	0.0	0.5	7.4	100.0	91.1	52.0	47
Papua	3.1	21.0	19.8	29.8	7.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	18.9	100.0	80.7	42.9	225
Total	1.5	27.8	1.2	51.9	15.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.8	100.0	97.5	77.4	15,021

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Antenatal care performed at least once by a skilled provider, including a doctor, obstetrician, nurse, midwife, or village midwife.
[2] Antenatal care performed at least four times during pregnancy based on criteria at least once in the first trimester, once in the second trimester, and twice in the third trimester

Table A.9.2 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services, and percentage who took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past 5 years, percentage with selected services:											Percentage who during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth:	
Province	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Weight measured	Height measured	Mid-upper arm measured	Fundus Measured	Stomach examined	Baby's heart examined	Consultation	Number of women with ANC	Took iron tablets or syrup	Number of women
Sumatera													
Aceh	96.0	27.5	35.2	93.8	69.3	75.0	72.4	72.4	91.7	71.5	308	72.7	318
North Sumatera	93.5	16.3	16.3	88.4	48.1	67.2	55.4	55.4	90.8	76.1	772	71.2	816
West Sumatera	99.1	24.2	37.5	99.2	62.0	91.0	80.2	80.2	91.1	94.9	282	91.1	285
Riau	97.1	20.8	26.3	93.8	48.5	65.1	61.4	61.4	93.8	81.0	410	73.2	426
Jambi	98.0	40.1	49.2	96.2	62.9	80.3	75.7	75.7	96.4	90.8	207	77.3	212
South Sumatera	96.7	21.3	23.7	94.8	57.6	72.5	69.5	69.5	94.8	83.4	492	74.8	507
Bengkulu	97.6	25.9	27.1	97.5	57.8	81.0	80.2	80.2	97.8	86.2	116	79.6	117
Lampung	98.7	13.3	26.0	98.0	58.0	81.3	81.6	81.6	99.1	93.8	492	89.6	497
Bangka Belitung	98.3	41.7	51.8	97.5	58.1	77.6	85.0	85.0	95.4	86.1	86	86.1	87
Riau Islands	99.4	29.0	38.9	97.3	61.9	79.8	83.7	83.7	97.3	80.4	105	84.1	108
Java													
Jakarta	99.8	73.0	81.1	99.8	81.1	87.1	93.5	93.5	99.8	91.2	516	89.8	520
West Java	98.8	38.1	43.9	98.6	66.3	77.7	88.2	88.2	97.8	85.4	3,001	89.1	3,042
Central Java	99.6	59.8	65.7	99.6	73.6	86.9	95.5	95.5	99.1	86.3	1,855	93.4	1,861
Yogyakarta	99.0	63.1	84.1	100.0	88.1	94.1	93.0	93.0	99.4	90.1	197	96.0	200
East Java	98.7	39.1	50.4	98.9	79.4	85.2	90.9	90.9	98.3	89.0	1,927	86.6	1,944
Banten	97.0	38.2	39.8	97.2	56.5	77.9	81.5	81.5	97.4	85.3	676	81.1	690
Bali and Nusa Tenggara													
Bali	99.5	28.7	45.8	100.0	70.0	80.8	91.0	91.0	100.0	90.1	265	94.7	266
West Nusa Tenggara	98.4	52.7	75.5	99.0	82.2	92.2	90.9	90.9	97.5	88.7	341	93.2	343
East Nusa Tenggara	96.9	31.6	52.3	96.0	82.0	92.3	90.0	90.0	95.3	69.0	322	90.9	338
Kalimantan													
West Kalimantan	97.7	46.6	53.5	95.8	72.3	84.1	82.9	82.9	94.8	85.6	298	76.0	314
Central Kalimantan	95.1	20.8	29.1	91.1	63.0	79.5	76.9	76.9	90.4	92.3	140	83.4	145
South Kalimantan	99.2	63.0	65.5	99.1	79.1	88.8	94.1	94.1	99.2	91.2	251	94.2	251
East Kalimantan	98.7	27.7	45.8	98.4	67.6	79.3	88.4	88.4	98.3	91.0	204	86.5	208
North Kalimantan	98.9	46.7	73.3	98.6	72.2	85.9	91.4	91.4	99.2	88.2	33	87.7	34
Sulawesi													
North Sulawesi	98.8	24.1	35.2	96.0	68.7	80.2	83.5	83.5	97.1	88.4	112	91.9	114
Central Sulawesi	96.4	19.8	31.5	96.7	73.2	85.8	85.1	85.1	96.2	85.1	167	89.2	170
South Sulawesi	99.0	47.6	62.2	98.8	72.9	89.0	90.1	90.1	95.7	89.6	435	88.8	442
Southeast Sulawesi	97.1	14.4	33.1	91.5	61.5	86.4	82.9	82.9	94.1	89.6	162	84.9	167
Gorontalo	96.6	47.1	69.2	95.9	81.5	94.6	91.2	91.2	96.6	90.2	63	80.6	66
West Sulawesi	98.9	25.9	39.4	95.6	85.4	94.8	94.6	94.6	97.0	87.8	75	91.3	77
Maluku and Papua													
Maluku	92.7	30.4	44.9	91.5	70.2	82.9	78.1	78.1	91.8	60.9	99	79.0	109
North Maluku	94.5	20.4	41.6	93.5	73.1	89.0	82.8	82.8	95.2	62.6	72	89.2	75
West Papua	92.1	38.4	54.9	93.9	78.5	87.4	82.6	82.6	93.6	90.6	43	86.2	47
Papua	94.6	32.7	60.5	96.9	80.4	89.5	87.2	87.2	93.3	72.9	183	72.9	225
Total	98.1	38.7	47.6	97.4	68.9	81.8	85.2	85.2	96.9	85.6	14,708	86.1	15,021

Table A.9.3 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and the percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the last live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of women
Sumatera			
Aceh	32.6	51.1	318
North Sumatera	22.5	31.9	816
West Sumatera	28.9	61.0	285
Riau	17.2	36.1	426
Jambi	43.4	69.3	212
South Sumatera	36.8	48.3	507
Bengkulu	49.7	60.5	117
Lampung	33.6	52.1	497
Bangka Belitung	26.9	57.0	87
Riau Islands	26.3	47.0	108
Java			
Jakarta	31.5	52.2	520
West Java	48.8	65.6	3,042
Central Java	31.9	64.9	1,861
Yogyakarta	14.7	65.4	200
East Java	11.2	37.2	1,944
Banten	42.4	58.7	690
Bali and Nusa Tenggara			
Bali	34.9	73.9	266
West Nusa Tenggara	45.7	68.6	343
East Nusa Tenggara	48.5	66.7	338
Kalimantan			
West Kalimantan	30.9	50.7	314
Central Kalimantan	49.5	67.1	145
South Kalimantan	44.6	74.0	251
East Kalimantan	40.2	64.2	208
North Kalimantan	22.8	73.3	34
Sulawesi			
North Sulawesi	57.4	77.6	114
Central Sulawesi	54.0	76.3	170
South Sulawesi	48.4	77.5	442
Southeast Sulawesi	51.9	84.0	167
Gorontalo	59.7	80.2	66
West Sulawesi	53.8	72.1	77
Maluku and Papua			
Maluku	53.0	65.6	109
North Maluku	62.0	71.1	75
West Papua	39.6	67.0	47
Papua	35.2	52.9	225
Total	35.3	57.6	15,021

[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent birth

Table A.9.4 Complications during pregnancy

Percentage of last births in the 5 years preceding the survey whose mother had complications associated with the pregnancy, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Premature labor	Excessive vaginal bleeding	Fever	Convul-sions and fainting	Gag continually and don't want to eat	Vomiting and numbness with con-vulsions	Water broke early	Low/high blood pressure	Other	Missing	No compli-cations	Number of births
Sumatera												
Aceh	1.9	4.5	1.4	0.2	4.4	2.0	0.7	1.0	4.0	0.0	81.8	318
North Sumatera	3.7	5.0	1.2	0.3	4.3	3.0	0.7	1.2	5.3	0.0	76.9	816
West Sumatera	2.9	5.3	1.8	0.2	5.4	3.4	0.6	1.7	8.3	0.0	78.5	285
Riau	2.2	4.0	1.2	0.3	2.5	0.7	1.9	1.2	4.3	0.0	82.3	426
Jambi	0.8	2.5	1.0	0.0	4.4	3.6	0.3	2.1	5.4	0.0	81.5	212
South Sumatera	2.2	6.9	1.5	0.7	2.3	3.2	2.4	1.1	3.4	0.0	79.4	507
Bengkulu	2.6	7.2	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	3.8	0.0	85.3	117
Lampung	0.8	5.7	0.9	0.0	2.5	2.4	3.2	0.8	3.5	0.0	81.2	497
Bangka Belitung	3.3	6.9	1.1	0.0	1.2	3.5	1.9	0.8	4.3	0.0	82.7	87
Riau Islands	4.6	5.9	1.4	0.2	3.1	2.0	3.2	1.1	5.4	0.0	77.5	108
Java												
Jakarta	5.2	7.9	1.4	1.5	3.7	2.7	4.8	0.9	4.6	0.0	77.2	520
West Java	1.6	5.8	0.9	0.9	2.9	3.2	2.8	0.9	4.1	0.0	80.6	3,042
Central Java	1.0	5.5	0.6	0.6	4.0	3.6	2.5	1.2	5.6	0.0	81.3	1,861
Yogyakarta	0.6	7.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.5	4.6	0.0	85.3	200
East Java	1.8	6.5	0.6	0.4	3.3	2.4	1.6	1.7	4.5	0.0	81.4	1,944
Banten	4.0	4.8	1.5	0.5	2.5	4.8	5.2	0.8	3.3	0.2	80.1	690
Bali and Nusa Tenggara												
Bali	0.8	5.5	2.5	0.7	1.9	3.7	4.2	2.2	6.2	0.0	82.6	266
West Nusa Tenggara	3.2	4.0	1.6	0.9	5.8	5.1	4.5	2.1	4.9	0.0	78.7	343
East Nusa Tenggara	3.6	2.2	1.8	1.6	4.8	4.8	1.5	1.4	4.6	0.0	78.3	338
Kalimantan												
West Kalimantan	1.5	3.6	0.0	0.5	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.3	2.1	0.0	85.4	314
Central Kalimantan	2.5	3.3	2.7	0.6	4.8	2.6	0.6	0.6	3.0	0.0	83.1	145
South Kalimantan	2.3	6.5	1.5	1.5	2.6	3.4	3.3	2.4	5.4	0.0	79.4	251
East Kalimantan	1.3	3.9	0.2	0.1	3.1	2.3	1.3	1.2	5.2	0.0	83.8	208
North Kalimantan	2.6	4.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.4	5.7	0.0	81.3	34
Sulawesi												
North Sulawesi	1.6	5.7	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.1	2.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	85.0	114
Central Sulawesi	3.8	4.2	0.8	0.6	2.2	3.6	0.8	0.3	4.0	0.0	82.9	170
South Sulawesi	2.7	2.7	0.8	0.7	5.4	3.5	1.0	2.3	8.5	0.0	77.4	442
Southeast Sulawesi	2.0	2.8	0.3	0.7	6.1	3.2	1.0	1.0	5.7	0.0	80.2	167
Gorontalo	6.0	4.4	1.1	0.0	3.1	5.2	1.7	0.5	3.3	0.0	75.7	66
West Sulawesi	2.0	3.0	2.8	0.4	6.5	3.3	0.9	0.5	3.4	0.0	81.8	77
Maluku and Papua												
Maluku	3.2	4.1	1.0	0.0	3.0	2.2	0.4	0.3	2.0	0.0	78.4	109
North Maluku	4.4	3.3	2.1	0.5	4.6	2.5	1.2	0.2	2.4	0.0	81.2	75
West Papua	1.6	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	87.1	47
Papua	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	73.2	225
Total	2.2	5.3	1.0	0.6	3.3	3.0	2.3	1.2	4.6	0.0	80.5	15,021

Note: Women were able to provide more than one response about what they did to overcome pregnancy complications, so the percentages taking various actions to deal with a complication add to more than 100 percent.

Table A.9.5 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Health facility											
Province	Public hospital[1]	Private hospital[2]	Primary health care/sub primary health care/ mobile primary health care	Clinic[3]	Private doctor/ midwife/ nurse	Village health post/ village maternity post[4]	Village midwife	Home	Others	Total	Percent-age delivered in a health facility[5]	Number of births
Sumatera												
Aceh	27.9	8.1	5.6	2.5	25.8	2.9	5.9	21.0	0.4	100.0	78.7	375
North Sumatera	7.1	19.5	4.3	9.4	18.6	0.0	2.2	38.8	0.0	100.0	61.2	1,047
West Sumatera	18.1	18.0	7.8	10.0	26.5	0.7	11.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	92.7	340
Riau	9.5	15.3	1.0	5.6	20.3	0.0	1.6	46.0	0.7	100.0	53.3	507
Jambi	15.2	12.2	2.1	11.8	14.7	0.0	0.6	42.9	0.5	100.0	56.7	225
South Sumatera	13.3	16.1	3.3	3.5	31.1	2.2	8.8	21.7	0.0	100.0	78.3	578
Bengkulu	22.5	3.6	2.4	3.9	22.4	0.3	11.0	33.2	0.8	100.0	66.0	127
Lampung	4.1	16.6	4.8	3.4	33.4	0.3	14.8	22.5	0.0	100.0	77.5	524
Bangka Belitung	17.8	16.8	6.4	5.4	21.3	5.1	7.8	18.8	0.5	100.0	80.7	98
Riau Islands	14.3	26.2	5.8	10.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	100.0	89.6	125
Java												
Jakarta	18.6	33.4	13.4	3.5	26.8	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	97.7	596
West Java	10.2	15.7	7.3	3.5	41.8	0.1	2.9	18.4	0.1	100.0	81.6	3,316
Central Java	16.5	20.1	13.5	5.1	33.7	1.6	5.7	3.7	0.0	100.0	96.3	2,022
Yogyakarta	29.0	33.6	3.2	4.8	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	217
East Java	12.3	23.2	6.1	5.6	37.1	2.1	7.7	5.7	0.1	100.0	94.1	2,132
Banten	10.8	18.7	8.2	4.4	28.7	0.2	2.0	27.0	0.0	100.0	73.0	748
Bali and Nusa Tenggara												
Bali	27.8	29.4	7.6	6.1	28.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	303
West Nusa Tenggara	24.9	2.6	19.1	1.6	13.2	25.4	0.8	11.9	0.5	100.0	87.6	377
East Nusa Tenggara	21.3	3.5	37.4	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.0	33.7	0.4	100.0	65.9	417
Kalimantan												
West Kalimantan	12.9	7.4	13.8	3.2	14.5	4.0	4.8	38.9	0.4	100.0	60.7	341
Central Kalimantan	15.4	3.1	8.2	3.1	9.3	2.1	0.0	58.9	0.0	100.0	41.1	162
South Kalimantan	21.6	6.9	2.0	4.3	26.0	2.8	3.5	32.6	0.3	100.0	67.1	273
East Kalimantan	25.4	17.1	7.8	8.2	22.5	0.0	0.4	18.5	0.1	100.0	81.3	241
North Kalimantan	44.7	0.3	15.4	0.3	14.0	0.0	0.3	24.4	0.5	100.0	75.0	44
Sulawesi												
North Sulawesi	27.0	22.8	10.1	9.8	10.0	1.0	1.6	16.4	1.3	100.0	82.2	126
Central Sulawesi	21.3	8.9	17.5	1.1	3.9	4.0	1.4	41.3	0.6	100.0	58.1	200
South Sulawesi	20.8	12.5	27.6	1.5	10.4	1.7	1.5	23.5	0.5	100.0	75.9	518
Southeast Sulawesi	12.2	6.5	23.0	1.7	3.7	0.9	0.6	51.5	0.1	100.0	48.4	201
Gorontalo	33.7	8.6	22.1	2.2	4.0	7.8	0.9	20.0	0.5	100.0	79.5	77
West Sulawesi	16.0	3.8	35.8	0.9	4.4	2.3	0.2	36.3	0.3	100.0	63.4	93
Maluku and Papua												
Maluku	19.2	3.4	3.2	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.1	71.3	0.0	100.0	28.7	138
North Maluku	16.1	2.4	11.6	1.3	1.1	1.8	0.0	65.0	0.7	100.0	34.3	87
West Papua	31.2	5.1	7.0	1.6	2.6	2.6	0.4	49.5	0.0	100.0	50.5	63
Papua	28.1	2.7	8.5	2.6	1.9	0.0	0.5	55.2	0.4	100.0	44.4	301
Total	15.0	16.7	9.6	4.6	27.7	1.5	4.1	20.5	0.2	100.0	79.4	16,939

[1] Includes general hospital and mother and child hospital (RSIA) managed by the Government (Ministry of Health, local authorities, and TNI/ABRI)
[2] Includes general hospital and mother and child hospital (RSIA) managed by private parties
[3] Includes clinic managed by both the Government and private parties
[4] An integrated health service post located in the village and usually managed by midwives
[5] Percentage of deliveries by skilled provider at health facilities (hospitals, clinics, health care practitioners) according to the Decree of the Minister of Health No. 47/2016

Table A.9.6.1 Assistance during delivery: the most qualified person

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by the most qualified person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of birth assisted by a skilled provider, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Person providing assistance during delivery										Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
	General practitioner	Obstetrician	Nurse	Midwife	Village midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No one	Don't know/ missing	Total			
Sumatera													
Aceh	0.7	33.3	4.9	38.8	17.2	4.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	94.9	21.6	376
North Sumatera	0.7	25.3	5.8	41.1	16.3	6.8	3.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	89.2	21.9	1,048
West Sumatera	1.8	34.6	19.6	30.9	11.1	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	23.8	340
Riau	2.2	23.1	8.2	36.8	17.8	10.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	100.0	88.1	17.3	510
Jambi	1.9	23.5	6.8	43.3	12.5	11.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	88.0	21.0	227
South Sumatera	0.7	25.6	4.5	42.2	18.7	6.9	0.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	91.7	10.9	584
Bengkulu	0.9	25.9	9.2	32.2	24.7	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	92.8	19.1	128
Lampung	2.3	20.3	17.4	40.1	12.2	6.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	92.2	16.4	529
Bangka Belitung	1.0	29.9	12.3	31.7	21.7	1.6	0.5	0.0	1.2	100.0	96.7	15.0	99
Riau Islands	0.9	38.9	13.7	44.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.5	25.4	125
Java													
Jakarta	1.9	52.9	8.2	33.7	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	98.7	31.0	599
West Java	0.4	24.2	5.8	53.1	5.4	10.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	88.9	13.2	3,331
Central Java	1.7	34.8	18.7	35.7	7.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	98.0	15.9	2,034
Yogyakarta	0.0	52.8	9.3	36.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	100.0	98.6	23.4	219
East Java	1.5	34.2	11.5	38.3	11.3	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	96.8	23.4	2,138
Banten	0.4	27.3	12.0	35.9	5.4	17.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	80.9	16.7	756
Bali and Nusa Tenggara													
Bali	0.6	60.8	9.6	27.1	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	32.7	304
West Nusa Tenggara	0.3	22.3	4.2	43.4	23.8	5.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.9	11.5	377
East Nusa Tenggara	3.1	11.7	2.6	45.0	10.3	19.6	7.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	72.6	6.3	417
Kalimantan													
West Kalimantan	0.2	16.8	8.7	36.1	24.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	86.4	8.7	345
Central Kalimantan	6.6	15.5	9.4	43.9	14.9	7.1	1.6	0.7	0.4	100.0	90.2	11.2	163
South Kalimantan	0.0	26.5	8.3	46.3	11.3	7.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	92.4	16.3	273
East Kalimantan	1.0	30.1	17.3	41.4	6.0	3.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.8	15.5	241
North Kalimantan	2.2	30.3	12.7	43.4	2.3	6.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.9	17.1	44
Sulawesi													
North Sulawesi	1.5	49.0	5.2	31.6	6.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.6	18.2	126
Central Sulawesi	3.1	23.8	3.7	26.2	27.1	12.8	2.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	83.9	14.7	200
South Sulawesi	2.4	25.0	14.3	34.8	11.6	6.9	4.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	88.0	13.7	519
Southeast Sulawesi	2.8	12.9	2.3	47.1	18.9	12.2	3.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	84.0	9.0	201
Gorontalo	3.8	35.0	10.8	28.7	10.2	7.5	1.4	0.8	1.7	100.0	88.6	16.9	79
West Sulawesi	1.1	14.7	3.0	40.9	23.9	12.8	2.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	83.6	11.0	94
Maluku and Papua													
Maluku	1.7	10.8	1.5	39.3	19.2	23.5	2.7	0.4	0.8	100.0	72.5	8.7	139
North Maluku	1.1	11.5	3.8	26.4	29.5	20.5	3.9	2.2	1.2	100.0	72.2	6.2	88
West Papua	0.5	21.2	6.3	37.6	9.2	12.0	12.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	74.8	10.1	63
Papua	2.7	16.1	5.9	26.7	11.1	7.4	27.2	2.3	0.6	100.0	62.5	8.1	303
Total	1.3	28.7	9.7	40.6	10.7	7.0	1.5	0.2	0.4	100.0	90.9	17.0	17,019

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, obstetrician, nurse/midwife, and village midwife.

Table A.9.6.2 Assistance during delivery: the least qualified person

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by the least qualified person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of births assisted by a skilled provider, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Person providing assistance during delivery										Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
	General practitioner	Obstetrician	Nurse	Midwife	Village midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No one	Don't know/ missing	Total			
Sumatera													
Aceh	0.0	11.3	8.3	49.2	15.7	6.7	8.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	84.5	21.6	376
North Sumatera	0.2	12.0	7.5	46.5	13.1	6.8	13.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	79.3	21.9	1,048
West Sumatera	0.0	6.7	14.3	58.6	15.3	1.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.9	23.8	340
Riau	0.3	8.1	8.2	38.8	11.2	22.8	9.3	0.9	0.5	100.0	66.6	17.3	510
Jambi	0.0	10.0	8.6	38.5	8.4	20.6	13.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	65.4	21.0	227
South Sumatera	0.3	11.8	4.6	47.5	15.8	8.9	10.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	79.9	10.9	584
Bengkulu	0.3	8.2	9.2	44.1	23.5	8.1	5.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	85.3	19.1	128
Lampung	0.2	6.5	8.9	49.7	10.9	15.1	8.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	76.2	16.4	529
Bangka Belitung	0.0	7.1	11.8	39.9	19.1	8.2	12.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	77.8	15.0	99
Riau Islands	0.0	22.6	4.6	58.6	2.2	1.3	10.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	88.1	25.4	125
Java													
Jakarta	0.2	14.5	16.5	59.5	1.4	2.0	5.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	92.1	31.0	599
West Java	0.1	12.6	3.9	52.7	3.7	14.6	11.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	73.0	13.2	3,331
Central Java	0.2	8.8	11.6	56.4	9.7	3.1	9.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	86.7	15.9	2,034
Yogyakarta	0.0	14.2	13.6	70.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.9	100.0	97.7	23.4	219
East Java	0.2	12.2	12.2	51.9	11.3	3.6	8.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	87.8	23.4	2,138
Banten	0.0	7.8	7.8	43.5	3.1	14.9	21.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	62.2	16.7	756
Bali and Nusa Tenggara													
Bali	0.0	19.4	22.8	46.0	0.8	0.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.1	32.7	304
West Nusa Tenggara	0.0	4.5	1.9	54.4	21.1	11.9	6.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	81.9	11.5	377
East Nusa Tenggara	0.4	3.1	1.2	50.7	10.5	19.4	14.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	65.9	6.3	417
Kalimantan													
West Kalimantan	0.0	8.4	2.3	39.7	23.5	16.0	8.9	0.0	1.3	100.0	73.8	8.7	345
Central Kalimantan	0.0	6.2	3.8	51.1	14.3	16.2	7.4	0.7	0.4	100.0	75.3	11.2	163
South Kalimantan	0.0	10.6	2.2	47.9	6.9	9.0	23.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	67.6	16.3	273
East Kalimantan	0.0	7.1	8.8	56.8	6.0	4.9	16.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.7	15.5	241
North Kalimantan	0.0	7.7	5.5	39.1	5.0	5.4	37.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.4	17.1	44
Sulawesi													
North Sulawesi	0.4	15.6	16.8	50.1	8.5	6.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.4	18.2	126
Central Sulawesi	0.4	8.4	5.0	33.9	20.6	18.4	12.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	68.3	14.7	200
South Sulawesi	0.0	4.6	5.7	39.2	8.2	6.7	35.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	57.7	13.7	519
Southeast Sulawesi	0.0	2.7	1.7	38.3	10.9	29.7	16.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	53.6	9.0	201
Gorontalo	0.0	2.3	10.3	41.6	11.4	20.1	12.0	0.8	1.7	100.0	65.5	16.9	79
West Sulawesi	0.0	5.6	1.4	42.3	16.0	24.1	10.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	65.2	11.0	94
Maluku and Papua													
Maluku	0.8	3.5	2.0	33.1	13.2	33.5	12.7	0.4	0.8	100.0	52.6	8.7	139
North Maluku	0.0	0.9	1.6	27.2	17.7	35.1	14.2	2.2	1.2	100.0	47.4	6.2	88
West Papua	0.0	4.1	8.0	52.4	6.4	8.6	20.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	70.8	10.1	63
Papua	1.9	5.1	4.7	28.6	6.8	7.3	42.7	2.3	0.6	100.0	47.1	8.1	303
Total	0.2	10.1	8.0	49.6	9.3	10.0	12.2	0.2	0.4	100.0	77.2	17.0	17,019

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the least qualified person is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, obstetrician, nurse/midwife, and village midwife.

Table A.9.7 Delivery characteristics

Percentage of births in the last 5 years preceding the survey delivered by caesarean section and percent distribution by birth weight and by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Delivery by C-section	Birth weight				Total	Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth				Number of births
		Not weighed	Less than 2.5 kg	2.5 kg or more	Don't know/ missing		Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	
Sumatera											
Aceh	21.6	5.0	5.9	87.1	2.0	100.0	2.5	8.4	86.5	2.7	376
North Sumatera	21.9	12.3	4.3	82.8	0.6	100.0	1.4	10.2	86.9	1.5	1,048
West Sumatera	23.8	1.2	5.3	93.2	0.3	100.0	0.7	9.9	89.2	0.3	340
Riau	17.3	5.4	5.8	87.0	1.9	100.0	1.3	10.9	83.3	4.5	510
Jambi	21.0	3.3	9.3	85.3	2.1	100.0	3.6	12.2	81.5	2.8	227
South Sumatera	10.9	3.0	5.6	89.9	1.5	100.0	2.1	9.9	85.5	2.4	584
Bengkulu	19.1	1.8	6.4	90.8	1.0	100.0	0.9	11.3	85.6	2.3	128
Lampung	16.4	1.6	6.7	90.7	1.0	100.0	0.2	12.1	86.6	1.0	529
Bangka Belitung	15.0	0.8	3.9	93.5	1.7	100.0	1.1	6.6	90.5	1.8	99
Riau Islands	25.4	0.1	8.2	90.8	0.9	100.0	2.4	13.3	83.5	0.8	125
Java											
Jakarta	31.0	0.0	7.1	92.3	0.5	100.0	2.5	12.3	84.6	0.6	599
West Java	13.2	2.0	6.6	90.5	0.8	100.0	2.1	8.1	88.7	1.1	3,331
Central Java	15.9	0.4	6.3	92.6	0.6	100.0	2.2	8.4	88.6	0.8	2,034
Yogyakarta	23.4	0.0	8.1	91.1	0.9	100.0	0.0	10.5	88.6	0.9	219
East Java	23.4	2.1	7.3	90.0	0.5	100.0	1.7	11.3	86.4	0.6	2,138
Banten	16.7	7.3	6.0	85.1	1.5	100.0	2.9	8.3	84.8	4.0	756
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	32.7	0.0	5.5	93.6	0.9	100.0	2.5	3.8	92.8	0.9	304
West Nusa Tenggara	11.5	2.5	7.3	90.0	0.2	100.0	0.9	10.9	86.1	2.0	377
East Nusa Tenggara	6.3	19.7	10.6	68.3	1.4	100.0	2.1	10.9	81.3	5.7	417
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	8.7	8.1	9.3	81.2	1.5	100.0	2.0	14.4	79.6	4.1	345
Central Kalimantan	11.2	1.8	8.4	89.4	0.4	100.0	0.7	13.4	85.4	0.4	163
South Kalimantan	16.3	2.9	9.9	86.6	0.6	100.0	4.3	15.7	79.1	0.9	273
East Kalimantan	15.5	0.6	5.5	93.6	0.3	100.0	0.5	13.0	86.4	0.1	241
North Kalimantan	17.1	0.7	9.2	86.9	3.2	100.0	4.2	10.2	85.2	0.4	44
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	18.2	2.1	7.5	89.7	0.7	100.0	4.9	14.4	80.7	0.0	126
Central Sulawesi	14.7	10.5	8.0	81.1	0.4	100.0	4.6	18.0	77.2	0.3	200
South Sulawesi	13.7	7.3	6.9	83.7	2.1	100.0	2.6	17.7	78.5	1.3	519
Southeast Sulawesi	9.0	14.0	5.4	79.1	1.5	100.0	1.4	14.7	81.8	2.1	201
Gorontalo	16.9	6.1	7.9	81.6	4.4	100.0	5.8	21.0	69.3	3.8	79
West Sulawesi	11.0	8.2	8.5	80.8	2.5	100.0	2.7	16.2	78.1	2.9	94
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	8.7	24.6	5.3	67.0	3.0	100.0	2.1	7.8	80.6	9.5	139
North Maluku	6.2	18.1	7.1	68.3	6.4	100.0	2.0	10.2	83.1	4.8	88
West Papua	10.1	27.4	7.8	59.6	5.2	100.0	1.7	9.2	82.2	6.9	63
Papua	8.1	37.3	3.3	52.4	7.1	100.0	2.9	7.2	82.2	7.7	303
Total	17.0	4.7	6.6	87.5	1.1	100.0	2.0	10.3	85.9	1.7	17,019

Table A.9.8 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth during the 2 years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after giving birth, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check[1]									
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	1-3 days	4-28 days	29-42 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (KF 1)[1]	Number of births
Sumatera										
Aceh	51.3	17.3	21.2	1.7	0.3	0.7	7.6	100.0	85.2	152
North Sumatera	55.8	15.1	12.7	2.3	0.0	2.6	11.6	100.0	83.1	398
West Sumatera	57.5	28.3	8.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.9	100.0	93.3	132
Riau	53.9	9.8	12.8	1.9	0.0	2.3	19.4	100.0	72.4	184
Jambi	31.5	37.8	20.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	4.8	100.0	86.0	87
South Sumatera	69.4	13.8	5.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	7.0	100.0	87.7	242
Bengkulu	62.8	17.8	8.8	0.9	0.0	1.1	8.6	100.0	86.6	44
Lampung	57.1	27.7	9.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	90.1	203
Bangka Belitung	58.1	18.2	9.0	2.5	2.0	0.0	10.3	100.0	79.5	39
Riau Islands	54.6	22.9	12.5	2.7	0.0	0.5	6.8	100.0	87.4	48
Java										
Jakarta	73.9	14.1	8.8	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.9	100.0	96.4	257
West Java	63.0	17.3	7.9	4.2	0.2	0.8	6.6	100.0	85.2	1,309
Central Java	61.7	23.6	9.3	2.3	0.0	1.2	2.0	100.0	93.4	811
Yogyakarta	67.4	22.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.0	100.0	93.8	92
East Java	70.9	19.7	5.4	1.6	0.0	1.2	1.1	100.0	94.5	823
Banten	57.9	20.3	12.3	1.8	0.0	1.3	6.4	100.0	83.4	305
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	57.3	30.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	98.7	82
West Nusa Tenggara	73.7	13.5	8.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	94.8	147
East Nusa Tenggara	64.0	8.9	5.6	1.6	0.0	0.8	19.2	100.0	77.0	163
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	47.4	7.8	16.0	2.9	0.0	4.9	21.0	100.0	69.6	138
Central Kalimantan	60.5	7.8	18.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	100.0	87.0	60
South Kalimantan	68.9	9.7	16.7	1.1	0.0	0.7	2.8	100.0	92.1	93
East Kalimantan	55.6	24.8	9.5	4.5	0.0	3.4	2.1	100.0	89.9	82
North Kalimantan	59.0	20.1	10.8	4.4	0.0	2.7	2.9	100.0	85.2	16
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	59.4	27.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	4.5	100.0	91.1	48
Central Sulawesi	59.1	15.4	15.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	9.4	100.0	84.2	77
South Sulawesi	75.1	8.9	9.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	5.6	100.0	89.8	208
Southeast Sulawesi	48.9	28.6	12.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	9.2	100.0	82.3	80
Gorontalo	57.7	18.8	8.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	12.9	100.0	81.5	33
West Sulawesi	77.9	7.3	10.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	3.9	100.0	89.6	36
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	36.3	9.0	18.9	3.6	0.3	0.3	31.7	100.0	54.5	56
North Maluku	52.7	8.9	11.2	1.7	0.0	0.8	24.8	100.0	67.7	33
West Papua	28.0	15.6	19.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	34.7	100.0	58.8	23
Papua	33.5	15.2	10.8	2.5	0.8	1.7	35.5	100.0	57.9	114
Total	61.7	18.2	9.6	2.2	0.1	1.2	7.1	100.0	87.0	6,616

[1] Includes women who received a check from an obstetrician, doctor, midwife/village midwife, or nurse
[2] Includes women who received a check after 42 days

Table A.9.9 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey, percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Type of health provider				Traditional birth attendant	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Obstetrician	Doctor/ general practitioner	Midwife/ village midwife	Nurse				
Sumatera								
Aceh	19.6	1.0	54.0	10.6	0.9	13.9	100.0	152
North Sumatera	14.5	0.5	53.6	14.4	0.0	16.9	100.0	398
West Sumatera	16.5	1.7	60.1	15.1	1.1	5.6	100.0	132
Riau	16.0	2.0	48.3	6.0	2.5	25.1	100.0	184
Jambi	16.4	1.5	58.4	9.6	3.6	10.4	100.0	87
South Sumatera	24.4	0.4	56.9	6.0	0.0	12.3	100.0	242
Bengkulu	12.7	0.9	56.9	16.0	0.8	12.6	100.0	44
Lampung	18.4	0.6	66.1	5.1	2.1	7.8	100.0	203
Bangka Belitung	21.5	0.5	47.5	9.9	0.0	20.5	100.0	39
Riau Islands	28.3	0.7	45.3	13.2	0.8	11.7	100.0	48
Java								
Jakarta	37.8	0.9	43.4	14.3	0.0	3.6	100.0	257
West Java	18.4	0.2	59.6	7.0	1.3	13.5	100.0	1,309
Central Java	28.5	1.5	52.5	11.0	0.3	6.3	100.0	811
Yogyakarta	29.2	0.0	41.4	23.1	0.0	6.2	100.0	92
East Java	20.2	1.7	56.2	16.4	0.7	4.8	100.0	823
Banten	14.4	1.3	53.5	14.2	2.8	13.8	100.0	305
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	50.0	1.2	32.4	15.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	82
West Nusa Tenggara	15.1	0.0	75.3	4.4	0.6	4.6	100.0	147
East Nusa Tenggara	10.7	3.5	59.7	3.0	1.5	21.6	100.0	163
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	9.6	0.0	53.7	6.3	0.6	29.8	100.0	138
Central Kalimantan	18.3	2.5	58.7	7.6	0.0	13.0	100.0	60
South Kalimantan	20.1	0.0	62.4	9.6	0.8	7.1	100.0	93
East Kalimantan	19.2	1.5	52.7	16.4	0.4	9.7	100.0	82
North Kalimantan	25.9	4.4	48.8	6.1	1.9	12.9	100.0	16
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	48.4	3.1	26.8	12.9	1.3	7.6	100.0	48
Central Sulawesi	16.4	4.5	52.2	11.1	3.3	12.5	100.0	77
South Sulawesi	20.1	3.0	58.1	8.6	2.2	8.0	100.0	208
Southeast Sulawesi	9.9	1.4	67.6	3.3	6.1	11.6	100.0	80
Gorontalo	26.7	4.9	37.9	12.0	3.3	15.2	100.0	33
West Sulawesi	9.7	0.9	78.0	1.0	3.8	6.6	100.0	36
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	7.8	2.2	41.3	3.2	6.4	39.1	100.0	56
North Maluku	10.1	0.6	54.5	2.5	2.7	29.7	100.0	33
West Papua	14.9	4.6	35.0	4.4	3.8	37.4	100.0	23
Papua	7.4	3.4	24.4	22.8	0.8	41.3	100.0	114
Total	20.3	1.2	54.9	10.6	1.2	11.8	100.0	6,616

Table A.9.10 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check[1]						No postnatal check[2]	Total	Percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth[1]	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know				
Sumatera										
Aceh	10.8	39.6	11.4	9.9	1.8	3.8	22.7	100.0	71.2	152
North Sumatera	16.1	29.6	9.2	10.2	3.2	9.1	22.6	100.0	65.1	398
West Sumatera	21.4	37.9	24.5	6.4	0.8	3.4	5.5	100.0	90.3	132
Riau	6.6	34.6	6.2	7.5	2.6	3.4	39.1	100.0	54.4	184
Jambi	3.0	19.2	24.6	22.0	4.0	8.8	18.4	100.0	68.8	87
South Sumatera	10.4	55.9	7.0	5.6	0.0	3.0	18.1	100.0	78.0	242
Bengkulu	23.7	33.7	8.5	6.6	4.1	0.7	22.6	100.0	71.7	44
Lampung	11.6	38.8	21.9	5.5	2.9	5.0	14.3	100.0	76.5	203
Bangka Belitung	12.3	53.2	7.1	4.8	4.3	3.2	15.1	100.0	77.4	39
Riau Islands	15.5	35.9	20.4	3.3	3.5	4.3	17.0	100.0	75.1	48
Java										
Jakarta	1.7	71.5	8.5	3.9	0.0	7.7	6.8	100.0	85.5	257
West Java	9.3	50.7	11.2	4.4	2.4	4.6	17.5	100.0	74.8	1,309
Central Java	9.8	55.2	17.2	5.9	1.0	5.0	6.0	100.0	87.3	811
Yogyakarta	8.9	66.0	12.0	3.0	0.0	2.2	7.9	100.0	89.9	92
East Java	5.0	63.2	10.8	3.4	2.8	7.4	7.4	100.0	81.5	823
Banten	4.1	44.8	13.5	6.4	3.7	9.9	17.7	100.0	65.1	305
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	0.0	63.9	20.2	8.9	0.0	6.2	0.9	100.0	93.0	82
West Nusa Tenggara	0.0	70.1	12.4	10.6	1.0	0.4	5.4	100.0	93.1	147
East Nusa Tenggara	1.6	56.4	9.7	3.6	0.9	1.3	26.6	100.0	71.2	163
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	0.4	48.8	4.9	4.2	0.7	6.1	34.9	100.0	56.8	138
Central Kalimantan	28.1	22.5	2.0	13.2	3.0	0.0	31.2	100.0	65.8	60
South Kalimantan	14.2	47.4	9.5	16.5	1.3	3.3	7.8	100.0	86.8	93
East Kalimantan	12.6	39.2	17.2	10.7	0.6	7.6	12.2	100.0	79.7	82
North Kalimantan	24.6	31.6	14.5	4.3	2.0	13.4	9.6	100.0	73.1	16
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	0.0	54.1	21.6	1.1	0.0	13.0	10.1	100.0	75.5	48
Central Sulawesi	11.2	42.8	8.9	10.9	2.8	4.8	18.5	100.0	70.6	77
South Sulawesi	34.2	36.4	6.4	6.6	0.5	2.8	13.1	100.0	82.2	208
Southeast Sulawesi	8.2	38.3	21.4	10.1	1.5	3.3	17.2	100.0	71.0	80
Gorontalo	8.7	47.8	14.4	5.4	0.0	4.0	19.7	100.0	73.0	33
West Sulawesi	25.7	49.9	3.0	7.6	0.8	3.7	9.3	100.0	82.7	36
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	8.1	25.1	7.1	15.2	3.7	1.1	39.6	100.0	45.5	56
North Maluku	5.7	30.6	6.8	10.0	5.6	3.7	37.6	100.0	50.3	33
West Papua	0.0	20.4	10.3	7.3	0.5	3.4	58.2	100.0	37.9	23
Papua	2.2	22.7	12.8	13.3	3.4	2.3	43.3	100.0	50.2	114
Total	9.3	49.1	12.2	6.4	2.0	5.3	15.7	100.0	76.1	6,616

[1] Includes newborns who received a check from an obstetrician, doctor, midwife/village midwife, or nurse
[2] Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life

Table A.9.11 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Type of health provider				Traditional birth attendant	No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Obstetrician	Doctor/ general practitioner	Midwife/ village Midwife	Nurse				
Sumatera								
Aceh	11.4	8.8	6.9	44.1	0.5	28.3	100.0	152
North Sumatera	7.0	8.6	6.3	43.1	0.0	34.9	100.0	398
West Sumatera	8.3	7.5	13.8	60.6	0.0	9.7	100.0	132
Riau	7.0	7.5	4.9	35.0	0.6	45.1	100.0	184
Jambi	8.1	3.1	7.2	50.5	0.0	31.2	100.0	87
South Sumatera	18.6	5.8	3.6	50.1	0.8	21.1	100.0	242
Bengkulu	2.7	9.2	11.3	48.5	0.8	27.4	100.0	44
Lampung	10.7	1.2	6.5	58.2	1.3	22.1	100.0	203
Bangka Belitung	9.2	13.0	6.2	49.0	0.0	22.6	100.0	39
Riau Islands	22.6	8.1	5.2	39.3	0.0	24.9	100.0	48
Java								
Jakarta	27.3	10.9	6.9	40.3	0.0	14.5	100.0	257
West Java	13.0	4.1	2.9	54.7	0.7	24.5	100.0	1,309
Central Java	19.3	9.6	8.4	50.0	0.8	12.0	100.0	811
Yogyakarta	31.5	2.9	15.6	39.9	0.0	10.1	100.0	92
East Java	16.1	5.2	11.0	49.2	0.9	17.6	100.0	823
Banten	11.3	3.9	7.4	42.6	3.6	31.2	100.0	305
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	46.3	5.9	12.1	28.6	0.0	7.0	100.0	82
West Nusa Tenggara	10.8	3.8	4.4	74.1	0.0	6.9	100.0	147
East Nusa Tenggara	9.1	1.6	6.3	54.2	0.0	28.8	100.0	163
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	9.0	0.8	2.6	44.4	1.5	41.7	100.0	138
Central Kalimantan	9.8	4.3	3.7	48.0	0.0	34.2	100.0	60
South Kalimantan	12.8	9.6	6.7	57.7	0.8	12.4	100.0	93
East Kalimantan	17.7	5.8	10.0	46.1	0.0	20.3	100.0	82
North Kalimantan	17.3	9.8	5.2	40.8	1.9	25.0	100.0	16
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	40.8	3.8	4.2	26.8	1.3	23.2	100.0	48
Central Sulawesi	14.4	8.0	6.8	41.4	3.3	26.1	100.0	77
South Sulawesi	15.5	4.7	6.2	55.8	1.5	16.3	100.0	208
Southeast Sulawesi	7.9	1.9	2.6	58.6	7.1	21.9	100.0	80
Gorontalo	13.8	10.0	13.1	36.1	3.3	23.7	100.0	33
West Sulawesi	9.9	2.4	1.4	69.1	3.5	13.7	100.0	36
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	5.2	4.2	2.8	33.4	10.0	44.5	100.0	56
North Maluku	1.9	1.5	1.1	45.8	2.7	47.0	100.0	33
West Papua	6.2	3.6	5.6	22.4	0.0	62.1	100.0	23
Papua	6.7	3.4	19.9	20.2	0.8	49.0	100.0	114
Total	14.5	5.8	6.8	48.9	1.0	22.9	100.0	6,616

Table A.9.12 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Problems in accessing health care					
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Sumatera						
Aceh	12.4	18.1	17.8	27.0	39.0	955
North Sumatera	9.6	26.6	17.2	27.5	44.4	2,545
West Sumatera	2.2	21.1	13.8	33.5	45.6	958
Riau	6.2	16.7	12.8	31.2	41.0	1,272
Jambi	1.1	10.2	7.7	24.2	33.0	683
South Sumatera	4.6	14.7	11.8	25.4	37.4	1,501
Bengkulu	8.6	14.0	10.0	28.4	35.6	364
Lampung	5.4	6.6	4.3	29.4	35.6	1,513
Bangka Belitung	0.7	12.3	6.4	25.7	33.6	282
Riau Islands	2.5	9.6	11.3	23.1	33.2	364
Java						
Jakarta	3.1	7.5	4.3	17.6	23.3	1,996
West Java	9.2	19.5	14.7	27.3	39.6	9,867
Central Java	3.7	11.7	7.7	21.8	29.4	6,486
Yogyakarta	2.3	9.5	7.1	33.7	40.5	785
East Java	3.5	9.3	5.0	26.6	32.8	7,391
Banten	4.9	17.0	10.9	30.6	40.7	2,260
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	2.6	10.2	5.8	29.5	34.6	903
West Nusa Tenggara	13.4	19.7	13.6	30.0	40.3	1,030
East Nusa Tenggara	6.8	20.0	17.2	18.5	37.3	882
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	5.4	17.2	16.2	21.6	31.0	943
Central Kalimantan	2.3	5.9	9.2	21.3	28.9	413
South Kalimantan	1.6	10.2	8.5	19.1	26.3	790
East Kalimantan	3.4	13.7	13.2	32.6	43.7	593
North Kalimantan	1.8	8.7	9.5	39.1	45.0	108
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	1.8	13.7	7.9	16.2	27.3	411
Central Sulawesi	7.3	17.9	14.3	32.0	44.3	537
South Sulawesi	3.3	19.3	16.9	32.0	45.7	1,582
Southeast Sulawesi	6.2	17.3	12.9	23.0	40.0	476
Gorontalo	3.0	12.9	10.3	16.8	29.8	231
West Sulawesi	8.3	23.8	15.5	31.0	45.5	242
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	8.6	18.8	14.3	20.5	34.9	301
North Maluku	5.6	13.8	15.7	26.5	37.8	209
West Papua	2.4	12.0	20.3	27.6	38.4	137
Papua	10.4	32.0	20.9	19.3	40.2	618
Total	5.7	15.1	10.9	26.1	36.2	49,627

Table A.10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 5 years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, and among live births in the 5 years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight[1]	Among births with a reported birth weight[1]				Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth					
		Less than 2.5 kg	2.5 kg or more	Total	Number of births	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of births
Sumatera											
Aceh	92.9	6.3	93.7	100.0	349	2.5	8.4	86.5	2.7	100.0	376
North Sumatera	87.2	4.9	95.1	100.0	914	1.4	10.2	86.9	1.5	100.0	1,048
West Sumatera	98.5	5.4	94.6	100.0	335	0.7	9.9	89.2	0.3	100.0	340
Riau	92.8	6.2	93.8	100.0	473	1.3	10.9	83.3	4.5	100.0	510
Jambi	94.6	9.8	90.2	100.0	214	3.6	12.2	81.5	2.8	100.0	227
South Sumatera	95.5	5.8	94.2	100.0	558	2.1	9.9	85.5	2.4	100.0	584
Bengkulu	97.2	6.6	93.4	100.0	125	0.9	11.3	85.6	2.3	100.0	128
Lampung	97.4	6.9	93.1	100.0	515	0.2	12.1	86.6	1.0	100.0	529
Bangka Belitung	97.5	4.0	96.0	100.0	96	1.1	6.6	90.5	1.8	100.0	99
Riau Islands	99.0	8.3	91.7	100.0	124	2.4	13.3	83.5	0.8	100.0	125
Java											
Jakarta	99.5	7.3	92.7	100.0	595	2.5	12.3	84.6	0.6	100.0	599
West Java	97.1	7.1	92.9	100.0	3,236	2.1	8.1	88.7	1.1	100.0	3,331
Central Java	99.0	6.4	93.6	100.0	2,013	2.2	8.4	88.6	0.8	100.0	2,034
Yogyakarta	99.1	8.1	91.9	100.0	217	0.0	10.5	88.6	0.9	100.0	219
East Java	97.4	7.5	92.5	100.0	2,081	1.7	11.3	86.4	0.6	100.0	2,138
Banten	91.1	6.6	93.4	100.0	689	2.9	8.3	84.8	4.0	100.0	756
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	99.1	5.9	94.1	100.0	302	2.5	3.8	92.8	0.9	100.0	304
West Nusa Tenggara	97.3	7.5	92.5	100.0	367	0.9	10.9	86.1	2.0	100.0	377
East Nusa Tenggara	78.9	13.4	86.6	100.0	329	2.1	10.9	81.3	5.7	100.0	417
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	90.4	10.3	89.7	100.0	312	2.0	14.4	79.6	4.1	100.0	345
Central Kalimantan	97.8	8.6	91.4	100.0	159	0.7	13.4	85.4	0.4	100.0	163
South Kalimantan	96.5	10.3	89.7	100.0	264	4.3	15.7	79.1	0.9	100.0	273
East Kalimantan	99.1	5.7	94.3	100.0	239	0.5	13.0	86.4	0.1	100.0	241
North Kalimantan	96.1	9.6	90.4	100.0	42	4.2	10.2	85.2	0.4	100.0	44
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	97.2	7.7	92.3	100.0	122	4.9	14.4	80.7	0.0	100.0	126
Central Sulawesi	89.1	9.5	90.5	100.0	178	4.6	18.0	77.2	0.3	100.0	200
South Sulawesi	90.5	7.7	92.3	100.0	470	2.6	17.7	78.5	1.3	100.0	519
Southeast Sulawesi	84.6	6.7	93.3	100.0	170	1.4	14.7	81.8	2.1	100.0	201
Gorontalo	89.4	8.8	91.2	100.0	71	5.8	21.0	69.3	3.8	100.0	79
West Sulawesi	89.3	9.6	90.4	100.0	84	2.7	16.2	78.1	2.9	100.0	94
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	72.4	7.4	92.6	100.0	101	2.1	7.8	80.6	9.5	100.0	139
North Maluku	75.5	9.5	90.5	100.0	66	2.0	10.2	83.1	4.8	100.0	88
West Papua	67.4	11.5	88.5	100.0	42	1.7	9.2	82.2	6.9	100.0	63
Papua	55.7	5.8	94.2	100.0	169	2.9	7.2	82.2	7.7	100.0	303
Total	94.1	7.1	92.9	100.0	16,023	2.0	10.3	85.9	1.7	100.0	17,019

Note: Total includes one child with missing information on mother's smoking status.
[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table A.10.2 Vaccinations by province

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage with all basic vaccinations, and percentage with all age appropriate vaccinations, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	BCG	DPT			HepB (birth dose)[1]	HepB			Polio[2]				Measles	All basic vaccinations[3]	All basic vaccinations based on MOH Decree Number 12/2017[4]	No vaccinations	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	4					
Sumatera																	
Aceh	69.1	63.8	56.1	45.6	74.4	63.6	49.6	42.4	73.7	70.4	56.5	44.3	53.5	37.0	37.0	17.2	77
North Sumatera	84.9	80.5	75.4	67.7	64.2	77.1	71.6	63.6	86.3	83.2	79.6	68.7	68.9	58.2	58.2	9.8	188
West Sumatera	78.5	74.3	65.7	56.0	80.5	76.5	66.2	58.3	79.1	74.9	64.1	57.9	68.3	47.9	47.9	12.7	64
Riau	71.7	62.0	59.8	54.6	65.2	63.3	59.6	51.6	68.3	61.8	58.3	53.2	55.5	46.2	46.2	27.0	86
Jambi	(86.8)	(90.8)	(87.9)	(78.5)	(92.7)	(90.8)	(86.0)	(71.2)	(87.9)	(89.0)	(87.9)	(75.3)	(77.1)	(68.3)	(68.3)	(5.1)	39
South Sumatera	89.3	90.0	87.5	85.2	68.7	87.8	83.6	81.3	91.9	89.7	86.5	72.0	85.8	66.3	66.3	7.0	122
Bengkulu	(95.4)	(90.9)	(90.9)	(78.6)	(70.0)	(85.2)	(85.2)	(70.1)	(90.9)	(88.4)	(79.2)	(57.7)	(77.1)	(46.7)	(46.7)	(4.6)	21
Lampung	96.8	95.9	89.9	86.1	85.5	92.7	88.2	83.0	95.6	93.9	89.4	86.5	89.3	78.8	78.8	2.3	101
Bangka Belitung	97.1	98.4	93.6	88.0	97.7	95.8	88.2	87.0	97.1	98.4	91.6	84.5	82.2	76.1	76.1	0.0	23
Riau Islands	95.3	92.3	89.4	79.0	94.1	88.1	79.4	76.1	94.3	92.7	86.4	75.6	81.8	69.1	69.1	3.6	27
Java																	
Jakarta	96.6	94.4	90.8	81.0	95.5	94.1	85.8	76.6	95.2	95.2	88.1	75.8	79.0	66.0	66.0	2.6	132
West Java	90.1	87.5	82.4	72.8	84.4	85.3	77.1	68.2	89.0	87.7	78.3	66.0	75.0	60.3	60.3	6.0	706
Central Java	97.1	97.0	94.4	91.2	98.2	95.6	92.5	91.2	96.6	97.3	94.5	87.8	85.9	76.7	76.7	0.9	418
Yogyakarta	(95.9)	(95.9)	(95.9)	(94.0)	(97.9)	(95.9)	(94.0)	(94.0)	(95.9)	(95.9)	(95.9)	(34.1)	(89.7)	(34.1)	(34.1)	(2.1)	46
East Java	96.7	94.2	89.2	81.2	94.4	93.8	87.5	80.0	94.8	92.3	88.3	78.3	86.0	73.4	73.4	1.3	429
Banten	84.1	77.9	72.1	62.3	77.9	76.3	67.8	59.0	84.7	81.0	75.1	57.8	65.6	49.6	49.6	12.1	155
Bali and Nusa Tenggara																	
Bali	(97.4)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(91.4)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(88.3)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(97.4)	(75.7)	(88.6)	(72.7)	(72.7)	(2.6)	46
West Nusa Tenggara	97.6	95.9	90.5	82.8	95.4	96.1	90.3	82.6	97.9	96.8	90.5	85.1	90.4	79.5	79.5	1.5	80
East Nusa Tenggara	92.5	94.7	88.6	80.1	84.3	94.2	87.7	80.4	94.7	92.5	90.1	82.4	85.2	74.8	74.8	4.0	86
Kalimantan																	
West Kalimantan	96.0	90.0	86.7	75.3	80.2	88.1	84.9	79.9	96.0	94.3	84.4	76.6	83.3	67.0	67.0	4.0	64
Central Kalimantan	(86.1)	(84.3)	(76.3)	(55.6)	(81.8)	(86.4)	(71.4)	(58.8)	(88.2)	(86.1)	(67.2)	(58.3)	(67.4)	(50.6)	(50.6)	(6.6)	30
South Kalimantan	(95.8)	(92.7)	(91.4)	(87.7)	(95.5)	(92.7)	(91.4)	(87.7)	(95.8)	(91.4)	(91.4)	(87.7)	(91.4)	(87.7)	(87.7)	(1.4)	49
East Kalimantan	95.0	91.4	86.9	80.4	89.3	90.8	87.2	79.3	93.6	91.4	87.1	77.3	80.4	72.0	72.0	3.4	45
North Kalimantan	(93.9)	(95.8)	(93.9)	(91.2)	(92.8)	(95.8)	(93.9)	(91.2)	(95.8)	(95.8)	(93.9)	(87.2)	(82.7)	(82.7)	(82.7)	(2.7)	7
Sulawesi																	
North Sulawesi	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.5)	(86.9)	(92.7)	(100.0)	(92.2)	(84.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.6)	(90.3)	(93.5)	(81.3)	(81.3)	(0.0)	28
Central Sulawesi	88.3	84.5	79.8	71.7	70.4	82.3	79.2	68.8	90.3	87.5	82.2	70.7	79.5	64.1	64.1	8.4	40
South Sulawesi	92.3	91.6	84.1	77.4	77.0	90.6	85.2	76.3	92.4	91.7	87.4	75.5	83.9	67.2	67.2	6.6	100
Southeast Sulawesi	93.8	92.4	89.2	85.8	79.3	91.8	87.4	83.7	93.5	93.6	87.2	80.9	82.4	74.1	74.1	4.8	40
Gorontalo	94.6	90.9	86.6	79.6	88.2	90.2	85.4	80.5	94.2	89.9	85.1	78.4	92.1	75.0	75.0	3.6	18
West Sulawesi	85.7	85.5	79.9	74.2	74.3	83.7	77.6	70.8	86.7	82.3	76.9	69.3	73.5	63.3	63.3	7.3	18

Continued...

Table A.10.2—*Continued*

Province	BCG	DPT			HepB (birth dose)[1]	HepB			Polio[2]				Measles	All basic vaccinations[3]	All basic vaccinations based on MOH Decree Number 12/2017[4]	No vaccinations	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	4					
Maluku and Papua																	
Maluku	81.5	79.9	73.8	69.0	72.9	78.7	74.6	68.3	81.6	80.3	74.0	60.2	72.6	53.1	53.1	15.7	32
North Maluku	87.4	87.6	72.8	51.9	75.8	82.6	64.8	51.5	89.3	81.0	69.2	54.5	82.3	43.0	43.0	8.7	17
West Papua	(81.0)	(82.6)	(72.1)	(59.7)	(74.6)	(78.9)	(69.0)	(61.6)	(88.8)	(86.2)	(71.0)	(64.2)	(81.0)	(59.7)	(59.7)	(10.2)	11
Papua	78.4	78.8	70.9	65.8	64.9	79.4	66.9	65.2	76.7	74.8	70.9	63.1	63.1	49.5	49.5	18.4	56
Total	91.1	88.9	84.2	76.7	85.1	87.6	81.3	74.5	90.8	89.1	83.3	72.3	78.8	65.0	65.0	5.8	3,399

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.
[1] For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, children reported to have received HepB (birth dose) received the vaccine within 24 hours after birth. For children whose vaccination information is based on the written record of vaccination, children are considered to have received hepatitis B (birth dose) if this vaccine is recorded on their card, regardless of when the dose was administered.
[2] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.
[3] BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of oral polio vaccine, and one dose of measles
[4] BCG, Hepatitis B (birth dose), three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of oral polio vaccine, one dose of measles (based on MOH Decree Number 12, 2017)

Table A.10.3 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
Province	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[2]	Percentage for whom treatment with antibiotics	Number of children
Sumatera					
Aceh	3.6	366	(92.0)	(21.2)	13
North Sumatera	4.4	1,013	(97.6)	(51.9)	45
West Sumatera	6.9	335	*	*	23
Riau	2.3	500	*	*	11
Jambi	1.9	220	*	*	4
South Sumatera	3.9	566	*	*	22
Bengkulu	5.0	126	*	*	6
Lampung	3.6	514	*	*	19
Bangka Belitung	6.5	94	*	*	6
Riau Islands	5.4	122	*	*	7
Java					
Jakarta	3.4	589	*	*	20
West Java	5.8	3,257	89.3	34.0	190
Central Java	2.3	1,989	*	*	47
Yogyakarta	2.6	213	*	*	6
East Java	2.6	2,078	(100.0)	(27.1)	55
Banten	6.3	729	(85.1)	(34.6)	46
Bali and Nusa Tenggara					
Bali	5.3	298	*	*	16
West Nusa Tenggara	3.9	367	*	*	14
East Nusa Tenggara	5.2	405	93.5	20.9	21
Kalimantan					
West Kalimantan	2.8	341	*	*	10
Central Kalimantan	2.5	157	*	*	4
South Kalimantan	5.2	260	*	*	14
East Kalimantan	7.1	236	(92.8)	(23.9)	17
North Kalimantan	8.2	42	*	*	3
Sulawesi					
North Sulawesi	3.7	121	*	*	4
Central Sulawesi	7.9	193	(91.5)	(47.7)	15
South Sulawesi	2.5	510	*	*	13
Southeast Sulawesi	6.8	194	(81.2)	(27.0)	13
Gorontalo	10.1	74	*	*	8
West Sulawesi	6.6	90	(93.8)	(37.8)	6
Maluku and Papua					
Maluku	3.7	135	(90.5)	(34.6)	5
North Maluku	7.7	82	(93.6)	(49.5)	6
West Papua	2.4	58	*	*	1
Papua	1.0	283	*	*	3
Total	4.2	16,555	92.1	34.3	693

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing, which is chest-related, and/or difficult breathing, which is chest-related.
[2] Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and pharmacy. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table A.10.4 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, and among children with fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought; percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
Province	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought[1]	Percentage for whom treatment was sought same or next day	Percentage who took antibiotic drugs	Number of children with fever
Sumatera						
Aceh	32.6	366	90.6	66.9	28.9	119
North Sumatera	34.4	1,013	88.6	66.6	28.5	348
West Sumatera	40.9	335	90.5	58.1	48.0	137
Riau	32.5	500	88.6	55.5	24.5	163
Jambi	34.8	220	90.4	66.8	10.4	76
South Sumatera	28.7	566	95.4	49.0	23.9	162
Bengkulu	31.0	126	87.3	59.1	33.4	39
Lampung	36.0	514	93.3	58.9	21.9	185
Bangka Belitung	30.6	94	94.8	74.8	19.4	29
Riau Islands	28.8	122	87.4	51.1	25.8	35
Java						
Jakarta	25.8	589	90.1	62.5	37.8	152
West Java	32.8	3,257	89.0	51.9	34.8	1,069
Central Java	28.3	1,989	91.9	63.4	18.3	562
Yogyakarta	24.1	213	(86.4)	(60.1)	(17.8)	51
East Java	28.5	2,078	93.8	70.2	25.2	592
Banten	31.8	729	87.5	57.1	44.8	232
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	19.6	298	(92.6)	(64.0)	(42.7)	58
West Nusa Tenggara	30.5	367	90.1	53.4	43.7	112
East Nusa Tenggara	22.8	405	90.2	52.9	24.3	92
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	25.5	341	81.0	49.4	33.1	87
Central Kalimantan	37.7	157	98.8	91.1	23.4	59
South Kalimantan	34.1	260	95.4	70.3	30.4	89
East Kalimantan	33.0	236	89.3	62.6	17.3	78
North Kalimantan	42.3	42	88.9	60.1	30.4	18
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	32.7	121	87.9	64.3	17.5	39
Central Sulawesi	34.5	193	89.8	56.2	34.7	67
South Sulawesi	39.6	510	80.1	49.0	19.8	202
Southeast Sulawesi	43.0	194	80.0	47.7	18.7	83
Gorontalo	47.2	74	97.1	62.3	19.3	35
West Sulawesi	34.6	90	85.1	57.7	35.6	31
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	25.5	135	88.0	58.3	19.8	35
North Maluku	40.0	82	85.2	51.6	30.5	33
West Papua	24.6	58	84.3	44.5	28.0	14
Papua	27.4	283	81.9	52.2	16.0	77
Total	31.2	16,555	89.8	59.2	28.5	5,161

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
1 Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, shop, market, and pharmacy. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner

Table A.10.5 Prevalence of diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey:		Number of children
	All diarrhea	Diarrhea with blood	
Sumatera			
Aceh	15.4	1.0	366
North Sumatera	17.2	0.9	1,013
West Sumatera	15.9	0.2	335
Riau	16.1	0.2	500
Jambi	13.4	0.5	220
South Sumatera	15.6	0.5	566
Bengkulu	19.2	1.7	126
Lampung	15.9	0.6	514
Bangka Belitung	8.7	0.0	94
Riau Islands	12.7	0.2	122
Java			
Jakarta	12.7	0.6	589
West Java	15.1	0.5	3,257
Central Java	12.4	0.5	1,989
Yogyakarta	5.6	0.0	213
East Java	11.8	0.4	2,078
Banten	10.7	0.0	729
Bali and Nusa Tenggara			
Bali	10.5	0.0	298
West Nusa Tenggara	15.8	0.7	367
East Nusa Tenggara	13.3	0.8	405
Kalimantan			
West Kalimantan	11.2	0.8	341
Central Kalimantan	19.3	3.0	157
South Kalimantan	19.8	0.3	260
East Kalimantan	18.6	1.0	236
North Kalimantan	16.9	0.6	42
Sulawesi			
North Sulawesi	15.8	0.0	121
Central Sulawesi	15.4	0.7	193
South Sulawesi	16.7	0.0	510
Southeast Sulawesi	15.2	0.1	194
Gorontalo	17.3	1.6	74
West Sulawesi	15.3	0.3	90
Maluku and Papua			
Maluku	10.3	0.0	135
North Maluku	18.2	1.4	82
West Papua	11.2	0.8	58
Papua	9.7	0.0	283
Total	14.1	0.5	16,555

Table A.10.6 Diarrhea treatment

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage given oral rehydration therapy (ORT), the percentage given increased fluids, the percentage given ORT or increased fluids, and the percentage given other treatments, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Percentage of children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)			Increased fluids	ORT or increased fluids	Other treatments				Missing	No treatment	Number of children with diarrhea
		Fluid from ORALIT	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF			Antibiotic drugs	Antimotility drugs	Zinc supplements	Home remedy/ other			
Sumatera													
Aceh	62.3	27.1	22.1	40.3	35.4	55.1	17.5	0.8	38.5	34.6	0.0	12.9	56
North Sumatera	52.5	28.5	15.0	35.2	37.9	55.3	12.1	0.6	39.8	34.4	0.0	11.6	174
West Sumatera	42.0	27.7	9.2	32.8	63.5	70.9	18.4	0.0	29.3	48.5	0.0	14.3	53
Riau	65.1	35.8	21.9	41.8	42.6	62.0	12.5	3.1	45.0	28.1	0.0	10.7	81
Jambi	44.4	23.0	8.7	30.3	28.8	48.5	3.9	3.9	12.5	39.1	3.5	23.0	30
South Sumatera	69.2	51.6	21.0	57.8	32.3	67.7	16.4	6.6	37.0	38.9	1.8	4.8	88
Bengkulu	55.4	28.5	19.7	36.9	36.8	55.1	5.4	1.5	35.7	27.1	2.9	22.1	24
Lampung	60.2	42.1	23.4	52.0	53.4	77.2	3.2	0.0	45.3	26.9	1.6	9.7	82
Bangka Belitung	76.0	58.4	32.5	68.2	59.3	87.4	3.5	0.0	58.1	26.2	0.0	0.0	8
Riau Islands	60.3	43.3	33.3	59.4	52.1	71.5	9.7	0.0	38.9	25.8	0.0	9.8	16
Java													
Jakarta	61.2	45.6	16.0	56.3	48.5	76.7	21.7	7.9	49.1	31.9	0.0	8.4	75
West Java	63.2	43.7	15.4	48.2	56.4	71.2	17.2	6.4	45.4	32.3	0.9	7.4	492
Central Java	56.4	28.4	16.7	34.4	47.1	61.0	3.3	2.4	37.4	40.4	0.7	14.2	247
Yogyakarta	46.5	14.8	44.5	51.5	55.5	92.2	15.2	0.0	22.6	24.8	0.0	0.0	12
East Java	55.8	29.5	19.9	36.5	45.6	64.3	9.7	1.8	32.8	41.0	0.0	8.2	245
Banten	61.4	32.6	16.5	37.1	30.0	58.3	3.6	5.2	22.5	31.8	0.0	20.8	78
Bali and Nusa Tenggara													
Bali	53.3	32.9	34.7	50.1	77.1	89.7	17.4	0.0	32.9	38.5	0.0	4.5	31
West Nusa Tenggara	71.0	59.3	36.7	68.6	51.2	86.2	8.1	0.0	43.1	35.4	0.0	5.9	58
East Nusa Tenggara	61.3	47.9	22.6	58.2	38.3	72.6	4.6	0.7	31.6	19.0	0.0	12.6	54
Kalimantan													
West Kalimantan	63.5	37.7	26.2	49.4	39.3	64.8	11.2	2.9	39.6	21.6	3.4	14.9	38
Central Kalimantan	48.7	31.5	15.4	35.5	31.5	50.5	12.1	19.0	41.0	20.2	0.0	5.7	30
South Kalimantan	54.9	28.6	20.0	36.6	21.4	45.6	19.8	2.4	39.2	41.1	0.0	14.9	52
East Kalimantan	45.3	32.7	24.3	49.9	49.9	72.7	4.2	3.0	25.2	25.2	0.0	17.5	44
North Kalimantan	66.9	68.3	17.0	73.0	48.3	84.3	12.2	0.0	39.2	18.3	0.0	9.7	7
Sulawesi													
North Sulawesi	73.7	45.3	21.7	59.2	63.9	86.9	18.4	3.6	14.9	53.2	0.0	0.0	19
Central Sulawesi	56.3	31.5	23.4	44.6	43.6	59.3	3.7	3.1	40.7	13.1	1.1	16.3	30
South Sulawesi	48.3	18.5	12.4	24.9	48.0	59.8	8.1	1.3	19.6	49.9	0.0	17.8	85
Southeast Sulawesi	49.7	24.4	16.7	35.7	60.8	72.1	5.6	0.0	27.2	41.5	0.7	14.4	29
Gorontalo	69.8	30.7	22.7	47.0	50.4	67.9	16.9	3.0	52.3	25.3	0.0	6.2	13
West Sulawesi	47.8	31.7	14.5	38.2	32.9	59.8	4.8	1.3	28.3	36.8	0.0	14.4	14
Maluku and Papua													
Maluku	62.5	37.1	20.7	49.2	41.8	73.0	6.0	3.6	24.0	21.8	3.1	7.4	14
North Maluku	49.3	39.6	20.4	49.6	23.9	57.6	4.9	0.0	33.4	41.9	0.0	11.0	15
West Papua	48.9	52.7	29.6	58.8	28.9	68.6	12.5	0.0	39.6	22.4	0.0	11.2	7
Papua	63.6	56.0	17.7	60.0	41.1	78.8	15.0	0.0	15.8	28.9	0.0	8.2	28
Total	58.5	36.1	18.7	43.6	46.5	66.3	11.4	3.3	37.3	34.6	0.6	10.8	2,328

Note: ORT includes fluid prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets, pre-packaged ORS fluid, and recommended home fluids (RHF).
[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

Table A.10.7 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given								Number of children with diarrhea
Province	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total	
Sumatera																
Aceh	35.4	46.8	15.3	1.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	7.3	44.6	34.1	6.9	0.8	6.3	0.0	100.0	56
North Sumatera	37.9	48.0	11.9	1.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	10.0	41.7	40.2	2.6	1.7	2.7	1.2	100.0	174
West Sumatera	63.5	26.4	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.2	20.9	55.3	3.9	0.7	8.0	0.0	100.0	53
Riau	42.6	40.0	13.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	10.5	52.5	28.6	4.0	3.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	81
Jambi	(28.8)	(49.8)	(21.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(4.9)	(44.4)	(33.3)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30
South Sumatera	32.3	41.3	22.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	100.0	7.1	38.8	49.0	1.7	0.5	1.1	1.8	100.0	88
Bengkulu	36.8	50.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.5	55.2	28.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	24
Lampung	53.4	34.2	9.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.5	43.5	41.6	2.9	1.6	2.9	0.0	100.0	82
Bangka Belitung	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Riau Islands	(52.1)	(32.0)	(7.7)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(11.8)	(46.2)	(27.9)	(8.2)	(1.2)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	16
Java																
Jakarta	48.5	38.3	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.9	53.5	39.3	3.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	75
West Java	56.4	31.2	11.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	18.2	38.3	33.7	4.0	0.7	4.5	0.7	100.0	492
Central Java	47.1	46.5	5.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	6.6	38.2	43.1	6.0	1.7	4.5	0.0	100.0	247
Yogyakarta	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
East Java	45.6	47.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.5	45.5	34.9	4.8	2.9	6.5	0.0	100.0	245
Banten	30.0	53.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.1	48.2	35.2	1.7	1.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	78
Bali and Nusa Tenggara																
Bali	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	31
West Nusa Tenggara	51.2	37.1	6.0	3.4	2.3	0.0	100.0	13.2	56.0	24.8	1.3	0.0	4.7	0.0	100.0	58
East Nusa Tenggara	38.3	45.9	13.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	100.0	7.0	53.0	29.2	8.4	0.0	1.6	0.8	100.0	54
Kalimantan																
West Kalimantan	(39.3)	(35.6)	(20.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(100.0)	(17.4)	(37.7)	(35.6)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(4.7)	(100.0)	38
Central Kalimantan	(31.5)	(53.4)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(4.2)	(48.6)	(41.1)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30
South Kalimantan	21.4	61.1	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.7	58.9	34.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	52
East Kalimantan	49.9	37.4	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.2	44.3	36.7	9.1	0.9	3.9	0.0	100.0	44
North Kalimantan	(48.3)	(35.6)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(16.0)	(42.1)	(28.3)	(4.7)	(2.3)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(100.0)	7
Sulawesi																
North Sulawesi	(63.9)	(32.4)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(22.2)	(65.3)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	19
Central Sulawesi	43.6	41.8	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.0	51.7	33.1	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	30
South Sulawesi	48.0	43.9	6.0	1.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	10.6	46.5	35.4	2.1	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	85
Southeast Sulawesi	60.8	29.1	8.1	0.0	1.2	0.7	100.0	18.8	35.0	30.6	5.6	2.8	7.2	0.0	100.0	29
Gorontalo	(50.4)	(33.8)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(11.8)	(28.3)	(49.0)	(5.2)	(2.5)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	13
West Sulawesi	32.9	44.5	20.6	0.0	1.2	0.9	100.0	7.9	38.7	48.7	2.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	14
Maluku and Papua																
Maluku	41.8	34.9	20.2	0.0	1.1	2.1	100.0	26.6	31.4	31.9	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.1	100.0	14
North Maluku	23.9	59.2	15.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	10.7	61.5	21.6	2.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	15
West Papua	(28.9)	(40.5)	(22.1)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(10.5)	(40.4)	(38.3)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	7
Papua	(41.1)	(51.3)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(2.1)	(71.2)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	28
Total	46.5	40.9	11.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	100.0	10.4	43.7	36.3	3.9	1.2	4.1	0.4	100.0	2,328

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhea and that food should not be reduced.
Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table A.10.8 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhea by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids	Number of women
Sumatera		
Aceh	90.0	318
North Sumatera	89.1	816
West Sumatera	94.6	285
Riau	89.3	426
Jambi	92.8	212
South Sumatera	94.0	507
Bengkulu	93.9	117
Lampung	94.8	497
Bangka Belitung	91.6	87
Riau Islands	93.3	108
Java		
Jakarta	97.1	520
West Java	96.4	3,042
Central Java	95.9	1,861
Yogyakarta	96.7	200
East Java	95.8	1,944
Banten	93.0	690
Bali and Nusa Tenggara		
Bali	98.4	266
West Nusa Tenggara	95.5	343
East Nusa Tenggara	89.6	338
Kalimantan		
West Kalimantan	88.7	314
Central Kalimantan	90.0	145
South Kalimantan	96.6	251
East Kalimantan	95.7	208
North Kalimantan	92.5	34
Sulawesi		
North Sulawesi	95.6	114
Central Sulawesi	89.2	170
South Sulawesi	88.1	442
Southeast Sulawesi	92.0	167
Gorontalo	92.1	66
West Sulawesi	86.3	77
Maluku and Papua		
Maluku	85.6	109
North Maluku	82.2	75
West Papua	87.3	47
Papua	81.8	225
Total	93.9	15,021

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table A.10.9 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last fecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Manner of disposal of children's stools								Total	Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely[1]	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other	Missing			
Sumatera											
Aceh	2.1	17.0	5.3	21.9	52.1	0.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	24.4	148
North Sumatera	9.0	47.9	1.9	21.8	14.4	0.3	4.3	0.5	100.0	58.8	384
West Sumatera	0.9	49.8	0.9	25.2	21.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	100.0	51.6	129
Riau	3.7	38.1	3.4	18.3	34.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	45.3	182
Jambi	6.9	40.2	6.6	21.8	23.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	53.7	85
South Sumatera	13.9	38.6	2.0	20.8	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	54.6	234
Bengkulu	6.2	55.3	1.0	16.3	15.2	0.0	5.9	0.0	100.0	62.6	44
Lampung	7.4	53.1	7.4	13.5	17.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	67.9	195
Bangka Belitung	2.8	30.2	1.5	4.3	59.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	34.5	37
Riau Islands	8.1	26.7	0.0	5.8	55.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	34.8	46
Java											
Jakarta	3.1	42.9	0.0	4.9	48.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	46.0	246
West Java	9.0	40.5	0.3	9.9	37.5	0.2	1.6	1.1	100.0	49.8	1,276
Central Java	12.5	52.3	3.0	10.7	20.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	67.8	793
Yogyakarta	2.0	73.2	2.5	5.7	13.4	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	77.7	87
East Java	6.6	36.4	8.2	18.4	25.5	0.0	4.2	0.7	100.0	51.2	806
Banten	7.9	25.5	1.7	13.8	47.0	0.0	2.2	1.9	100.0	35.2	300
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	6.9	25.8	1.9	6.7	56.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.6	79
West Nusa Tenggara	8.0	12.1	5.3	16.9	53.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	25.4	145
East Nusa Tenggara	2.6	41.1	4.9	13.4	18.0	12.5	7.2	0.3	100.0	48.6	156
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	4.7	35.1	4.9	26.5	18.9	0.0	8.3	1.6	100.0	44.7	136
Central Kalimantan	1.7	14.9	2.1	36.6	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.7	58
South Kalimantan	5.0	6.3	4.6	17.7	53.0	7.0	6.3	0.0	100.0	15.9	91
East Kalimantan	7.4	18.8	7.7	9.1	54.3	1.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	33.8	79
North Kalimantan	7.8	22.0	0.7	3.8	48.3	0.0	15.9	1.4	100.0	30.5	16
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	8.4	16.3	6.5	0.0	67.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	31.2	42
Central Sulawesi	3.2	30.7	7.2	19.4	31.9	0.0	7.7	0.0	100.0	41.1	76
South Sulawesi	6.1	23.9	0.9	15.9	47.3	0.0	5.3	0.6	100.0	31.0	203
Southeast Sulawesi	5.6	23.7	4.3	14.1	42.9	0.3	6.3	2.7	100.0	33.6	78
Gorontalo	3.5	17.0	1.2	17.1	59.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	21.7	32
West Sulawesi	5.1	20.5	4.4	26.6	35.9	2.2	4.9	0.4	100.0	30.0	34
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	5.7	24.5	3.0	8.4	42.5	1.5	13.2	1.2	100.0	33.2	54
North Maluku	8.1	17.4	6.1	10.2	37.0	1.4	19.1	0.6	100.0	31.6	30
West Papua	5.6	21.2	3.8	10.0	50.8	0.4	7.0	1.3	100.0	30.5	20
Papua	7.7	20.3	5.6	15.4	30.6	0.0	19.6	0.8	100.0	33.6	104
Total	7.6	37.7	3.3	14.5	32.6	0.6	3.1	0.6	100.0	48.6	6,425

[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine or if it was buried.

CHAPTER 11 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Table A.11.1 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who were ever breastfed and percentages who started breastfeeding within 1 hour and within 1 day of birth; and among last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, percentage who received a prelacteal feed, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Among last-born children born in the past 2 years:				Among last-born children born in the past 2 years who were ever breastfed:	
Province	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sumatera						
Aceh	92.7	52.9	66.7	152	53.3	141
North Sumatera	92.5	24.2	46.6	398	63.9	368
West Sumatera	97.6	48.9	85.8	132	39.7	129
Riau	96.0	51.1	70.4	184	61.5	176
Jambi	96.5	57.1	69.0	87	56.0	84
South Sumatera	95.5	50.0	73.6	242	49.2	232
Bengkulu	97.3	50.1	67.8	44	51.2	43
Lampung	92.8	42.7	70.0	203	63.8	189
Bangka Belitung	94.0	71.7	78.0	39	40.2	37
Riau Islands	88.3	37.8	60.5	48	43.7	43
Java						
Jakarta	93.9	59.9	79.2	257	29.1	242
West Java	95.7	70.0	78.7	1,309	36.0	1,252
Central Java	97.2	65.2	78.9	811	34.4	788
Yogyakarta	95.9	60.1	88.7	92	24.2	89
East Java	92.1	51.1	71.7	823	54.3	758
Banten	96.0	50.5	69.2	305	37.2	292
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	95.9	42.6	85.6	82	48.2	79
West Nusa Tenggara	98.7	76.5	84.2	147	21.3	146
East Nusa Tenggara	97.1	65.7	90.9	163	28.9	158
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	92.0	61.6	64.8	138	41.0	127
Central Kalimantan	91.9	50.2	73.7	60	62.1	55
South Kalimantan	96.6	53.5	69.4	93	57.9	90
East Kalimantan	99.3	69.2	86.0	82	34.2	82
North Kalimantan	97.2	53.4	78.5	16	44.9	16
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	94.5	32.6	58.5	48	80.1	45
Central Sulawesi	94.9	29.9	55.0	77	76.9	73
South Sulawesi	98.0	52.4	66.1	208	47.4	203
Southeast Sulawesi	94.5	54.6	71.8	80	64.7	76
Gorontalo	98.9	52.9	80.1	33	69.8	33
West Sulawesi	95.1	48.6	76.4	36	34.2	34
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	94.2	60.1	75.4	56	41.9	53
North Maluku	92.3	54.2	64.0	33	45.4	31
West Papua	87.7	48.8	67.2	23	31.1	20
Papua	97.1	66.7	86.8	114	18.3	110
Total	95.1	56.5	73.7	6,616	43.9	6,291

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.
[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within hour of birth
[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life

Table A.11.2 Breastfeeding status by province

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status and the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Breastfeeding status												
Province	Not breast-feeding	Exclu-sively breastfed	Breast-feeding and consum-ing plain water only	Breast-feeding and consum-ing non-milk liquids[1]	Breast-feeding and consum-ing other milk	Breast-feeding and consum-ing comple-mentary foods	Total	Percent-age currently breast-feeding	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	Percent-age using a bottle with a nipple	Percent-age put to chest imme-diately after birth	Percent-age skin to skin contact with mother imme-diately after birth	Number of all children under age 2
Sumatera													
Aceh	23.1	15.2	4.2	0.0	3.7	53.7	100.0	76.9	148	37.5	53.6	51.4	152
North Sumatera	28.3	11.4	1.2	0.2	3.9	55.0	100.0	71.7	384	45.3	43.7	41.8	398
West Sumatera	21.2	14.3	4.4	0.8	5.4	53.9	100.0	78.8	129	31.6	54.7	54.3	133
Riau	25.0	15.3	2.6	0.0	3.7	53.3	100.0	75.0	182	40.4	55.3	52.1	185
Jambi	21.8	21.9	1.5	1.3	0.0	53.4	100.0	78.2	85	39.1	56.2	55.7	85
South Sumatera	18.9	11.0	3.6	0.0	4.7	61.9	100.0	81.1	234	40.7	66.5	66.5	239
Bengkulu	21.2	12.8	3.4	0.9	8.2	53.6	100.0	78.8	44	30.6	45.7	40.6	44
Lampung	19.8	15.0	1.1	0.7	1.9	61.4	100.0	80.2	195	31.9	55.6	52.0	200
Bangka Belitung	25.1	15.9	5.4	0.0	3.3	50.3	100.0	74.9	37	44.4	63.5	61.0	38
Riau Islands	47.5	8.5	3.8	0.0	1.7	38.5	100.0	52.5	46	55.0	70.4	66.0	48
Java													
Jakarta	38.0	8.6	1.6	0.0	3.9	47.9	100.0	62.0	246	49.5	81.1	80.3	253
West Java	22.1	13.7	2.2	0.1	3.8	58.1	100.0	77.9	1,276	30.7	68.8	66.8	1,305
Central Java	15.9	16.2	0.9	0.2	2.2	64.6	100.0	84.1	793	29.6	73.1	71.4	809
Yogyakarta	14.6	9.8	2.1	0.0	4.2	69.3	100.0	85.4	87	38.7	76.2	76.2	93
East Java	31.8	12.2	1.0	0.0	5.5	49.4	100.0	68.2	806	44.7	63.2	62.4	832
Banten	31.5	9.2	4.3	0.0	1.8	53.2	100.0	68.5	300	34.7	56.2	55.7	305
Bali and Nusa Tenggara													
Bali	27.6	10.8	4.2	0.0	7.9	49.5	100.0	72.4	79	52.5	50.6	48.2	84
West Nusa Tenggara	16.3	19.6	1.9	0.0	1.5	60.6	100.0	83.7	145	13.9	64.0	61.5	147
East Nusa Tenggara	21.9	17.2	2.8	0.9	3.6	53.7	100.0	78.1	156	22.0	57.1	55.0	163
Kalimantan													
West Kalimantan	32.7	7.8	3.8	0.0	5.3	50.4	100.0	67.3	136	40.9	46.0	44.9	138
Central Kalimantan	20.8	5.6	1.3	0.0	6.5	65.8	100.0	79.2	58	57.9	50.5	50.5	59
South Kalimantan	25.0	10.8	3.1	0.0	5.3	55.9	100.0	75.0	91	48.3	54.8	48.7	93
East Kalimantan	32.6	13.9	1.1	0.0	4.1	48.3	100.0	67.4	79	45.3	62.3	57.7	83
North Kalimantan	37.6	18.3	6.1	0.0	2.4	35.6	100.0	62.4	16	57.3	58.7	50.6	16
Sulawesi													
North Sulawesi	40.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	48.8	100.0	59.5	42	62.3	44.8	43.8	48
Central Sulawesi	30.1	12.9	2.8	0.0	5.0	49.2	100.0	69.9	76	38.7	46.7	44.8	77
South Sulawesi	22.7	20.6	1.5	0.3	6.8	48.0	100.0	77.3	203	43.3	49.1	47.1	211
Southeast Sulawesi	28.3	18.9	2.1	0.6	4.0	46.0	100.0	71.7	78	35.3	38.9	35.2	81
Gorontalo	28.0	7.2	4.4	0.0	5.4	55.0	100.0	72.0	32	57.2	53.2	52.0	33
West Sulawesi	23.0	18.5	1.0	0.0	2.3	55.2	100.0	77.0	34	29.3	56.3	56.3	36
Maluku and Papua													
Maluku	39.1	11.4	1.6	0.0	6.6	41.3	100.0	60.9	54	41.4	43.3	42.3	57
North Maluku	27.8	15.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	53.6	100.0	72.2	30	27.8	49.6	48.9	32
West Papua	27.9	8.4	2.9	1.4	6.2	53.2	100.0	72.1	20	33.1	36.2	34.9	21
Papua	24.6	20.1	1.8	1.8	4.6	47.1	100.0	75.4	104	23.9	44.3	43.2	113
Total	24.9	13.6	2.1	0.2	3.9	55.3	100.0	75.1	6,425	36.9	61.3	59.6	6,610

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100%. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

[1] Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other liquids.

Table A.11.3 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices according to province

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to three IYCF practices based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
Province	3+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Both 3+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of breastfed children 6-23 months	Milk or milk products[3]	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[4]	With 3 IYCF practices[5]	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[6,7]	3+ or 4+ food groups[7]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	With all 3 IYCF practices	Number of all children 6-23 months
Sumatera														
Aceh	72.7	71.0	53.9	72	70.2	65.4	15.5	8.2	31	91.0	70.5	54.2	40.0	104
North Sumatera	71.1	69.9	50.2	186	75.7	72.0	23.7	14.5	91	92.0	71.4	54.8	38.5	277
West Sumatera	74.8	58.0	42.8	68	76.3	71.1	28.3	20.4	26	93.5	73.8	49.8	36.6	94
Riau	74.4	66.4	54.6	93	83.7	72.5	16.3	14.2	42	95.0	73.8	50.9	42.1	135
Jambi	83.5	68.8	59.5	42	95.4	84.0	19.7	19.7	16	98.7	83.7	55.1	48.4	59
South Sumatera	85.3	64.1	56.8	138	100.0	88.9	9.4	9.4	42	100.0	86.2	51.2	45.6	180
Bengkulu	60.5	69.9	47.1	26	88.4	76.7	11.9	11.9	8	97.2	64.3	56.1	38.8	34
Lampung	76.3	65.2	49.3	118	76.7	76.5	20.3	16.6	36	94.5	76.3	54.6	41.6	155
Bangka Belitung	84.4	58.2	48.1	19	88.2	88.9	7.8	7.8	9	96.3	85.8	42.6	35.6	27
Riau Islands	83.2	66.3	59.3	18	88.8	82.5	15.9	12.3	20	94.1	82.8	39.6	34.4	37
Java														
Jakarta	86.1	72.0	63.8	110	95.4	88.2	15.3	14.2	89	98.0	87.1	46.7	41.6	199
West Java	74.2	69.0	52.4	745	83.5	77.8	22.6	16.2	247	95.9	75.1	57.5	43.4	992
Central Java	75.5	71.5	56.8	495	85.4	73.7	15.0	13.0	116	97.2	75.2	60.8	48.5	611
Yogyakarta	89.3	75.8	68.4	62	84.2	84.2	24.2	15.5	12	97.5	88.5	67.5	59.9	74
East Java	70.5	70.9	51.1	397	90.0	76.5	32.8	24.3	216	96.5	72.6	57.5	41.7	613
Banten	66.9	53.2	41.8	149	86.9	77.6	10.0	7.2	79	95.5	70.6	38.2	29.8	227
Bali and Nusa Tenggara														
Bali	85.2	90.8	82.5	40	94.1	69.1	34.9	29.2	16	98.3	80.6	74.6	67.1	57
West Nusa Tenggara	72.2	71.0	51.0	88	55.2	80.5	26.0	10.6	24	90.5	74.0	61.5	42.5	111
East Nusa Tenggara	56.6	74.0	46.4	84	45.7	54.9	45.4	19.9	33	84.7	56.1	65.9	38.9	117
Kalimantan														
West Kalimantan	73.2	46.5	36.3	67	64.2	70.9	9.4	5.9	32	88.4	72.5	34.4	26.4	100
Central Kalimantan	81.0	72.5	61.3	38	87.3	64.1	22.1	22.1	10	97.4	77.5	62.0	53.1	48
South Kalimantan	83.6	76.7	66.9	51	92.7	60.3	12.6	12.6	19	98.1	77.4	59.6	52.4	70
East Kalimantan	68.3	67.0	50.3	37	94.0	89.9	26.9	18.4	24	97.7	76.7	51.5	37.9	61
North Kalimantan	83.0	74.7	66.0	6	92.7	79.3	32.7	30.0	5	96.6	81.3	55.4	49.4	11
Sulawesi														
North Sulawesi	78.6	86.1	64.7	20	100.0	71.6	29.9	24.8	16	100.0	75.5	61.4	47.2	35
Central Sulawesi	74.0	76.2	60.6	35	85.9	76.1	19.1	17.1	19	95.1	74.7	56.2	45.3	53
South Sulawesi	68.3	74.6	52.8	105	82.7	75.2	29.4	24.8	42	95.1	70.3	61.8	44.8	147
Southeast Sulawesi	66.4	69.9	45.3	34	74.3	61.7	20.5	17.5	19	90.9	64.7	52.4	35.4	52
Gorontalo	63.7	78.2	55.1	18	86.8	62.6	27.5	22.4	8	95.8	63.4	62.2	44.8	26
West Sulawesi	63.8	75.3	51.6	19	78.8	53.1	34.3	19.2	7	94.1	60.9	63.9	42.6	27
Maluku and Papua														
Maluku	60.8	70.6	48.9	22	69.8	70.8	26.3	16.4	18	86.5	65.3	50.7	34.3	40
North Maluku	57.9	71.2	38.7	15	52.2	38.4	22.6	3.2	7	84.2	51.5	55.2	27.0	22
West Papua	66.0	60.4	35.5	10	80.2	56.0	14.8	0.0	5	93.6	62.8	45.7	24.1	14
Papua	51.3	60.4	35.5	49	58.6	50.8	19.1	11.9	24	86.2	51.2	46.7	27.7	73
Total	73.7	69.0	52.9	3,476	83.2	75.2	22.1	16.2	1,407	95.2	74.1	55.5	42.3	4,883

[1] Food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (and red palm oil); d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, or butter.
[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months
[3] Includes at least one feeding of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, yogurt, cheese and other milk products
[4] For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least four times a day
[5] Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive solid or semi-solid foods at least 4 times a day, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups (including the milk or milk products food group)
[6] Breastfeeding or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt
[7] At least three food groups for breastfed children and at least four food groups for non-breastfed children
[8] Fed solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months, at least three times for other breastfed children, and at least four times for non-breastfed children

Table A.11.4 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the 24 hours preceding the survey; among all children age 6-59 months, percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, and who were given deworming medication in the 6 months preceding the survey, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother:			Among all children age 6-59 months:		
Province	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months[3]	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months[4]	Number of children
Sumatera						
Aceh	82.1	73.4	104	60.7	26.7	321
North Sumatera	85.4	69.9	277	57.5	37.5	903
West Sumatera	86.6	72.1	94	68.6	44.5	300
Riau	88.3	76.8	135	61.3	39.2	453
Jambi	86.2	74.1	59	60.8	32.7	193
South Sumatera	91.0	84.1	180	59.2	38.0	509
Bengkulu	85.1	67.3	34	68.4	40.2	116
Lampung	85.7	72.1	155	64.0	46.5	473
Bangka Belitung	90.0	84.0	27	67.1	52.2	84
Riau Islands	86.7	78.7	37	63.1	38.1	113
Java						
Jakarta	92.9	83.0	199	66.7	29.3	540
West Java	88.1	69.4	992	75.6	36.7	2,968
Central Java	89.1	67.8	611	73.3	43.4	1,802
Yogyakarta	94.6	75.8	74	56.2	34.9	198
East Java	85.0	69.3	613	72.8	59.4	1,883
Banten	81.7	67.6	227	64.9	28.8	655
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	(86.3)	(82.1)	57	70.5	58.8	276
West Nusa Tenggara	86.5	75.8	111	74.9	49.1	333
East Nusa Tenggara	79.4	62.6	117	66.8	20.3	366
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	82.9	75.5	100	73.5	32.9	304
Central Kalimantan	81.1	70.7	48	58.7	36.6	147
South Kalimantan	86.5	79.8	70	63.0	36.6	240
East Kalimantan	85.3	72.1	61	67.4	42.5	217
North Kalimantan	85.2	76.1	11	77.4	40.7	37
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	88.2	74.7	35	74.0	40.8	112
Central Sulawesi	82.4	72.9	53	64.1	28.8	171
South Sulawesi	80.7	69.7	147	53.8	38.9	451
Southeast Sulawesi	77.7	74.5	52	66.6	33.7	168
Gorontalo	71.8	64.6	26	73.2	10.9	69
West Sulawesi	81.3	66.5	27	66.5	37.8	82
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	83.0	72.2	40	60.3	30.8	122
North Maluku	76.4	62.5	22	61.6	31.7	73
West Papua	83.6	67.4	14	62.2	31.1	52
Papua	77.3	56.3	73	57.2	25.0	252
Total	86.2	71.3	4,883	68.3	40.1	14,983

[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A
[2] Includes meat (including organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs
[3] Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)
[4] Based on mother's recall; deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminthes and for schistosomiasis

Table A.11.5 Minimum acceptable diet

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
Province	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Both 3+ food groups and minimum meal frequency[3]	Number of breastfed children 6-23 months	Milk or milk products[4]	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[5]	With 3 IYCF practices[6]	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[7]	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[8]	With all 3 IYCF practices[9]	Number of all children 6-23 months
Sumatera														
Aceh	48.5	71.0	38.2	72	58.5	65.4	68.1	30.9	31	87.4	53.6	70.1	36.0	104
North Sumatera	49.0	69.9	34.2	186	66.5	72.0	77.4	38.3	91	89.0	56.6	72.4	35.6	277
West Sumatera	52.6	58.0	31.2	68	(65.0)	(71.1)	(72.9)	(43.4)	26	90.3	57.7	62.1	34.6	94
Riau	52.2	66.4	39.5	93	(73.9)	(72.5)	(76.0)	(43.1)	42	91.9	58.5	69.4	40.6	135
Jambi	(65.1)	(68.8)	(49.2)	42	*	*	*	*	16	98.7	70.4	76.2	51.5	59
South Sumatera	68.2	64.1	46.8	138	(86.4)	(88.9)	(86.4)	(53.7)	42	96.8	73.1	69.4	48.4	180
Bengkulu	54.5	69.9	44.3	26	*	*	*	*	8	95.1	59.8	74.3	45.4	34
Lampung	57.4	65.2	38.8	118	(64.2)	(76.5)	(72.7)	(38.4)	36	91.6	61.9	66.9	38.7	155
Bangka Belitung	74.2	58.2	44.9	19	(81.7)	(88.9)	(81.7)	(54.2)	9	94.3	78.8	65.5	47.7	27
Riau Islands	60.5	66.3	41.3	18	82.7	82.5	84.3	57.5	20	90.9	72.1	75.8	49.9	37
Java														
Jakarta	67.7	72.0	52.1	110	76.7	88.2	83.7	54.2	89	89.6	76.8	77.2	53.0	199
West Java	53.2	69.0	39.5	745	70.4	77.8	77.0	40.7	247	92.6	59.3	71.0	39.8	992
Central Java	57.1	71.5	44.0	495	68.4	73.7	72.4	42.6	116	94.0	60.2	71.7	43.7	611
Yogyakarta	65.4	75.8	49.1	62	*	*	*	*	12	93.0	68.4	74.0	50.2	74
East Java	52.4	70.9	36.8	397	77.7	76.5	88.9	50.4	216	92.1	60.9	77.2	41.6	613
Banten	49.6	53.2	30.7	149	70.2	77.6	71.7	44.3	79	89.7	59.3	59.6	35.4	227
Bali and Nusa Tenggara														
Bali	(77.2)	(90.8)	(74.5)	40	*	*	*	*	16	(98.3)	(74.9)	(91.7)	(63.8)	57
West Nusa Tenggara	57.3	71.0	44.6	88	(52.1)	(80.5)	(67.5)	(32.4)	24	89.8	62.2	70.3	42.0	111
East Nusa Tenggara	34.0	74.0	28.7	84	40.2	54.9	64.7	22.0	33	83.1	39.9	71.4	26.8	117
Kalimantan														
West Kalimantan	49.3	46.5	23.9	67	(52.7)	(70.9)	(60.0)	(29.5)	32	84.6	56.4	50.9	25.7	100
Central Kalimantan	(63.0)	(72.5)	(47.4)	38	*	*	*	*	10	95.2	63.2	74.5	44.0	48
South Kalimantan	60.1	76.7	49.9	51	*	*	*	*	19	98.1	60.2	81.0	51.5	70
East Kalimantan	52.0	67.0	41.1	37	(80.8)	(89.9)	(92.9)	(45.7)	24	92.6	66.7	77.1	42.9	61
North Kalimantan	(70.2)	(74.7)	(56.2)	6	(85.1)	(79.3)	(90.9)	(49.7)	5	93.1	74.4	82.2	53.2	11
Sulawesi														
North Sulawesi	(57.7)	(86.1)	(45.8)	20	*	*	*	*	16	100.0	63.8	92.2	41.8	35
Central Sulawesi	52.7	76.2	41.2	35	(71.3)	(76.1)	(80.8)	(31.4)	19	90.0	60.9	77.8	37.8	53
South Sulawesi	45.6	74.6	32.7	105	77.9	75.2	81.3	40.5	42	93.8	54.0	76.5	34.9	147
Southeast Sulawesi	45.1	69.9	34.7	34	63.6	61.7	63.6	33.3	19	87.1	51.0	67.7	34.2	52
Gorontalo	44.7	78.2	41.3	18	(86.8)	(62.6)	(92.0)	(57.4)	8	95.8	50.3	82.5	46.4	26
West Sulawesi	34.9	75.3	28.6	19	71.9	53.1	81.5	26.1	7	92.2	39.9	77.0	27.9	27
Maluku and Papua														
Maluku	38.8	70.6	31.0	22	61.9	70.8	73.2	33.6	18	82.9	53.2	71.8	32.2	40
North Maluku	29.7	71.2	23.9	15	(40.1)	(38.4)	(55.2)	(11.6)	7	80.3	32.6	65.9	19.9	22
West Papua	(38.5)	(60.4)	(13.2)	10	*	*	*	*	5	83.9	44.1	63.2	10.8	14
Papua	23.5	60.4	15.7	49	(43.0)	(50.8)	(52.6)	(10.8)	24	81.1	32.6	57.8	14.1	73
Total	53.9	69.0	39.5	3,476	71.2	75.2	78.5	42.4	1,407	91.7	60.0	71.7	40.3	4,883

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Children receive foods from four or more of the following food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified

baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables [AND RED PALM OIL]; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts.
[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months.
[3] Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 2.
[4] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt
[5] For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.
[6] Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote [5], and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group.
[7] Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt
[8] Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes [2] and [5].
[9] Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breastmilk, other milk, or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5.

CHAPTER 12 HIV/AIDS RELATED KNOWLEDGE

Table A.12.1 Knowledge of HIV or AIDS

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of AIDS, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Women		Currently married men	
Province	Has heard of AIDS	Number of respondents	Has heard of AIDS	Number of respondents
Sumatera				
Aceh	72.0	955	61.8	166
North Sumatera	81.4	2,545	86.9	476
West Sumatera	85.7	958	85.0	154
Riau	79.9	1,272	80.6	257
Jambi	78.6	683	75.5	154
South Sumatera	71.2	1,501	83.4	341
Bengkulu	74.9	364	82.0	75
Lampung	82.5	1,513	81.6	331
Bangka Belitung	88.4	282	93.4	62
Riau Islands	93.5	364	95.3	70
Java				
Jakarta	95.5	1,996	98.4	373
West Java	84.9	9,867	82.2	2,051
Central Java	87.5	6,486	87.9	1,254
Yogyakarta	93.8	785	93.7	166
East Java	86.6	7,391	81.1	1,550
Banten	79.4	2,260	88.4	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara				
Bali	94.0	903	94.2	218
West Nusa Tenggara	68.2	1,030	76.7	188
East Nusa Tenggara	64.6	882	69.2	164
Kalimantan				
West Kalimantan	59.2	943	70.1	211
Central Kalimantan	68.2	413	79.7	98
South Kalimantan	80.5	790	87.3	163
East Kalimantan	88.7	593	91.0	125
North Kalimantan	80.6	108	85.4	19
Sulawesi				
North Sulawesi	92.7	411	96.5	80
Central Sulawesi	70.3	537	75.7	114
South Sulawesi	71.8	1,582	63.4	275
Southeast Sulawesi	72.4	476	72.2	90
Gorontalo	73.4	231	70.2	45
West Sulawesi	61.4	242	57.7	40
Maluku and Papua				
Maluku	79.2	301	81.3	56
North Maluku	67.4	209	59.8	40
West Papua	83.5	137	95.7	24
Papua	71.1	618	85.5	136
Total	82.4	49,627	82.9	10,009

Table A.12.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Women				Currently married men			
Province	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of women	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Number of men
Sumatera								
Aceh	41.2	52.4	35.0	955	47.1	42.6	35.9	166
North Sumatera	47.0	63.9	41.8	2,545	68.4	76.0	61.5	476
West Sumatera	57.3	72.7	52.0	958	54.8	60.5	42.4	154
Riau	47.4	58.3	41.0	1,272	61.8	69.8	56.7	257
Jambi	44.6	62.1	40.9	683	51.3	50.1	37.3	154
South Sumatera	40.2	50.5	34.9	1,501	61.7	68.7	56.0	341
Bengkulu	43.8	59.1	38.8	364	54.3	67.9	49.1	75
Lampung	50.5	66.2	45.1	1,513	56.1	73.1	53.6	331
Bangka Belitung	53.7	62.9	45.9	282	74.0	75.4	62.9	62
Riau Islands	59.7	75.4	53.8	364	83.5	88.3	78.9	70
Java								
Jakarta	68.2	84.7	63.3	1,996	80.7	84.4	71.8	373
West Java	56.4	70.1	50.2	9,867	59.3	67.8	52.3	2,051
Central Java	64.4	75.1	58.9	6,486	66.2	73.3	58.3	1,254
Yogyakarta	69.3	85.0	66.2	785	83.2	91.4	82.6	166
East Java	57.7	76.0	53.6	7,391	62.3	71.2	59.3	1,550
Banten	50.0	60.9	42.6	2,260	49.6	72.1	41.6	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	74.1	87.4	71.1	903	65.7	78.5	57.9	218
West Nusa Tenggara	42.4	56.5	39.4	1,030	64.3	68.2	60.1	188
East Nusa Tenggara	37.0	53.1	34.3	882	43.3	55.3	39.8	164
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	37.4	47.7	33.6	943	59.0	66.0	56.0	211
Central Kalimantan	47.7	62.2	46.3	413	50.4	64.0	47.7	98
South Kalimantan	52.6	67.0	48.2	790	59.5	73.4	54.3	163
East Kalimantan	53.5	76.0	49.0	593	50.2	61.5	43.2	125
North Kalimantan	43.2	67.3	39.7	108	51.0	61.2	42.4	19
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	57.0	77.1	50.5	411	86.3	88.0	82.0	80
Central Sulawesi	39.4	56.2	35.3	537	48.8	61.6	43.2	114
South Sulawesi	42.8	59.6	39.1	1,582	43.9	49.6	36.8	275
Southeast Sulawesi	39.1	59.5	35.6	476	47.4	58.2	41.8	90
Gorontalo	37.0	63.5	33.5	231	53.3	62.7	51.1	45
West Sulawesi	33.7	44.4	28.0	242	40.2	55.6	39.1	40
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	49.5	66.9	45.0	301	56.1	72.2	53.7	56
North Maluku	34.8	48.5	30.1	209	25.8	50.0	23.2	40
West Papua	55.0	56.9	44.5	137	73.6	75.4	64.3	24
Papua	39.1	47.5	34.5	618	65.4	76.0	63.1	136
Total	53.9	68.4	48.8	49,627	60.9	69.7	54.8	10,009

[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
[2] Partner who has no other partners

Table A.12.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Percentage of respondents who say that:					Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local miscon-ceptions[1]	Percentage with a compre-hensive knowledge about HIV[2]	Number of respondents
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means [CS]	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV[CS]	A person can get infected by sharing an unsterilized needle or syringe			
Sumatera								
Aceh	57.6	25.0	58.8	30.2	66.4	13.5	8.6	955
North Sumatera	63.2	28.1	65.6	30.5	75.3	13.7	9.2	2,545
West Sumatera	70.4	34.3	73.3	35.0	81.8	16.4	11.9	958
Riau	58.6	27.3	61.5	33.4	75.2	12.7	7.7	1,272
Jambi	67.7	22.0	60.6	28.5	71.7	10.5	6.5	683
South Sumatera	49.5	29.2	56.0	24.0	62.9	9.2	5.8	1,501
Bengkulu	61.0	23.6	60.2	30.4	67.2	13.1	7.6	364
Lampung	70.0	36.8	69.7	32.2	76.3	16.7	11.2	1,513
Bangka Belitung	78.7	30.7	75.7	33.5	84.2	17.5	9.4	282
Riau Islands	77.6	41.2	80.8	44.9	90.9	22.3	13.9	364
Java								
Jakarta	85.8	57.4	87.3	54.3	93.5	35.5	25.0	1,996
West Java	73.8	39.9	72.6	39.8	78.6	22.9	15.8	9,867
Central Java	74.5	42.8	77.4	40.8	83.8	24.6	18.2	6,486
Yogyakarta	87.7	50.8	85.3	54.1	90.4	34.7	26.6	785
East Java	73.0	47.4	78.5	39.8	82.1	25.2	18.0	7,391
Banten	61.4	44.9	71.0	43.0	74.0	24.2	15.9	2,260
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	81.4	46.5	81.3	48.8	91.1	28.5	23.2	903
West Nusa Tenggara	56.8	36.9	58.5	29.4	63.4	19.6	15.0	1,030
East Nusa Tenggara	49.6	24.3	52.8	27.6	57.9	11.7	8.0	882
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	49.9	26.2	50.8	30.6	54.8	16.5	11.6	943
Central Kalimantan	59.9	31.6	62.3	33.4	65.0	19.1	14.7	413
South Kalimantan	61.3	39.3	71.7	38.5	75.1	19.2	13.8	790
East Kalimantan	79.1	35.3	76.1	32.9	84.2	16.7	11.7	593
North Kalimantan	66.1	28.9	62.5	33.5	73.0	17.7	13.4	108
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	67.7	34.8	76.2	35.6	87.4	16.5	12.2	411
Central Sulawesi	58.0	32.4	62.4	32.1	64.4	16.5	9.4	537
South Sulawesi	55.2	31.3	60.9	30.1	65.9	15.6	10.5	1,582
Southeast Sulawesi	59.4	27.2	61.0	25.1	66.5	12.2	7.3	476
Gorontalo	54.2	36.9	62.8	34.2	65.1	18.7	8.0	231
West Sulawesi	45.6	26.9	52.7	25.2	54.8	11.9	6.8	242
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	59.7	35.8	68.9	40.1	74.4	18.8	10.8	301
North Maluku	50.2	25.1	50.8	25.8	58.3	12.0	8.0	209
West Papua	52.6	47.2	74.8	46.4	77.8	21.4	14.5	137
Papua	53.2	37.3	57.7	43.6	61.9	25.4	17.7	618
Total	68.6	39.0	71.2	37.8	77.2	21.2	14.9	49,627

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: A person can get HIV by sharing an unsterilized needle or syringe, and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected, faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV.

Table A.12.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about HIV: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who say that a healthy-looking person can have HIV and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about HIV, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Percentage of respondents who say that:					Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have HIV and who reject the two most common local miscon-ceptions[1]	Percentage with a compre-hensive knowledge about HIV[2]	Number of respondents
	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV	A person can get infected by sharing an unsterilized needle or syringe			
Sumatera								
Aceh	44.3	17.9	55.2	26.2	53.6	11.7	8.3	166
North Sumatera	69.9	27.3	76.9	34.1	78.0	14.0	12.0	476
West Sumatera	64.5	26.4	74.3	32.4	76.2	11.3	5.8	154
Riau	70.0	30.3	72.4	42.2	75.5	20.2	16.3	257
Jambi	52.3	17.8	62.7	27.7	65.9	11.9	8.1	154
South Sumatera	66.1	19.5	72.2	28.9	69.3	10.0	7.3	341
Bengkulu	73.1	21.8	67.3	40.6	74.3	16.0	9.2	75
Lampung	70.9	21.0	63.6	28.8	72.3	10.6	7.4	331
Bangka Belitung	84.5	28.0	85.3	34.7	89.6	14.9	10.7	62
Riau Islands	85.6	40.9	64.7	48.7	94.0	31.6	28.2	70
Java								
Jakarta	85.3	62.7	91.7	56.7	97.6	38.6	28.0	373
West Java	68.6	33.9	74.4	38.2	77.2	19.8	13.5	2,051
Central Java	73.1	40.1	78.9	45.7	80.8	20.5	15.3	1,254
Yogyakarta	80.6	72.5	89.9	66.8	91.0	52.1	49.7	166
East Java	59.9	46.0	76.8	44.3	73.2	25.9	21.6	1,550
Banten	75.1	38.1	80.3	51.4	84.6	22.2	11.7	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	79.7	48.3	87.2	50.8	88.7	27.9	14.8	218
West Nusa Tenggara	63.0	33.4	71.3	39.2	71.2	18.6	17.0	188
East Nusa Tenggara	33.7	35.8	58.2	39.5	61.1	7.6	5.3	164
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	56.9	44.4	68.5	50.4	66.5	36.7	35.0	211
Central Kalimantan	67.4	13.5	70.5	25.6	69.3	10.2	9.4	98
South Kalimantan	50.5	47.5	82.1	45.6	82.0	17.0	10.9	163
East Kalimantan	55.1	43.8	73.0	48.2	87.1	15.1	9.2	125
North Kalimantan	68.0	27.1	69.7	30.3	74.9	15.4	10.7	19
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	86.7	49.6	81.7	26.7	94.5	20.5	19.5	80
Central Sulawesi	67.7	40.6	70.7	38.1	68.2	28.6	19.2	114
South Sulawesi	46.7	21.6	51.6	27.6	55.1	10.2	7.2	275
Southeast Sulawesi	54.6	22.3	61.3	24.4	64.4	10.9	7.1	90
Gorontalo	44.1	22.2	56.7	19.8	55.1	7.1	7.1	45
West Sulawesi	42.1	15.4	50.6	21.9	52.9	6.2	5.1	40
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	49.3	32.3	70.5	34.0	73.1	11.2	8.1	56
North Maluku	38.3	19.5	39.3	18.8	50.2	10.0	5.4	40
West Papua	47.6	56.1	82.4	57.0	91.4	26.2	21.9	24
Papua	67.2	51.4	66.4	52.4	79.1	34.4	27.5	136
Total	66.3	37.0	74.3	40.9	76.3	20.8	15.6	10,009

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV.

Table A.12.4 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Among all men:			Among men who paid for sex in the past 12 months:	
Province	Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage reporting condom use at last paid sexual intercourse	Number of men
Sumatera					
Aceh	1.5	0.3	166	*	0
North Sumatera	9.8	2.8	476	*	13
West Sumatera	1.1	0.0	154	*	0
Riau	4.4	1.7	257	*	4
Jambi	10.0	0.7	154	*	1
South Sumatera	7.3	0.5	341	*	2
Bengkulu	4.1	0.0	75	*	0
Lampung	5.3	0.0	331	*	0
Bangka Belitung	5.7	0.0	62	*	0
Riau Islands	5.8	0.3	70	*	0
Java					
Jakarta	1.1	0.2	373	*	1
West Java	2.1	0.7	2,051	*	15
Central Java	0.8	0.4	1,254	*	6
Yogyakarta	0.5	0.5	166	*	1
East Java	1.3	0.8	1,550	*	12
Banten	1.8	0.6	442	*	3
Bali and Nusa Tenggara					
Bali	7.8	1.4	218	*	3
West Nusa Tenggara	1.7	0.4	188	*	1
East Nusa Tenggara	10.6	4.0	164	*	6
Kalimantan					
West Kalimantan	3.1	2.5	211	*	5
Central Kalimantan	17.8	2.9	98	*	3
South Kalimantan	4.6	0.0	163	*	0
East Kalimantan	2.5	0.0	125	*	0
North Kalimantan	10.1	1.5	19	*	0
Sulawesi					
North Sulawesi	6.5	1.4	80	*	1
Central Sulawesi	4.1	1.1	114	*	1
South Sulawesi	9.1	1.0	275	*	3
Southeast Sulawesi	10.2	1.8	90	*	2
Gorontalo	7.1	0.9	45	*	0
West Sulawesi	4.0	0.4	40	*	0
Maluku and Papua					
Maluku	13.2	5.6	56	*	3
North Maluku	17.7	1.1	40	*	0
West Papua	10.1	5.1	24	*	1
Papua	4.6	2.7	136	*	4
Total	3.7	0.9	10,009	33.3	92

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table A.12.5 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Women age 15-49					Currently married men age 15-54				
Province	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of respondents who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of respondents who ever had sexual intercourse
Sumatera										
Aceh	0.1	10.9	2.8	12.3	664	0.0	1.8	0.7	1.8	165
North Sumatera	0.2	25.4	6.0	26.6	1,814	0.5	2.3	1.8	3.6	476
West Sumatera	0.0	7.9	1.2	8.5	647	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.2	154
Riau	0.3	19.7	3.1	21.5	972	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.4	255
Jambi	0.0	7.0	2.0	7.7	547	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	154
South Sumatera	0.5	15.0	1.4	15.8	1,194	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.3	341
Bengkulu	0.4	17.4	1.5	18.3	289	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	75
Lampung	0.0	10.2	1.5	11.1	1,226	0.0	0.4	1.2	1.2	331
Bangka Belitung	0.4	7.2	2.6	8.7	213	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	62
Riau Islands	0.2	13.6	2.6	14.1	273	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	70
Java										
Jakarta	0.3	10.9	2.7	11.8	1,366	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.1	373
West Java	0.3	15.8	1.3	16.4	7,733	0.2	2.0	1.5	2.7	2,050
Central Java	0.2	11.6	2.1	12.3	5,086	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.1	1,252
Yogyakarta	0.2	8.3	1.0	9.1	574	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	166
East Java	0.3	9.1	1.7	10.0	5,940	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	1,546
Banten	0.3	11.8	1.5	12.1	1,727	0.0	0.8	3.5	4.3	441
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	0.7	7.5	2.3	9.0	718	0.0	3.1	4.1	5.7	218
West Nusa Tenggara	0.0	11.0	1.8	12.0	780	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	188
East Nusa Tenggara	0.4	19.4	3.2	20.5	647	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.6	163
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	0.3	9.3	0.3	9.5	737	0.0	2.1	2.5	3.0	210
Central Kalimantan	0.2	10.4	2.1	11.0	341	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	98
South Kalimantan	0.0	7.0	1.8	7.5	629	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	163
East Kalimantan	0.4	18.2	3.3	19.6	473	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	125
North Kalimantan	0.0	19.0	4.1	21.1	78	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	18
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	0.5	9.4	4.3	12.5	326	0.0	2.6	1.9	3.8	80
Central Sulawesi	0.2	11.2	4.1	13.9	416	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	114
South Sulawesi	0.0	9.4	3.0	11.1	1,116	0.0	1.3	1.0	1.9	273
Southeast Sulawesi	0.2	15.9	2.6	16.8	364	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9	90
Gorontalo	0.6	6.3	4.9	9.5	179	0.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	45
West Sulawesi	0.2	14.2	2.2	15.2	174	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	40
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	1.2	13.4	2.5	15.1	215	0.4	0.0	1.0	1.2	56
North Maluku	0.1	28.7	3.6	30.2	159	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.8	40
West Papua	0.7	12.1	1.7	12.6	106	1.1	1.9	1.2	3.1	24
Papua	0.2	7.2	2.4	8.3	506	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	136
Total	0.2	12.8	2.1	13.7	38,229	0.1	1.1	1.2	1.9	9,995

Table A.12.6 Prevalence of medical injections

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who received at least one medical injection in the last 12 months, the average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months, and among those who received a medical injection, the percentage of last medical injections for which the syringe and needle were taken from a new, unopened package, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Women					Currently married men				
Province	Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months	Number of respondents	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of respondents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months	Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months	Number of respondents	For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package	Number of respondents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months
Sumatera										
Aceh	35.0	1.3	955	94.9	334	22.5	1.0	166	79.7	38
North Sumatera	44.1	1.6	2,545	93.6	1,123	36.4	1.7	476	92.9	173
West Sumatera	31.9	1.2	958	96.9	305	10.6	0.7	154	93.2	16
Riau	41.9	1.5	1,272	91.2	533	16.6	0.4	257	94.0	42
Jambi	54.1	2.2	683	93.1	369	33.9	0.5	154	85.8	52
South Sumatera	49.1	1.8	1,501	93.3	737	35.1	1.2	341	95.7	120
Bengkulu	54.9	2.3	364	93.6	200	39.2	1.2	75	70.6	29
Lampung	48.3	1.7	1,513	98.6	731	20.7	0.5	331	89.4	69
Bangka Belitung	45.9	1.9	282	97.3	129	34.7	1.0	62	93.5	22
Riau Islands	32.0	1.2	364	92.6	116	15.5	0.4	70	100.0	11
Java										
Jakarta	29.0	1.2	1,996	98.6	579	15.2	0.5	373	100.0	57
West Java	37.5	1.4	9,867	95.5	3,697	20.2	0.5	2,051	93.5	414
Central Java	36.5	1.3	6,486	93.6	2,365	16.5	0.4	1,254	87.8	206
Yogyakarta	34.8	1.1	785	94.8	273	14.0	0.6	166	78.6	23
East Java	46.0	1.9	7,391	95.3	3,397	28.9	1.2	1,550	90.7	447
Banten	43.0	1.7	2,260	95.2	971	17.8	0.3	442	88.6	79
Bali and Nusa Tenggara										
Bali	43.5	1.8	903	96.8	392	37.1	0.8	218	94.1	81
West Nusa Tenggara	43.6	1.5	1,030	96.4	449	36.3	1.0	188	88.6	68
East Nusa Tenggara	31.7	0.9	882	97.2	280	15.7	0.5	164	97.0	26
Kalimantan										
West Kalimantan	35.7	1.3	943	96.0	337	9.0	0.2	211	95.9	19
Central Kalimantan	50.9	2.2	413	97.8	210	24.2	0.7	98	86.6	24
South Kalimantan	42.2	1.8	790	92.0	334	29.1	0.8	163	82.6	47
East Kalimantan	38.1	1.4	593	96.4	226	23.4	0.8	125	89.1	29
North Kalimantan	37.3	1.2	108	95.1	40	19.6	0.3	19	100.0	4
Sulawesi										
North Sulawesi	31.8	1.4	411	96.1	131	12.7	0.4	80	94.3	10
Central Sulawesi	43.6	1.6	537	97.4	234	27.5	0.8	114	94.2	32
South Sulawesi	33.4	1.1	1,582	96.4	529	14.8	0.4	275	83.8	41
Southeast Sulawesi	35.6	1.3	476	96.0	170	14.0	0.3	90	93.1	13
Gorontalo	54.6	2.0	231	97.4	126	35.7	0.9	45	95.9	16
West Sulawesi	30.7	0.9	242	96.9	75	13.0	0.8	40	88.8	5
Maluku and Papua										
Maluku	35.3	1.1	301	97.7	106	18.0	0.8	56	98.0	10
North Maluku	37.1	1.2	209	97.4	78	16.8	0.4	40	93.7	7
West Papua	28.7	0.9	137	98.0	39	30.0	1.4	24	84.2	7
Papua	25.9	0.8	618	92.1	160	21.4	0.7	136	93.5	29
Total	39.8	1.5	49,627	95.2	19,775	22.6	0.7	10,009	91.0	2,266

Note: Medical injections are those given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.

Table A.12.7.1 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS by source of information on HIV/AIDS, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Source of information on HIV/AIDS												Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Radio	Tele-vision	News-paper/ maga-zines	Poster	Health profes-sional	Religious institution	School/ teacher	Commu-nity meeting	Friend/ relative	Work place	Internet	Other	
Sumatera													
Aceh	7.0	70.6	18.6	4.8	12.6	0.4	28.6	4.5	26.8	7.2	23.2	0.3	687
North Sumatera	9.0	72.0	14.6	4.0	9.6	1.8	24.3	4.6	34.8	4.7	23.8	0.5	2,072
West Sumatera	11.1	75.3	23.4	13.1	22.1	1.3	31.4	5.2	33.2	4.7	31.0	0.5	821
Riau	5.9	69.3	16.2	6.7	12.5	0.4	27.8	3.8	28.2	3.9	20.5	0.7	1,016
Jambi	4.6	72.5	12.7	4.0	11.5	0.9	23.9	4.5	33.9	5.3	20.0	0.4	537
South Sumatera	5.8	77.0	11.8	3.6	7.6	0.2	21.4	2.3	29.2	4.6	20.6	0.2	1,069
Bengkulu	4.9	70.1	15.6	3.7	16.1	0.4	24.2	2.4	32.5	3.5	24.1	0.3	273
Lampung	6.3	79.1	12.1	5.4	10.8	0.3	18.7	3.7	29.9	3.7	19.4	0.2	1,248
Bangka Belitung	15.3	70.1	18.3	6.9	17.2	0.8	19.3	4.4	39.6	3.9	22.1	0.1	249
Riau Islands	7.2	68.5	14.5	7.0	15.1	0.7	24.2	6.1	40.5	8.2	30.9	1.8	340
Java													
Jakarta	4.9	78.2	14.0	8.3	12.1	1.3	22.4	2.5	39.0	6.5	40.1	0.4	1,907
West Java	6.0	80.2	9.1	4.7	11.2	0.6	19.3	5.4	21.8	4.5	26.1	0.7	8,375
Central Java	9.4	77.0	11.9	7.6	13.3	0.5	22.3	13.0	28.0	4.6	23.2	0.5	5,673
Yogyakarta	13.0	67.8	26.2	8.4	20.9	0.7	31.3	14.4	19.7	2.3	36.1	0.8	737
East Java	9.3	76.8	11.8	6.7	14.1	0.6	20.1	7.3	36.1	5.3	24.6	0.4	6,403
Banten	9.0	82.6	15.3	8.0	8.7	0.5	20.3	2.6	27.7	5.7	29.2	0.3	1,794
Bali and Nusa Tenggara													
Bali	20.1	68.4	14.8	8.7	23.5	0.8	29.1	10.8	47.1	7.2	27.7	0.6	849
West Nusa Tenggara	6.1	70.3	12.5	5.5	13.7	0.2	27.3	4.3	29.0	4.4	19.7	0.5	702
East Nusa Tenggara	14.1	38.8	17.7	5.2	35.3	2.9	33.7	10.1	45.0	7.3	14.6	1.0	569
Kalimantan													
West Kalimantan	4.5	61.4	6.8	2.1	11.0	0.4	20.2	5.6	40.6	3.2	17.9	0.4	559
Central Kalimantan	1.0	73.7	15.2	6.2	20.9	0.6	25.0	5.8	37.9	5.4	21.8	0.0	281
South Kalimantan	4.6	78.9	11.9	5.8	15.0	0.6	22.0	3.9	28.4	5.2	19.8	1.1	636
East Kalimantan	5.0	71.0	14.0	6.2	17.7	0.8	18.2	4.0	28.8	3.1	27.9	0.5	526
North Kalimantan	6.2	54.7	15.7	10.5	28.8	0.9	31.7	8.1	34.0	3.9	29.3	0.9	87
Sulawesi													
North Sulawesi	11.7	73.7	22.4	9.1	20.5	1.5	21.5	3.7	31.2	5.6	26.7	0.1	381
Central Sulawesi	6.0	65.7	12.6	4.2	18.7	0.8	24.3	5.9	35.9	9.1	18.9	0.7	377
South Sulawesi	7.2	68.0	15.6	6.9	18.4	1.4	30.1	5.6	34.0	6.0	26.7	1.1	1,136
Southeast Sulawesi	5.3	67.8	14.7	8.3	17.8	0.4	30.9	6.5	44.4	6.4	26.2	0.5	344
Gorontalo	24.4	62.7	13.4	8.6	21.5	1.2	28.7	7.1	33.5	8.9	24.0	0.2	170
West Sulawesi	2.8	66.2	11.3	4.7	17.0	0.7	28.8	4.4	33.3	7.9	20.8	0.7	149
Maluku and Papua													
Maluku	4.6	53.1	12.0	3.1	25.1	4.4	28.0	10.3	42.6	6.9	19.3	0.6	239
North Maluku	3.5	41.9	15.4	2.6	29.8	1.5	27.2	5.5	39.4	4.4	15.4	0.4	141
West Papua	6.3	45.9	7.9	5.3	42.3	2.4	26.5	8.9	33.8	10.6	15.9	1.8	115
Papua	9.5	28.6	9.1	9.8	41.4	2.1	22.3	6.8	49.5	4.5	7.9	1.2	439
Total	8.0	74.4	12.9	6.3	14.2	0.8	22.6	6.6	30.9	5.1	25.0	0.5	40,899

Table A.12.7.2 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Currently married men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of AIDS by source of information on HIV/AIDS, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Source of information on HIV/AIDS												Number of women who have heard of AIDS
	Radio	Television	News-paper/ maga-zines	Poster	Health profes-sional	Religious institution	School/ teacher	Commu-nity meeting	Friend/ relative	Work place	Internet	Other	
Sumatera													
Aceh	8.8	84.1	38.2	2.6	12.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	44.2	15.5	22.7	0.0	103
North Sumatera	10.2	84.4	36.1	10.3	7.3	0.3	7.1	3.2	47.9	6.5	13.7	0.6	414
West Sumatera	18.9	80.5	31.5	6.0	18.2	0.0	6.1	3.6	52.3	5.7	18.5	1.8	131
Riau	9.5	85.1	34.8	12.2	14.0	7.9	15.9	5.6	50.5	19.1	17.8	0.5	207
Jambi	9.3	88.1	21.2	6.0	5.4	0.0	3.5	1.4	27.6	10.6	12.7	0.0	117
South Sumatera	13.4	82.0	28.1	4.3	8.6	0.0	2.4	2.1	39.2	7.4	12.9	0.0	285
Bengkulu	17.5	83.0	24.1	8.8	14.6	0.0	6.0	2.6	36.5	3.5	11.1	0.0	61
Lampung	5.1	87.2	9.6	3.9	4.3	0.0	2.5	3.5	30.1	2.5	12.0	0.5	270
Bangka Belitung	24.8	85.1	27.9	5.7	9.3	0.5	3.3	2.8	47.5	2.8	13.3	0.0	58
Riau Islands	7.8	80.7	34.3	12.2	11.5	0.4	4.1	8.7	45.3	23.8	27.1	0.0	67
Java													
Jakarta	9.6	89.2	25.0	14.1	5.1	1.1	4.9	3.0	35.1	24.7	32.9	1.1	367
West Java	14.0	88.5	22.0	9.7	8.5	0.6	6.1	5.6	29.8	18.9	25.3	0.7	1,686
Central Java	17.1	86.1	24.4	8.0	9.2	0.7	3.3	7.5	48.2	11.9	20.1	0.1	1,103
Yogyakarta	8.1	95.4	40.4	34.3	11.0	2.2	26.0	28.3	15.2	2.2	38.0	0.5	155
East Java	12.7	77.6	21.8	11.2	9.5	1.8	5.4	2.8	44.1	12.6	18.1	0.2	1,257
Banten	14.9	82.5	19.4	17.5	7.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	41.3	15.2	20.5	1.0	391
Bali and Nusa Tenggara													
Bali	25.7	75.8	28.6	11.8	12.3	0.0	5.7	19.9	39.8	8.1	21.1	0.5	205
West Nusa Tenggara	4.2	76.6	15.0	9.3	9.5	0.9	5.9	3.0	36.9	12.6	15.2	0.0	144
East Nusa Tenggara	17.1	50.6	20.7	8.9	42.3	2.7	9.6	14.7	58.3	25.9	17.9	0.2	113
Kalimantan													
West Kalimantan	4.8	67.3	11.3	6.7	11.3	1.8	4.9	1.9	68.1	13.5	8.7	1.2	148
Central Kalimantan	4.2	90.0	21.1	8.3	2.7	0.6	3.1	2.5	36.2	7.3	12.8	0.0	78
South Kalimantan	6.5	93.9	11.8	15.0	12.7	6.4	7.6	8.3	40.9	13.2	13.3	1.2	142
East Kalimantan	13.9	82.1	24.9	7.8	7.8	0.0	2.0	0.3	51.6	3.7	19.7	0.0	114
North Kalimantan	19.3	81.8	28.3	3.5	13.0	0.0	3.3	5.0	54.9	2.4	26.0	0.5	16
Sulawesi													
North Sulawesi	7.9	79.9	33.2	3.8	5.2	3.9	2.9	3.0	70.1	32.8	9.2	0.0	77
Central Sulawesi	8.9	83.4	19.7	5.7	14.4	0.0	5.0	1.4	30.7	18.0	19.2	0.0	87
South Sulawesi	9.7	76.2	18.7	9.2	17.1	1.0	5.7	2.1	44.3	11.8	13.7	1.1	174
Southeast Sulawesi	8.2	79.8	21.7	6.4	18.1	0.7	8.4	7.1	61.7	9.4	18.7	0.0	65
Gorontalo	36.5	83.8	23.6	4.8	9.5	1.2	5.3	2.3	34.1	4.9	17.7	0.8	31
West Sulawesi	6.5	70.0	19.5	1.9	15.7	0.0	11.1	9.8	59.0	4.2	6.5	0.5	23
Maluku and Papua													
Maluku	5.6	79.1	16.2	9.3	21.4	1.8	7.4	9.3	60.5	11.7	13.3	0.2	46
North Maluku	7.8	61.0	19.2	3.2	12.4	0.0	11.5	6.4	46.6	4.9	5.9	1.3	24
West Papua	14.7	59.0	22.6	22.3	59.6	5.8	7.5	8.0	34.0	21.0	10.3	0.0	23
Papua	18.8	37.5	12.1	23.9	33.2	7.4	16.2	9.0	37.9	24.1	10.4	0.0	116
Total	12.9	82.7	23.5	10.3	10.3	1.3	5.7	5.4	40.9	13.7	19.7	0.5	8,300

Table A.13.1.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:						Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:							
Province	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Missing	Total	Number of women
Sumatera														
Aceh	70.5	24.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.0	70.7	10.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	266
North Sumatera	73.6	22.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.4	57.2	19.1	1.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	775
West Sumatera	67.5	31.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.1	65.5	13.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	337
Riau	57.0	38.6	3.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	10.2	71.9	15.5	0.2	1.6	0.6	100.0	392
Jambi	79.1	17.0	3.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	12.7	64.3	19.0	1.0	2.5	0.4	100.0	237
South Sumatera	70.5	24.6	3.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	20.9	52.2	21.6	2.8	1.5	1.0	100.0	504
Bengkulu	61.3	34.1	4.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	17.7	59.0	20.3	0.9	1.7	0.4	100.0	108
Lampung	63.4	31.9	4.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	17.3	64.8	16.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	514
Bangka Belitung	80.0	19.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.2	71.6	19.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	93
Riau Islands	72.0	25.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.4	59.3	17.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	139
Java														
Jakarta	72.1	22.7	3.9	0.0	1.3	100.0	19.6	50.0	25.3	3.0	0.9	1.3	100.0	584
West Java	76.3	20.4	2.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	22.6	57.4	17.5	1.1	1.1	0.3	100.0	3,278
Central Java	72.3	25.2	2.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	16.2	64.5	16.0	1.0	1.9	0.4	100.0	2,510
Yogyakarta	71.7	25.4	1.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	16.2	62.0	16.8	0.3	3.6	1.1	100.0	292
East Java	79.0	17.7	3.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	18.4	62.7	16.1	1.8	0.8	0.3	100.0	2,785
Banten	83.0	15.6	1.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	22.9	53.0	18.5	3.5	1.7	0.4	100.0	720
Bali and Nusa Tenggara														
Bali	59.0	37.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.9	65.7	18.4	2.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	508
West Nusa Tenggara	70.8	26.3	2.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	14.3	69.0	12.8	2.1	1.3	0.5	100.0	384
East Nusa Tenggara	62.2	34.8	2.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	15.0	57.2	23.9	2.1	1.2	0.6	100.0	224
Kalimantan														
West Kalimantan	61.9	27.8	8.8	0.3	1.2	100.0	13.3	50.5	31.3	0.8	2.7	1.4	100.0	351
Central Kalimantan	62.3	37.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.3	64.0	20.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	155
South Kalimantan	61.2	31.7	6.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	14.3	59.1	23.9	0.6	1.0	1.1	100.0	291
East Kalimantan	64.7	30.5	4.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	15.2	64.0	15.7	4.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	192
North Kalimantan	70.0	26.4	3.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	18.6	58.1	22.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	38
Sulawesi														
North Sulawesi	73.6	23.3	2.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	18.7	63.3	14.6	2.2	0.8	0.4	100.0	120
Central Sulawesi	63.6	33.4	1.6	0.3	1.1	100.0	19.9	60.3	16.4	0.8	1.4	1.1	100.0	178
South Sulawesi	81.6	16.3	1.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	19.0	64.9	13.6	1.1	1.2	0.2	100.0	409
Southeast Sulawesi	81.5	17.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.0	72.7	8.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	150
Gorontalo	59.3	28.6	11.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	18.0	64.9	15.2	0.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	90
West Sulawesi	74.2	22.3	2.2	0.2	1.1	100.0	17.6	62.4	15.9	0.7	2.5	0.9	100.0	65
Maluku and Papua														
Maluku	61.4	33.6	4.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	29.8	48.9	15.8	1.5	3.8	0.2	100.0	87
North Maluku	64.5	27.3	7.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	12.3	61.8	18.3	1.0	5.2	1.4	100.0	62
West Papua	75.5	21.0	2.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	18.0	66.6	9.7	4.2	0.0	1.5	100.0	38
Papua	74.7	18.7	5.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	26.3	61.9	6.9	3.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	163
Total	72.9	23.6	3.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	18.5	60.9	17.4	1.6	1.3	0.4	100.0	17,039

Table A.13.1.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Men							Women						
Province	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number
Sumatera														
Aceh	47.3	33.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	162	36.5	44.5	18.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	619
North Sumatera	50.8	36.7	11.7	0.2	0.6	100.0	445	51.6	38.3	9.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,663
West Sumatera	43.1	44.4	12.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	153	29.0	63.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	595
Riau	34.9	55.6	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	257	36.4	53.2	10.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	908
Jambi	59.4	32.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	151	59.9	29.1	10.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	513
South Sumatera	64.7	20.2	14.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	339	52.6	36.0	10.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,114
Bengkulu	43.7	45.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	74	33.8	55.9	10.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	273
Lampung	49.2	43.2	7.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	320	40.9	48.6	10.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,165
Bangka Belitung	52.8	40.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	49	50.1	42.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	199
Riau Islands	42.0	43.6	14.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	69	50.5	38.3	11.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	247
Java														
Jakarta	28.4	54.9	16.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	370	40.5	47.0	12.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,225
West Java	51.9	33.4	14.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,032	55.1	34.1	10.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,195
Central Java	43.6	45.9	10.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,203	44.9	45.5	9.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,772
Yogyakarta	27.9	69.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	150	34.3	53.0	12.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	531
East Java	42.9	45.1	11.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,448	53.5	36.7	9.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,526
Banten	53.8	35.5	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	415	52.5	38.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,576
Bali and Nusa Tenggara														
Bali	25.5	55.1	19.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	213	19.8	59.6	20.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	631
West Nusa Tenggara	38.9	50.9	8.4	0.0	1.8	100.0	169	40.5	51.6	7.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	715
East Nusa Tenggara	56.7	31.2	11.2	0.4	0.5	100.0	133	45.6	48.3	5.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	573
Kalimantan														
West Kalimantan	46.9	32.9	20.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	204	37.2	45.6	16.4	0.2	0.6	100.0	697
Central Kalimantan	50.8	43.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	97	28.6	67.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	313
South Kalimantan	24.0	69.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	160	31.7	56.8	11.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	584
East Kalimantan	49.2	42.1	7.2	0.0	1.5	100.0	123	47.5	42.1	10.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	427
North Kalimantan	58.2	33.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	18	47.5	45.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	70
Sulawesi														
North Sulawesi	37.6	40.2	20.9	0.0	1.3	100.0	70	60.1	35.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	290
Central Sulawesi	65.4	30.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	112	37.4	56.9	5.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	385
South Sulawesi	78.1	19.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	251	64.8	30.3	4.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,024
Southeast Sulawesi	70.6	19.6	9.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	88	53.8	41.7	4.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	336
Gorontalo	45.9	47.3	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	44	37.7	45.7	16.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	170
West Sulawesi	45.2	52.3	2.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	38	57.4	38.2	4.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	161
Maluku and Papua														
Maluku	85.4	9.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	42	47.6	42.6	9.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	189
North Maluku	70.8	24.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	38	44.8	43.4	11.2	0.5	0.2	100.0	144
West Papua	73.1	19.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	21	39.2	55.3	5.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	93
Papua	53.0	42.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	80	40.0	32.4	27.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	421
Total	47.7	40.3	11.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	9,535	48.0	41.5	10.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	35,344

Table A.13.2.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Percentage who own a house:						Percentage who own land:						
Province	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percent-age who do not own a house	Missing	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percent-age who do not own land	Missing	Total	Number
Sumatera													
Aceh	13.7	31.3	0.7	54.2	0.0	100.0	10.4	17.6	0.3	71.7	0.0	100.0	955
North Sumatera	15.4	21.5	3.5	59.6	0.0	100.0	12.8	16.1	2.7	68.4	0.0	100.0	2,545
West Sumatera	16.7	13.3	0.2	69.8	0.0	100.0	13.1	7.2	0.2	79.4	0.1	100.0	958
Riau	21.1	28.7	3.0	47.1	0.1	100.0	18.5	20.2	2.0	59.2	0.0	100.0	1,272
Jambi	24.9	28.6	0.3	46.2	0.0	100.0	24.4	19.0	0.2	56.4	0.0	100.0	683
South Sumatera	22.1	34.2	1.0	42.7	0.0	100.0	18.2	27.9	1.0	52.9	0.0	100.0	1,501
Bengkulu	10.6	38.1	7.1	44.2	0.0	100.0	9.7	28.2	3.2	58.8	0.0	100.0	364
Lampung	12.1	39.9	3.0	44.9	0.0	100.0	9.8	21.9	1.8	66.5	0.0	100.0	1,513
Bangka Belitung	23.9	30.5	5.9	39.7	0.0	100.0	13.4	13.6	3.7	69.3	0.0	100.0	282
Riau Islands	17.7	37.8	0.3	44.1	0.1	100.0	8.6	17.6	0.2	73.5	0.1	100.0	364
Java													
Jakarta	17.2	14.9	1.6	66.2	0.0	100.0	8.8	5.3	0.8	85.1	0.0	100.0	1,996
West Java	20.7	27.7	2.0	49.6	0.1	100.0	10.9	13.3	1.1	74.7	0.1	100.0	9,867
Central Java	22.6	28.6	1.2	47.6	0.0	100.0	13.8	9.7	1.3	75.2	0.1	100.0	6,486
Yogyakarta	9.3	37.0	0.6	53.2	0.0	100.0	14.0	13.0	1.0	72.1	0.0	100.0	785
East Java	25.2	28.1	0.7	45.9	0.0	100.0	13.0	10.3	0.5	76.2	0.0	100.0	7,391
Banten	26.1	28.7	0.2	45.0	0.0	100.0	12.2	5.4	0.2	82.2	0.0	100.0	2,260
Bali and Nusa Tenggara													
Bali	3.3	36.4	0.6	59.7	0.0	100.0	2.8	11.2	0.3	85.7	0.0	100.0	903
West Nusa Tenggara	6.7	47.9	1.3	44.2	0.0	100.0	6.7	15.8	0.1	77.4	0.0	100.0	1,030
East Nusa Tenggara	12.4	39.6	0.7	47.2	0.1	100.0	12.2	33.4	0.8	53.5	0.0	100.0	882
Kalimantan													
West Kalimantan	15.4	35.9	6.3	42.1	0.2	100.0	11.8	21.7	6.3	60.1	0.1	100.0	943
Central Kalimantan	4.0	54.5	0.8	40.7	0.0	100.0	9.0	42.2	1.9	46.6	0.2	100.0	413
South Kalimantan	16.8	37.1	1.0	45.0	0.0	100.0	10.8	22.4	0.5	66.3	0.0	100.0	790
East Kalimantan	11.3	37.1	1.2	50.4	0.0	100.0	11.8	29.5	0.9	57.9	0.0	100.0	593
North Kalimantan	13.7	31.3	0.2	54.8	0.0	100.0	16.2	31.2	0.5	52.2	0.0	100.0	108
Sulawesi													
North Sulawesi	12.4	33.2	1.0	53.4	0.0	100.0	10.8	20.7	0.2	68.4	0.0	100.0	411
Central Sulawesi	13.1	43.5	0.4	43.0	0.0	100.0	14.4	32.9	0.9	51.8	0.0	100.0	537
South Sulawesi	15.5	32.3	0.5	51.7	0.0	100.0	14.5	19.3	1.0	65.2	0.0	100.0	1,582
Southeast Sulawesi	14.6	38.2	0.2	47.0	0.0	100.0	19.1	27.9	1.5	51.5	0.1	100.0	476
Gorontalo	26.8	21.4	0.3	51.5	0.0	100.0	17.5	14.0	1.2	67.4	0.0	100.0	231
West Sulawesi	17.6	36.3	0.4	45.7	0.0	100.0	17.2	26.6	0.7	55.5	0.0	100.0	242
Maluku and Papua													
Maluku	14.2	35.2	5.2	45.3	0.1	100.0	13.3	30.9	2.7	53.0	0.1	100.0	301
North Maluku	10.7	43.9	4.3	41.2	0.0	100.0	13.3	31.6	3.8	51.4	0.0	100.0	209
West Papua	8.2	40.0	2.5	49.2	0.0	100.0	12.6	29.1	2.3	56.0	0.0	100.0	137
Papua	24.6	24.2	0.3	50.9	0.0	100.0	30.8	19.0	0.3	49.9	0.0	100.0	618
Total	19.2	29.8	1.5	49.4	0.0	100.0	12.7	15.0	1.1	71.1	0.0	100.0	49,627

Table A.13.2.2 Ownership of assets: Currently married men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by ownership of housing and land, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Percentage who own a house:					Percentage who own land:					
Province	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Alone	Jointly	Alone and jointly	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number
Sumatera											
Aceh	43.1	26.8	0.9	29.2	100.0	30.1	17.8	0.4	51.7	100.0	166
North Sumatera	39.5	19.4	0.2	40.9	100.0	38.5	13.1	0.0	48.4	100.0	476
West Sumatera	18.2	25.8	1.3	54.8	100.0	12.1	10.3	0.0	77.5	100.0	154
Riau	58.1	9.1	1.4	31.4	100.0	50.3	13.4	1.4	34.9	100.0	257
Jambi	66.0	0.9	0.6	32.5	100.0	65.2	0.3	0.6	33.8	100.0	154
South Sumatera	42.7	21.5	5.3	30.5	100.0	35.0	10.3	1.8	52.9	100.0	341
Bengkulu	57.8	15.3	1.9	24.9	100.0	53.5	11.5	0.6	34.4	100.0	75
Lampung	65.7	17.0	0.0	17.4	100.0	59.8	13.4	0.0	26.8	100.0	331
Bangka Belitung	16.4	60.3	2.4	20.8	100.0	21.3	40.9	2.4	35.5	100.0	62
Riau Islands	37.7	14.3	0.0	48.0	100.0	19.9	3.9	0.5	75.8	100.0	70
Java											
Jakarta	32.1	16.1	1.1	50.8	100.0	13.2	5.6	1.0	80.2	100.0	373
West Java	42.6	23.4	3.0	30.9	100.0	38.4	11.9	2.0	47.6	100.0	2,051
Central Java	50.4	15.6	2.9	31.1	100.0	29.1	8.8	4.8	57.4	100.0	1,254
Yogyakarta	72.3	3.8	0.5	23.4	100.0	44.8	5.2	0.5	49.5	100.0	166
East Java	50.9	22.3	3.1	23.7	100.0	29.6	13.8	1.3	55.3	100.0	1,550
Banten	62.4	5.1	0.2	32.2	100.0	25.6	2.4	1.4	70.4	100.0	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara											
Bali	45.2	15.0	0.0	39.8	100.0	31.6	2.9	0.0	65.5	100.0	218
West Nusa Tenggara	59.7	26.3	2.6	11.4	100.0	71.0	11.6	1.1	16.4	100.0	188
East Nusa Tenggara	48.2	36.0	1.8	14.0	100.0	47.8	28.6	2.1	21.4	100.0	164
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	47.4	29.0	0.5	23.1	100.0	36.8	11.8	2.0	49.3	100.0	211
Central Kalimantan	38.1	35.4	0.9	25.6	100.0	37.6	26.6	3.9	31.9	100.0	98
South Kalimantan	48.4	21.3	0.0	30.3	100.0	43.3	8.2	1.4	47.1	100.0	163
East Kalimantan	60.7	2.8	1.2	35.2	100.0	53.8	2.4	2.0	41.8	100.0	125
North Kalimantan	54.4	5.1	3.1	37.4	100.0	54.7	2.2	0.0	43.2	100.0	19
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	17.6	64.1	0.8	17.5	100.0	32.5	43.5	0.0	24.1	100.0	80
Central Sulawesi	45.4	30.9	1.7	22.0	100.0	45.7	28.5	2.7	23.0	100.0	114
South Sulawesi	56.9	15.4	1.0	26.7	100.0	47.1	8.3	1.1	43.5	100.0	275
Southeast Sulawesi	23.3	49.0	0.9	26.9	100.0	49.3	12.1	1.1	37.5	100.0	90
Gorontalo	37.4	32.9	0.6	29.1	100.0	26.2	16.7	0.7	56.4	100.0	45
West Sulawesi	68.8	10.4	1.2	19.6	100.0	52.1	3.3	4.1	40.5	100.0	40
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	50.1	15.0	0.5	34.5	100.0	48.4	7.8	1.6	42.3	100.0	56
North Maluku	48.5	17.7	1.6	32.2	100.0	63.1	16.9	1.6	18.4	100.0	40
West Papua	56.3	9.4	2.2	32.1	100.0	57.5	9.1	8.3	25.1	100.0	24
Papua	51.6	4.5	14.2	29.3	100.0	51.7	4.8	12.7	30.7	100.0	136
Total	48.0	19.9	2.2	29.9	100.0	36.7	11.4	1.9	49.9	100.0	10,009

Table A.13.3.1 Women's participation in decision making by province

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Sumatera						
Aceh	84.3	69.7	84.7	64.0	8.2	623
North Sumatera	87.2	78.8	85.3	69.4	5.0	1,679
West Sumatera	94.1	80.8	92.0	73.4	0.7	599
Riau	88.7	77.5	89.2	69.3	3.6	908
Jambi	73.6	66.6	84.6	54.0	6.8	516
South Sumatera	90.2	72.2	79.3	67.9	6.8	1,129
Bengkulu	83.7	74.7	86.2	65.8	6.5	274
Lampung	84.8	67.0	84.1	58.5	5.1	1,172
Bangka Belitung	92.1	80.2	91.3	73.8	2.0	200
Riau Islands	88.2	76.1	85.4	66.0	3.3	252
Java						
Jakarta	93.4	81.6	89.0	76.1	3.4	1,246
West Java	87.3	73.1	83.0	63.1	4.2	7,242
Central Java	89.9	76.8	90.8	70.4	3.4	4,803
Yogyakarta	93.6	74.4	92.4	70.5	2.0	534
East Java	86.5	78.0	89.2	69.8	4.2	5,583
Banten	85.8	77.0	86.2	68.8	3.9	1,605
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	89.1	65.0	86.4	58.5	4.0	644
West Nusa Tenggara	89.0	80.7	89.6	73.4	3.4	724
East Nusa Tenggara	93.0	83.4	90.3	78.1	3.2	580
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	87.4	73.0	83.8	66.3	6.8	700
Central Kalimantan	94.6	87.8	93.1	81.3	1.2	319
South Kalimantan	88.2	78.2	89.2	70.0	3.2	589
East Kalimantan	86.9	73.9	86.3	65.5	6.6	435
North Kalimantan	89.1	78.0	86.4	69.3	4.0	70
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	88.5	84.4	94.7	74.1	0.7	293
Central Sulawesi	91.7	83.6	89.2	75.4	2.6	387
South Sulawesi	93.4	89.9	94.3	82.6	1.0	1,030
Southeast Sulawesi	95.3	86.2	91.8	79.4	0.9	337
Gorontalo	82.2	69.1	78.0	60.1	10.0	171
West Sulawesi	92.6	88.3	92.8	80.7	1.6	161
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	88.3	86.5	84.7	76.3	4.5	193
North Maluku	92.2	75.2	86.6	67.7	2.9	146
West Papua	93.2	82.8	87.7	72.8	1.3	95
Papua	87.4	60.0	66.6	47.8	9.9	443
Total	88.3	76.3	87.0	68.2	4.1	35,681

Table A.13.3.2 Men's participation in decision making by province

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Specific decisions		Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases			
Sumatera					
Aceh	57.7	68.8	54.0	27.5	166
North Sumatera	56.0	84.0	51.3	11.2	476
West Sumatera	81.8	91.1	77.4	4.5	154
Riau	77.7	88.5	73.3	7.1	257
Jambi	67.4	77.0	57.5	13.1	154
South Sumatera	57.3	91.8	53.2	4.0	341
Bengkulu	78.6	89.1	73.1	5.5	75
Lampung	79.5	94.8	76.6	2.4	331
Bangka Belitung	78.1	89.7	72.8	5.0	62
Riau Islands	70.4	81.3	65.6	13.8	70
Java					
Jakarta	89.9	82.1	77.9	5.9	373
West Java	67.7	75.9	62.5	18.8	2,051
Central Java	75.1	93.7	73.1	4.2	1,254
Yogyakarta	78.9	81.7	76.2	15.6	166
East Java	74.2	91.7	72.2	6.3	1,550
Banten	59.9	81.8	54.4	12.7	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara					
Bali	85.3	90.0	81.7	6.3	218
West Nusa Tenggara	82.2	86.9	76.5	7.4	188
East Nusa Tenggara	60.8	70.0	56.5	25.8	164
Kalimantan					
West Kalimantan	61.1	75.3	57.7	21.3	211
Central Kalimantan	81.7	93.2	77.3	2.4	98
South Kalimantan	89.3	84.0	76.4	3.1	163
East Kalimantan	65.4	59.6	53.4	28.4	125
North Kalimantan	64.7	80.6	58.5	13.1	19
Sulawesi					
North Sulawesi	62.7	79.0	58.8	17.1	80
Central Sulawesi	56.4	80.7	46.9	9.9	114
South Sulawesi	63.1	79.7	55.3	12.4	275
Southeast Sulawesi	73.1	83.0	60.8	4.7	90
Gorontalo	62.4	89.7	59.6	7.5	45
West Sulawesi	80.8	72.1	65.7	12.8	40
Maluku and Papua					
Maluku	50.8	50.5	29.9	28.6	56
North Maluku	49.2	79.1	45.2	16.9	40
West Papua	28.5	51.7	23.7	43.4	24
Papua	54.5	61.7	46.2	30.0	136
Total	70.4	83.8	65.6	11.3	10,009

Table A.13.4.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Sumatera							
Aceh	2.7	7.6	30.1	31.9	10.6	38.9	955
North Sumatera	3.8	7.0	23.2	31.4	7.7	37.6	2,545
West Sumatera	1.3	2.9	11.5	20.8	4.5	23.6	958
Riau	1.2	3.0	14.9	24.8	4.1	29.5	1,272
Jambi	3.0	6.4	31.5	42.2	10.9	48.2	683
South Sumatera	1.4	1.3	17.8	27.5	4.7	32.1	1,501
Bengkulu	5.2	4.5	25.0	34.8	9.9	40.5	364
Lampung	2.4	6.6	29.1	39.9	8.5	47.2	1,513
Bangka Belitung	0.8	5.4	25.6	35.1	5.9	40.9	282
Riau Islands	2.1	5.4	19.8	31.2	7.1	36.5	364
Java							
Jakarta	0.2	1.4	11.4	16.7	2.1	20.7	1,996
West Java	0.8	3.2	18.4	26.2	5.8	31.4	9,867
Central Java	0.5	2.4	13.1	20.7	4.6	23.8	6,486
Yogyakarta	0.6	3.8	10.5	15.1	3.9	19.9	785
East Java	0.7	2.6	17.3	25.6	5.2	29.6	7,391
Banten	0.9	2.2	13.5	21.6	5.5	24.8	2,260
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	1.4	2.7	6.6	12.3	3.0	14.1	903
West Nusa Tenggara	5.0	16.3	42.8	45.6	16.2	53.8	1,030
East Nusa Tenggara	11.1	19.6	34.5	42.4	11.2	50.0	882
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	2.4	6.3	15.0	19.3	5.1	22.8	943
Central Kalimantan	1.4	3.6	21.4	31.3	4.8	36.5	413
South Kalimantan	0.7	3.5	22.5	31.4	6.3	37.9	790
East Kalimantan	1.5	5.0	21.9	36.5	6.5	42.8	593
North Kalimantan	1.5	3.9	17.8	36.0	3.0	40.6	108
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	2.7	6.3	22.1	32.7	4.3	37.7	411
Central Sulawesi	3.7	9.9	33.2	42.9	8.2	50.4	537
South Sulawesi	1.1	3.6	19.5	29.9	4.3	34.5	1,582
Southeast Sulawesi	3.1	7.7	33.9	47.8	9.4	54.0	476
Gorontalo	1.9	4.3	15.8	25.2	3.2	28.8	231
West Sulawesi	1.7	5.8	22.5	31.4	6.4	36.6	242
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	7.3	16.9	30.2	39.3	10.9	45.5	301
North Maluku	11.9	19.7	37.0	47.1	16.6	53.7	209
West Papua	3.9	12.7	27.2	47.4	8.2	53.2	137
Papua	10.3	8.0	19.2	40.0	10.7	42.7	618
Total	1.7	4.4	19.0	27.2	6.0	32.0	49,627

Table A.13.4.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Currently married men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	
Province	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		Number
Sumatera							
Aceh	1.1	3.3	6.5	8.8	3.5	12.0	166
North Sumatera	1.4	6.0	14.6	17.6	5.4	23.0	476
West Sumatera	0.6	2.9	8.8	11.9	1.8	15.1	154
Riau	0.0	1.8	10.1	17.3	1.5	21.9	257
Jambi	0.0	1.0	10.1	10.7	3.0	14.8	154
South Sumatera	1.3	3.5	15.4	22.4	4.5	25.8	341
Bengkulu	1.7	5.3	16.5	19.1	4.9	28.7	75
Lampung	0.2	1.8	17.2	26.2	4.3	30.0	331
Bangka Belitung	0.0	7.0	15.0	20.4	2.1	23.4	62
Riau Islands	0.0	1.7	12.5	22.7	1.1	25.5	70
Java							
Jakarta	0.4	0.7	5.1	9.2	0.6	11.5	373
West Java	0.2	2.0	6.8	12.9	1.4	16.1	2,051
Central Java	0.3	0.9	5.9	9.2	1.1	11.8	1,254
Yogyakarta	0.0	0.0	2.1	7.1	0.6	7.1	166
East Java	0.2	1.3	3.9	14.6	0.7	16.8	1,550
Banten	0.0	1.7	3.4	8.1	1.3	9.8	442
Bali and Nusa Tenggara							
Bali	2.9	5.9	10.7	19.1	3.8	20.5	218
West Nusa Tenggara	0.9	5.7	13.7	17.3	3.6	21.6	188
East Nusa Tenggara	1.3	5.6	17.2	23.0	1.1	26.7	164
Kalimantan							
West Kalimantan	0.0	2.8	4.2	13.3	1.9	15.2	211
Central Kalimantan	0.0	2.0	10.4	17.3	3.4	18.4	98
South Kalimantan	0.0	1.8	4.7	5.7	1.5	8.3	163
East Kalimantan	0.0	1.8	5.2	8.8	1.2	10.2	125
North Kalimantan	0.0	4.9	10.2	19.1	0.6	24.2	19
Sulawesi							
North Sulawesi	0.8	1.7	5.8	7.5	0.7	10.0	80
Central Sulawesi	0.8	2.7	11.3	22.3	4.0	25.5	114
South Sulawesi	1.1	2.7	8.7	11.8	1.9	16.2	275
Southeast Sulawesi	0.4	1.0	17.4	22.5	4.5	28.6	90
Gorontalo	1.6	5.6	14.8	26.4	3.6	31.8	45
West Sulawesi	0.4	1.4	5.8	6.5	1.3	10.1	40
Maluku and Papua							
Maluku	1.4	6.7	11.3	17.7	1.8	22.0	56
North Maluku	1.0	5.5	15.4	23.5	3.1	28.4	40
West Papua	0.0	4.7	6.1	10.5	1.1	16.3	24
Papua	3.3	8.7	11.2	14.9	4.8	18.4	136
Total	0.5	2.4	7.9	13.9	1.9	17.0	10,009

CHAPTER 14 FATHERS' PARTICIPATION IN FAMILY HEALTH CARE

Table A.14.1 Care received by mother during pregnancy

Among last births in the 3 years preceding the survey (according to reports from the child's father), percentage of mothers who received an antenatal checkup, percentage of births taking place in a hospital or health facility, and among births for which mothers received antenatal care, percentage in which the father was present for at least one antenatal checkup, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Mother received an antenatal checkup	Birth took place in a hospital or health facility	Number of fathers	Among births for which mothers received an antenatal checkup: Father was present for at least one antenatal checkup	Among births for which mothers received an antenatal checkup: Number of fathers
Sumatera					
Aceh	98.4	78.1	52	92.7	51
North Sumatera	95.5	66.5	171	87.3	163
West Sumatera	97.2	87.3	42	86.4	41
Riau	94.7	50.1	84	86.5	79
Jambi	85.1	41.4	34	69.3	29
South Sumatera	96.9	74.9	92	74.0	89
Bengkulu	97.8	81.5	19	83.0	19
Lampung	100.0	71.0	78	91.0	78
Bangka Belitung	95.8	76.2	15	92.9	14
Riau Islands	98.5	88.9	20	94.5	20
Java					
Jakarta	99.0	90.4	114	91.3	113
West Java	96.4	79.0	525	93.5	506
Central Java	98.7	94.6	282	93.8	278
Yogyakarta	100.0	91.6	34	100.0	34
East Java	99.4	92.4	297	94.8	295
Banten	96.0	73.1	113	88.1	108
Bali and Nusa Tenggara					
Bali	95.8	97.5	53	100.0	51
West Nusa Tenggara	100.0	89.8	51	91.1	51
East Nusa Tenggara	94.3	86.0	56	62.3	53
Kalimantan					
West Kalimantan	85.3	50.6	53	91.4	46
Central Kalimantan	98.0	40.3	28	66.9	28
South Kalimantan	98.5	74.5	45	90.5	44
East Kalimantan	100.0	86.7	34	92.3	34
North Kalimantan	100.0	86.6	6	97.6	6
Sulawesi					
North Sulawesi	100.0	78.5	14	74.4	14
Central Sulawesi	90.1	62.1	37	80.8	34
South Sulawesi	97.1	90.0	70	76.2	68
Southeast Sulawesi	88.9	59.3	28	64.7	25
Gorontalo	100.0	94.8	12	88.1	12
West Sulawesi	96.1	76.7	10	75.1	10
Maluku and Papua					
Maluku	89.5	37.5	16	45.8	15
North Maluku	81.8	34.9	12	73.4	10
West Papua	96.5	41.4	9	87.2	9
Papua	83.6	55.8	43	80.9	36
Total	96.5	78.9	2,552	88.8	2,463

Table A.14.2 Fathers' knowledge about amount to drink for children with diarrhea

Percent distribution of fathers by knowledge about the amount of fluid to be given when a child has diarrhea, according to province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Province	Amount to drink when a child has diarrhea							Number of fathers
	Nothing to drink	Less than usual/much less	About the same	More	Don't know	Missing	Total	
Sumatera								
Aceh	0.0	1.3	17.7	76.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	52
North Sumatera	0.0	3.8	40.9	47.2	8.1	0.0	100.0	171
West Sumatera	1.6	2.5	27.4	64.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	42
Riau	0.0	4.3	13.5	66.1	16.1	0.0	100.0	84
Jambi	0.0	3.0	39.8	24.6	32.6	0.0	100.0	34
South Sumatera	0.0	0.0	7.1	85.3	7.6	0.0	100.0	92
Bengkulu	0.0	4.4	18.3	72.7	4.6	0.0	100.0	19
Lampung	0.0	0.0	44.8	51.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	78
Bangka Belitung	0.0	9.6	26.3	59.2	3.0	1.9	100.0	15
Riau Islands	0.0	4.9	32.5	57.8	4.8	0.0	100.0	20
Java								
Jakarta	0.0	0.0	10.0	85.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	114
West Java	0.0	0.6	17.0	71.6	8.3	2.6	100.0	525
Central Java	0.0	3.6	22.5	72.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	282
Yogyakarta	0.0	0.0	2.8	97.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	34
East Java	0.7	3.0	19.2	74.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	297
Banten	0.0	5.1	25.7	54.3	13.6	1.3	100.0	113
Bali and Nusa Tenggara								
Bali	0.0	4.6	30.9	57.0	5.0	2.5	100.0	53
West Nusa Tenggara	3.1	1.6	30.8	52.4	10.4	1.7	100.0	51
East Nusa Tenggara	8.3	3.1	30.6	26.5	31.6	0.0	100.0	56
Kalimantan								
West Kalimantan	0.0	1.9	6.7	82.4	2.2	6.8	100.0	53
Central Kalimantan	0.0	0.0	10.2	83.6	6.2	0.0	100.0	28
South Kalimantan	0.0	2.6	16.7	78.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	45
East Kalimantan	0.0	21.4	24.4	38.9	15.2	0.0	100.0	34
North Kalimantan	0.0	4.3	22.2	67.9	5.6	0.0	100.0	6
Sulawesi								
North Sulawesi	0.0	0.0	21.0	70.0	4.1	4.8	100.0	14
Central Sulawesi	1.2	9.2	34.1	48.1	7.4	0.0	100.0	37
South Sulawesi	0.0	6.9	28.5	44.5	20.1	0.0	100.0	70
Southeast Sulawesi	0.0	10.8	28.3	49.9	11.0	0.0	100.0	28
Gorontalo	0.0	8.3	43.8	39.4	8.4	0.0	100.0	12
West Sulawesi	1.4	3.9	27.2	45.8	21.7	0.0	100.0	10
Maluku and Papua								
Maluku	0.0	2.4	55.4	21.7	19.3	1.2	100.0	16
North Maluku	0.0	6.8	41.2	35.5	16.4	0.0	100.0	12
West Papua	0.0	3.9	20.8	66.5	6.1	2.7	100.0	9
Papua	2.8	0.0	25.2	41.6	30.5	0.0	100.0	43
Total	0.4	2.9	22.5	65.2	8.2	0.9	100.0	2,552

SURVEY DESIGN

APPENDIX B

B.1 INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of the 2017 Indonesia Dmographic and Health Survey (IDHS) is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic demographic and health indicators. The IDHS provides a comprehensive overview of population and maternal and child health issues in Indonesia. More specifically, the IDHS was designed to:

- provide data on fertility, family planning, maternal and child health, and awareness of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) to help program managers, policy makers, and researchers to evaluate and improve existing programs;
- measure trends in fertility and contraceptive prevalence rates, and analyze factors that affect such changes, such as residence, education, breastfeeding practices, and knowledge, use, and availability of contraceptive methods;
- evaluate the achievement of goals previously set by national health programs, with special focus on maternal and child health;
- assess married men's knowledge of utilization of health services for their family's health and participation in the health care of their families;
- participate in creating an international database to allow cross-country comparisons in the areas of fertility, family planning, and health.

B.2 SAMPLING METHOD

B.2.1 Sample frame

Two samplingframes were used to select the samples for the SDKI 2017. The selection of census blocks used the Master of Census Block Samples containing 183,000 census blocks, each with information on the number of households listed in the 2010 population census, urban-rural classification, and wealth index stratum.

The sample frame for household selection is the updated list of households recorded in the population census. The updating was specifically done in census blocks selected for the 2017 IDHS and yielded a list of ordinary households. Institutional households such as orphanages, police/military barracks, and prisons were not included.

B.2.2 Sampling design

The 2017 IDHS sample was selected using two-stage stratified sampling:

Stage 1: A number of census blocks were selected with systematic proportional to size, where size is the number of households listed in the 2010 population census. The census blocks were ordered by its wealth index category.

Stage 2: In each selected census block, 25 ordinary households were selected with systematic sampling. Eight households were selected systematically to obtain a sample of married men.

The 2017 IDHS was designed to present reliable estimates at national and provincial levels. The sample are spread across 1,970 census blocks in the 34 provinces in Indonesia. The sample was expected to obtain a total of 49,250 households, 25,300 households in urban areas and 23,950 households in rural areas. The sampled households was expected to obtain about 59,100 women age 15-49. From the same households, 24,625 never-married men age 15-24 were expected to be eligible for individual interview. Eight households were selected in each selected census block to yield 14,193 married men age 15-54 to be interviewed with the married men's questionnaires.

B.2.3 Sample size

The number of sample is calculated by considering the relative standard error (RSE) values of selected basic variables in the 2017 IDHS. The minimum number of sampled households is calculated for each province to meet an average RSE of 3.5%. The 3.5% RSE is the mean of the sample that needs to be taken to cover the adequacy of selected indicators. Furthermore, the sample size was corrected by the compromise allocation method approach (considering proprotionality of population distribution), and also adjusted with a nonresponse response of 5%. The sample is then distributed proportionally for the urban/rural domain.

The formula for determining the household sample is as follows:

$$n_g = \alpha \times \frac{P_g}{P} \times n + (1 - \alpha) \times n_g{}' \times 1.05$$

with :

n_g : number of household sample in province-g

α : 0.5

P_g : number of population in province-g

P : number of population projection

$n_g{}'$: number of basic household sample in province-g, $n = \sum n_g{}'$ and 1.05 : over sample

The allocation of census blocks and households in each province by urban and rural areas is presented in Table B.1.1.

Table B.1.1 Sample allocation by province

Province	Census blocks			Households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Sumatera						
Aceh	30	62	92	750	1,550	2,300
North Sumatera	52	44	96	1,300	1,100	2,400
West Sumatera	24	22	46	600	550	1,150
Riau	16	24	40	400	600	1,000
Jambi	12	16	28	300	400	700
South Sumatera	18	26	44	450	650	1,100
Bengkulu	12	22	34	300	550	850
Lampung	16	36	52	400	900	1,300
Bangka Belitung	20	12	32	500	300	800
Riau Islands	36	4	40	900	100	1,000
Jawa						
DKI Jakarta	66	0	66	1,650	0	1,650
West Java	152	48	200	3,800	1,200	5,000
Central Java	76	76	152	1,900	1,900	3,800
DI Yogyakarta	24	6	30	600	150	750
East Java	88	80	168	2,200	2,000	4,200
Banten	44	18	62	1,100	450	1,550
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	22	10	32	550	250	800
West Nusa Tenggara	28	28	56	700	700	1,400
East Nusa Tenggara	20	66	86	500	1,650	2,150
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	14	24	38	350	600	950
Central Kalimantan	10	16	26	250	400	650
South Kalimantan	16	18	34	400	450	850
East Kalimantan	40	12	52	1,000	300	1,300
North Kalimantan	12	12	24	300	300	600
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	14	12	26	350	300	650
Central Sulawesi	16	32	48	400	800	1,200
South Sulawesi	32	38	70	800	950	1,750
South East Sulawesi	20	36	56	500	900	1,400
Gorontalo	10	14	24	250	350	600
West Sulawesi	16	46	62	400	1,150	1,550
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	32	36	68	800	900	1,700
North Maluku	12	28	40	300	700	1,000
West Papua	6	16	22	150	400	550
Papua	6	18	24	150	450	600
Total	1,012	958	1,970	25,300	23,950	49,250

B.2.4 Stratification

The sample of the 2017 IDHS was stratified by province and by urban and rural areas, and implicitly stratifiified by welfare concentration. In each stratum, the implicit stratification was done by sorting the census blocks by the wealth index category, which was measured by polychoric multivariate principal component analysis approach.

The variables used as the basis for stratification are floor type, main lighting source, main cooking fuel, main drinking water source, stool disposal facility, stool disposal site, ownership of telephone, access internet, and head of household's education . The household welfare index were determined and the households were classified into 3 categories, low, medium, and high.

The formula for the wealth index is as follows:

$$I_j = \sum_{p=1}^{9} \gamma_{pi}$$

where:

γ_{pi} : weight for variable-*p* category-i from first principal component polychoric, where first principal component has most contribution to explain the data variation

I_j : value of index for household-j

The concentration index of the census block is calculated, and then the census blocks were grouped into 3 categories (strata) based on the number of dominant categories in the census block.

Suppose M_{ki} is the number of households in the i-th census block in the k (k = 1, 2, 3 welfare category), and N is the number of census block populations in the district, then the concentration index (I) is:

$$I_k = \frac{M_{ki}}{\sum M_{ki}} \times N$$

The census block-*i* is classified to stratum-*k* if I_k is maximum.

B.3 IMPLEMENTATION

In each census block selected for the 2017 IDHS, complete updating household lists and mapping of the census block was conducted in April 2017. Twenty-five households in each census block were selected in the second-stage sampling. In these households, all women age 15-49 and all never married men age 15-24 were eligible for individual interview. Eight households were systematically selected from the 25 households and all married men age 15-54 were eligible for individual interview.

Table B.1.2 presents the expected number of women age 15-49 and married men 15-54 in the sample.

Table B.1.2 Expected number of respondents by province

Province	Women 15-49			Married men 15-54		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Sumatera						
Aceh	900	1,860	2,760	216	446	662
North Sumatera	1,560	1,320	2,880	374	317	691
West Sumatera	720	660	1,380	173	158	331
Riau	480	720	1,200	115	173	288
Jambi	360	480	840	86	115	201
South Sumatera	540	780	1,320	130	187	317
Bengkulu	360	660	1,020	86	158	244
Lampung	480	1,080	1,560	115	259	374
Bangka Belitung	600	360	960	144	86	230
Riau Islands	1,080	120	1,200	259	29	288
Java						
DKI Jakarta	1,980	0	1,980	475	0	475
West Java	4,560	1,440	6,000	1,094	346	1,440
Central Java	2,280	2,280	4,560	547	547	1,094
DI Yogyakarta	720	180	900	173	43	216
East Java	2,640	2,400	5,040	634	576	1,210
Banten	1,320	540	1,860	317	130	447
Bali and Nusa Tenggara						
Bali	660	300	960	158	72	230
West Nusa Tenggara	840	840	1,680	202	202	404
East Nusa Tenggara	600	1,980	2,580	144	475	619
Kalimantan						
West Kalimantan	420	720	1,140	101	173	274
Central Kalimantan	300	480	780	72	115	187
South Kalimantan	480	540	1,020	115	130	245
East Kalimantan	1,200	360	1,560	288	86	374
North Kalimantan	360	360	720	86	86	172
Sulawesi						
North Sulawesi	420	360	780	101	86	187
Central Sulawesi	480	960	1,440	115	230	345
South Sulawesi	960	1,140	2,100	230	274	504
South East Sulawesi	600	1,080	1,680	144	259	403
Gorontalo	300	420	720	72	101	173
West Sulawesi	480	1,380	1,860	115	331	446
Maluku and Papua						
Maluku	960	1,080	2,040	230	259	489
North Maluku	360	840	1,200	86	202	288
West Papua	180	480	660	43	115	158
Papua	180	540	720	43	130	173
Total	30,360	28,740	59,100	7,283	6,896	14,179

The results of household interviews and for female respondents is shown in Tables B.2.1. Of the 49,261households found in the 2017 IDHS, interviews were completed in 97% households in urban areas and 98% households in rural areas. The nonresponse inludes 1% each because the house was found to be empty or not a dwelling, and 0.3% because the members were away during field visits.

Table B.2.1 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women age 15-49 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall women response rates, according to residence and province (unweighted), Indonesia 2017

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Selected households			
Completed (C)	97.1	97.7	97.4
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.3	0.3	0.3
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.2	0.0	0.1
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.2	0.1	0.1
Household absent (HA)	0.9	1.1	1.0
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.3	0.6	1.0
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other (O)	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	25,306	23,955	49,261
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	99.4	99.5	99.5
Eligible women			
Completed (EWC)	97.7	97.9	97.8
Not at home (EWNH)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	0.6	0.2	0.4
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.1	0.2	0.1
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.5	0.6	0.5
Other (EWO)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	27,039	23,691	50,730
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	97.7	97.9	97.8
Overall women response rate (ORR)[3]	97.1	97.5	97.3

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)

[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:
OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100

Table B.2.2 shows that response rates of household interview do not vary much across provinces.

Table B.2.2 Household interview results for women

Percent dstribution of households by results of the household interview and household response rate, according to urban-rual residence and province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Selected households											
Residence and province	Com-pleted (C)	No competent respondent at home(HP)	Post-poned (P)	Refused (R)	Dwelling not found (DNF)	House-hold absent (HA)	Dwelling vacant/ address not a dwelling (DV)	Dwelling destroyed (DD)	Other (O)	Total	Number of sampled of house-holds	Household response rate (HRR)[1]
Residence												
Urban	97.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	25,306	98.5
Rural	97.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	23,955	98.4
Sumatera												
Aceh	97.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,300	99.6
North Sumatera	97.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,400	99.5
West Sumatera	95.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,150	99.7
Riau	97.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,000	99.6
Jambi	97.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	701	99.4
South Sumatera	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,100	100.0
Bengkulu	96.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	850	99.4
Lampung	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,300	100.0
Bangka Belitung	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	800	99.7
Riau Islands	95.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,000	99.0
Java												
DKI Jakarta	96.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,650	99.2
West Java	97.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,999	99.4
Central Java	98.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,802	99.9
DI Yogyakarta	97.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	750	99.9
East Java	98.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,200	99.4
Banten	97.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,557	99.7
Bali and Nusa												
Bali	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	800	100.0
West Nusa Tenggara	99.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,400	99.9
East Nusa Tenggara	98.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,150	99.7
Kalimantan												
West Kalimantan	95.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	3.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	950	98.8
Central Kalimantan	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	650	100.0
South Kalimantan	97.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	850	100.0
East Kalimantan	93.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	2.4	3.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,300	99.2
North Kalimantan	97.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	600	99.3
Sulawesi												
North Sulawesi	98.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	650	99.5
Central Sulawesi	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,200	100.0
South Sulawesi	96.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,752	99.1
South East Sulawesi	97.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,400	99.6
Gorontalo	98.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	600	99.0
West Sulawesi	96.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,550	99.1
Maluku and Papua												
Maluku	96.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,700	99.3
North Maluku	95.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,000	98.8
West Papua	90.2	3.8	0.0	0.7	0.2	2.9	1.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	550	95.0
Papua	97.3	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	600	98.8
Total	97.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	49,261	99.5

[1] Based on the number of households in the response response category, the visitation rate (THK) is calculated by:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

Table B.2.3 Sample Implementation: Individual interview results for women

Percent distribution of eligible women byresults of the individual interviews, and eligible women and overall response rates, according to urban-rural residence and province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Residence and province	Eligible women							Total	Number of women	Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[1]	Overall women response rate (0RR)[2]
	Com-pleted (EWC)	Not at home (EWNH)	Post-poned (EWP)	Refused (EWR)	Partly complete (EWPC)	Incapa-citated (EWI)	Other (EWO)				
Residence											
Urban	97.7	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	27,039	97.7	97.1
Rural	97.9	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	23,691	97.9	97.5
Sumatera											
Aceh	97.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	100.0	2,509	97.5	97.2
North Sumatera	97.5	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	2,521	97.5	97.1
West Sumatera	96.1	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.2	100.0	1,176	96.1	95.8
Riau	97.2	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,111	97.2	96.8
Jambi	97.8	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	714	97.8	97.2
South Sumatera	98.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,141	98.7	98.7
Bengkulu	98.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	809	98.5	97.9
Lampung	98.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,246	98.6	98.6
Bangka Belitung	99.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	772	99.5	99.2
Riau Islands	97.5	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,101	97.5	96.4
Java											
DKI Jakarta	97.1	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,870	97.1	96.3
West Java	98.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	5,147	98.9	98.3
Central Java	99.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,441	99.2	99.1
DI Yogyakarta	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	655	99.5	99.4
East Java	99.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	3,756	99.3	98.7
Banten	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,726	99.8	99.5
Bali and Nusa											
Bali	99.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	758	99.1	99.1
West Nusa Tenggara	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,376	99.4	99.3
East Nusa Tenggara	97.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	2,283	97.4	97.1
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	96.4	2.6	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,064	96.4	95.3
Central Kalimantan	98.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	100.0	597	98.3	98.3
South Kalimantan	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	807	99.4	99.4
East Kalimantan	93.6	2.8	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,305	93.6	92.8
North Kalimantan	96.5	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	738	96.5	95.8
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	97.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	598	97.8	97.4
Central Sulawesi	98.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,216	98.6	98.6
South Sulawesi	97.2	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.1	100.0	1,926	97.2	96.4
South East Sulawesi	97.7	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,594	97.7	97.3
Gorontalo	98.5	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	686	98.5	97.6
West Sulawesi	96.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	100.0	1,738	96.8	95.9
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	96.5	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	1,925	96.5	95.9
North Maluku	95.8	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,096	95.8	94.6
West Papua	91.4	5.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	625	91.4	86.8
Papua	93.6	4.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	703	93.6	92.5
Total	97.8	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	50,730	97.8	97.3

[1] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC).
[2] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100

Table B.2.3 presents the survey coverage for interviews of women by urban-rural residence and province. Urban women were as likely as rural women to be interviewed in the survey. The overall response rates varied by province, ranging from 86 percent in West Papua to more than 99 percent in several provinces.

Table B.3.1 shows that 15,763 households were selected for interview with married men age 15-54. Of these households, 97.6% were successfully interviewed. Nonresponse includes dwelling vacant and household absent. In these households, 10,440 married men age 15-54 were eligible for interview, of which 95.9% completed the interview. The primary reason for nonresponse was the failure to find them at home despite repeated visits to the household (3.2%). The sample implementation for household interviews for married men by province is shown in Table B.3.2. The overall response rate ranges from 98.4% in North Maluku to 100% in some provinces.

Table B.3.1 Sample implementation: Currently married men

Percent distribution of households and eligible currently married men age 15-54 by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region (unweighted), Indonesia Survey 2017

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Selected households			
Completed (C)	97.2	97.9	97.6
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.3	0.3	0.3
Refused (R)	0.2	0.0	0.1
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Household absent (HA)	0.8	1.0	0.9
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	1.2	0.6	0.9
Dwelling destroyed (DD)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other (O)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	8,098	7,665	15,763
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	99.4	99.6	99.5
Eligible currently married men			
Completed (EMC)	95.3	96.5	95.9
Not at home (EMNH)	3.6	2.7	3.2
Postponed (EMP)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Refused (EMR)	0.6	0.1	0.4
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Incapacitated (EMI)	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other (EMO)	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	5,306	5,134	10,440
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2]	95.3	96.5	95.9
Overall men response rate (ORR)[3]	94.7	96.1	95.4

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * R}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC)

[3] The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100

Table B.3.2 Sample Implementation: Household interview results for men

Percent dstribution of households by results of the household and household response rate, according to urban-rural residence and province, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Selected households											
Residence and province	Com-pleted (C)	No competent respondent at home (HP)	Post-poned (P)	Refused (R)	Dwelling not found (DNF)	House-hold absent (HA)	Dwelling vacant/ address not a dwelling (DV)	Dwelling destroyed (DD)	Other (O)	Total	Number of sampled house-holds	Household response rate (HRR)[1]
Residence												
Urban	97.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	8,098	98.6
Rural	97.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	7,665	98.6
Sumatera												
Aceh	97.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	735	99.6
North Sumatera	97.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	768	99.3
West Sumatera	95.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	368	99.7
Riau	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	320	99.4
Jambi	97.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	224	99.1
South Sumatera	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	352	100.0
Bengkulu	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	272	99.2
Lampung	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	416	100.0
Bangka Belitung	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	256	100.0
Riau Islands	96.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	320	98.7
Java												
DKI Jakarta	96.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	528	99.6
West Java	98.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,599	99.6
Central Java	98.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,216	99.9
DI Yogyakarta	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	240	100.0
East Java	98.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,345	99.7
Banten	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	498	100.0
Bali and Nusa												
Bali	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	256	100.0
West Nusa Tenggara	98.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	448	99.8
East Nusa Tenggara	98.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	688	99.9
Kalimantan												
West Kalimantan	96.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	304	98.7
Central Kalimantan	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	208	100.0
South Kalimantan	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	272	100.0
East Kalimantan	93.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.7	3.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	416	98.7
North Kalimantan	95.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	192	98.9
Sulawesi												
North Sulawesi	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	208	99.5
Central Sulawesi	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	384	100.0
South Sulawesi	98.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	560	99.3
South East Sulawesi	98.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	448	99.8
Gorontalo	98.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	192	99.5
West Sulawesi	97.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	497	99.6
Maluku and Papua												
Maluku	96.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	544	99.1
North Maluku	96.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	320	98.4
West Papua	88.7	4.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.4	2.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	177	94.6
Papua	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	192	100.0
Total	97.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	15,763	99.5

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

Table B.3.3 Sample Implementation: Individual interview results for men

Percent distribution of households by results of the individual interview, eligible men and overall response rate according to urban-ruralresidence and province, Indonesia DHS 2017

Residence and province	Eligible men							Total	Number of men	Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[1]	Overall men response rate (ORR)[2]
	Com-pleted (EMC)	Not at home (EMNH)	Post-poned (EMP)	Refused (EMRD)	Partly complete (EMPC)	Incapa-citated (EMI)	Other (EMO)				
Residence											
Urban	95.3	3.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	5,306	95.3	93.9
Rural	96.5	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	5,134	96.5	95.2
Sumatera											
Aceh	95.7	3.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	465	95.7	95.3
North Sumatera	96.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	489	96.7	96.1
West Sumatera	90.4	8.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	197	90.4	90.1
Riau	93.2	4.7	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	234	93.2	92.6
Jambi	97.6	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	164	97.6	96.7
South Sumatera	97.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	268	97.8	97.8
Bengkulu	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	173	100.0	99.2
Lampung	98.2	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	278	98.2	98.2
Bangka Belitung	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	179	100.0	100.0
Riau Islands	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	223	97.3	96.1
Java											
DKI Jakarta	88.5	9.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	373	88.5	88.1
West Java	96.4	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	1,121	96.4	96.0
Central Java	98.6	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	698	98.6	98.5
DI Yogyakarta	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	145	99.3	99.3
East Java	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	827	99.4	99.1
Banten	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	358	99.2	99.2
Bali and Nusa											
Bali	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	185	100.0	100.0
West Nusa Tenggara	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	265	98.5	98.3
East Nusa Tenggara	97.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	446	97.3	97.2
Kalimantan											
West Kalimantan	89.9	5.2	0.8	2.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	248	89.9	88.7
Central Kalimantan	98.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	145	98.6	98.6
South Kalimantan	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	173	98.3	98.3
East Kalimantan	81.5	13.2	0.3	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	287	81.5	80.5
North Kalimantan	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	136	95.6	94.6
Sulawesi											
North Sulawesi	96.6	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	119	96.6	96.2
Central Sulawesi	98.1	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	268	98.1	98.1
South Sulawesi	92.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	100.0	346	92.8	92.1
South East Sulawesi	96.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	313	96.5	96.3
Gorontalo	97.1	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	139	97.1	96.6
West Sulawesi	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	304	96.4	96.0
Maluku and Papua											
Maluku	93.0	6.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	371	93.0	92.1
North Maluku	89.8	7.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	226	89.8	88.4
West Papua	88.1	8.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	118	88.1	83.4
Papua	94.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	159	94.3	94.3
Total	95.9	3.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	10,440	95.9	95.4

[1]The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC).
[2]The overall men's response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100

SAMPLING ERRORS

Appendix C

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors result from mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2017 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (2017 IDHS) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2017 IDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and identical size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling error is a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2017 IDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulas. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the 2017 IDHS is a STATA program. This program used the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, r = y/x, where y represents the total sample value for variable y, and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left[(1-f_h)\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

with:

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}\text{ , dan }\ z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

h	represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H
m_h	is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum
y_{hi}	is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum
x_{hi}	is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum
f_h	is the sampling fraction of PSU in the h^{th} stratum which is small and ignored

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulas. Each replication

considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2017 IDHS, there were 1970 non-empty clusters. Hence, 1970 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

with:

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 1970 clusters
$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1970 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded)
k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the program computes the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design, such as multistage and cluster selection. The program also computes the relative standard error and the confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the 2017 IDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest for the woman's survey and the man's survey, respectively. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 33 provinces. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table C.1. to C.37 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N-UNWE) and weighted (N-WEIG) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits (R±2SE), for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for children ever born to women over age 40-49) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 2.827 and its standard error is 0.021. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., 2.827±2×0.0.021. There is a high probability (95%) that the true average number of children ever born to all women over age 40 is between 2.785 and 2.869.

Table C.1 List of indicators for sampling errors, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Estimate	Base Population
	WOMEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	All women 15-49
Literacy	Proportion	All women 15-49
No education	Proportion	All women 15-49
Secondary or higher education	Proportion	All women 15-49
Never married (never in union)	Proportion	All women 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	All women 15-49
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	All women age 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	All women 15-49
Children ever born	Mean	All women 15-49
Children surviving	Mean	All women 15-49
Children ever born to women age 40-49	Mean	Women age 40-49
Knows any contraceptive method	Proportion	All women 15-49
Knows any modern contraceptive method	Proportion	All women 15-49
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a traditional method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using injectables	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using condoms	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using rhythm	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Currently using implant	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Used public sector source	Proportion	Current users of modern method
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women 15-49
Ideal number of children	Mean	All women 15-49
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	Proportion	Women with at least 1 live birth in past 5 years
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	Proportion	Women with at least 1 live birth in past 5 years
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	Proportion	Births occurring 1-59 months before survey
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	Proportion	Children under 5 years
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	Proportion	Children under 5 years with diarrhea in past two weeks
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	Proportion	Children under 5 years with diarrhea in past two weeks
Vaccination card seen	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Received all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women years of exposure to child birth
Neonatal mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Postneonatal mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-5 mortality*	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
	MEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	Currently married men 15-54
Literacy	Proportion	Currently married men 15-54
No education	Proportion	Currently married men 15-54
Secondary or higher education	Proportion	Currently married men 15-54
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	Currently married men 20-54
Knows any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-54
Knows any modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-54
Currently using any method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-54
Currently using a modern method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-54
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15-54
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15-54
Ideal number of children	Mean	Currently married men 15-54

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.2 Sampling error: Total sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.515	0.004	49,627	49,627	1.687	0.007	0.507	0.522
Literacy	0.959	0.002	49,627	49,627	1.963	0.002	0.956	0.963
No education	0.017	0.001	49,627	49,627	2.057	0.071	0.014	0.019
Secondary or higher education	0.710	0.005	49,627	49,627	2.418	0.007	0.700	0.720
Never married (never in union)	0.233	0.003	49,627	49,627	1.409	0.011	0.228	0.239
Currently married	0.715	0.003	49,627	49,627	1.406	0.004	0.709	0.720
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.236	0.004	41,691	42,126	2.073	0.018	0.228	0.245
Currently pregnant	0.039	0.001	49,627	49,627	1.287	0.029	0.037	0.041
Children ever born	1.673	0.009	49,627	49,627	1.329	0.006	1.655	1.691
Children surviving	1.579	0.008	49,627	49,627	1.290	0.005	1.563	1.595
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.827	0.021	13,275	13,748	1.507	0.008	2.785	2.869
Knows any contraceptive method	0.986	0.001	49,627	49,627	1.682	0.001	0.984	0.987
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.986	0.001	49,627	49,627	1.673	0.001	0.984	0.987
Currently using any method	0.636	0.004	34,467	35,681	1.428	0.006	0.629	0.643
Currently using a traditional method	0.064	0.002	34,467	35,681	1.491	0.031	0.060	0.068
Currently using a modern method	0.572	0.004	34,467	35,681	1.447	0.007	0.564	0.579
Currently using pill	0.121	0.003	34,467	35,681	1.546	0.022	0.116	0.127
Currently using IUD	0.047	0.002	34,467	35,681	1.532	0.037	0.044	0.051
Currently using injectables	0.043	0.002	34,467	35,681	1.404	0.036	0.040	0.046
Currently using condoms	0.025	0.001	34,467	35,681	1.383	0.046	0.023	0.028
Currently using female sterilization	0.038	0.001	34,467	35,681	1.348	0.037	0.035	0.040
Currently using rhythm	0.019	0.001	34,467	35,681	1.417	0.055	0.017	0.021
Currently using implant	0.047	0.002	34,467	35,681	1.722	0.042	0.044	0.052
Used public sector source	0.342	0.007	18,619	20,493	1.881	0.019	0.329	0.354
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.219	0.003	34,467	35,681	1.381	0.014	0.213	0.225
Want no more children	0.493	0.004	34,467	35,681	1.373	0.007	0.486	0.500
Ideal number of children	2.613	0.010	45,293	46,048	1.902	0.004	2.593	2.632
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.975	0.002	15,357	15,021	1.636	0.002	0.971	0.979
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.576	0.006	15,357	15,021	1.615	0.011	0.563	0.588
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.909	0.005	17,848	17,019	2.413	0.006	0.898	0.919
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.141	0.004	17,304	16,555	1.472	0.028	0.133	0.148
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.361	0.014	2,440	2,328	1.435	0.039	0.334	0.389
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.585	0.013	2,440	2,328	1.316	0.022	0.559	0.610
Vaccination card seen	0.584	0.011	3,535	3,399	1.370	0.019	0.562	0.607
Received BCG vaccination	0.911	0.006	3,535	3,399	1.348	0.007	0.897	0.923
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.767	0.010	3,535	3,399	1.451	0.013	0.746	0.787
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.723	0.011	3,535	3,399	1.469	0.015	0.701	0.744
Received measles vaccination	0.788	0.010	3,535	3,399	1.390	0.012	0.769	0.807
Received all basic vaccinations	0.650	0.011	3,535	3,399	1.390	0.017	0.628	0.672
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.423	0.027	140,954	141,538	1.245	0.011	2.368	2.477
Neonatal mortality*	15.463	1.130	18039	17199	1.137	0.073	13.203	17.724
Postneonatal mortality*	8.280	0.841	18032	17214	1.197	0.102	6.598	9.963
Infant mortality*	23.744	1.412	18051	17209	1.157	0.059	20.919	26.568
Child mortality*	8.070	0.886	18156	17377	1.250	0.110	6.298	9.843
Under-5 mortality*	31.622	1.699	18103	17256	1.195	0.054	28.225	35.020
MEN								
Urban residence	0.490	0.006	10,009	10,009	1.123	0.011	0.479	0.501
Literacy	0.957	0.003	10,009	10,009	1.302	0.003	0.952	0.962
No education	0.019	0.002	10,009	10,009	1.402	0.102	0.015	0.023
Secondary or higher education	0.641	0.007	10,009	10,009	1.516	0.011	0.626	0.655
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.077	0.003	9,978	9,980	1.204	0.042	0.070	0.083
Knows any contraceptive method	0.982	0.002	10,009	10,009	1.535	0.002	0.977	0.985
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.981	0.002	10,009	10,009	1.510	0.002	0.976	0.984
Currently using any method	0.075	0.004	10,009	10,009	1.412	0.050	0.068	0.083
Currently using a modern method	0.033	0.002	10,009	10,009	1.357	0.073	0.029	0.038
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.229	0.006	10,009	10,009	1.391	0.025	0.218	0.241
Want no more children	0.444	0.007	10,009	10,009	1.310	0.015	0.431	0.456
Ideal number of children	2.908	0.020	8,976	9,224	1.355	0.007	2.869	2.947

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.3 Sampling error: Urban sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	26,425	25,543	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.979	0.001	26,425	25,543	1.499	0.001	0.977	0.982
No education	0.007	0.001	26,425	25,543	1.387	0.099	0.006	0.009
Secondary or higher education	0.805	0.006	26,425	25,543	2.378	0.007	0.794	0.816
Never married (never in union)	0.272	0.004	26,425	25,543	1.360	0.014	0.265	0.280
Currently married	0.674	0.004	26,425	25,543	1.373	0.006	0.666	0.682
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.162	0.005	22,073	21,534	2.085	0.032	0.152	0.172
Currently pregnant	0.037	0.002	26,425	25,543	1.309	0.041	0.034	0.040
Children ever born	1.536	0.012	26,425	25,543	1.310	0.008	1.513	1.559
Children surviving	1.467	0.011	26,425	25,543	1.256	0.007	1.446	1.488
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.641	0.026	7,069	7,058	1.449	0.010	2.591	2.692
Knows any contraceptive method	0.990	0.001	26,425	25,543	1.236	0.001	0.988	0.991
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.989	0.001	26,425	25,543	1.232	0.001	0.988	0.991
Currently using any method	0.630	0.005	17,320	17,268	1.398	0.008	0.620	0.640
Currently using a traditional method	0.080	0.003	17,320	17,268	1.511	0.039	0.074	0.087
Currently using a modern method	0.550	0.005	17,320	17,268	1.406	0.010	0.539	0.560
Currently using pill	0.119	0.004	17,320	17,268	1.442	0.030	0.112	0.126
Currently using IUD	0.067	0.003	17,320	17,268	1.508	0.043	0.061	0.073
Currently using injectables	0.054	0.002	17,320	17,268	1.341	0.043	0.049	0.058
Currently using condoms	0.037	0.002	17,320	17,268	1.307	0.050	0.034	0.041
Currently using female sterilization	0.048	0.002	17,320	17,268	1.257	0.043	0.044	0.052
Currently using rhythm	0.027	0.002	17,320	17,268	1.410	0.064	0.024	0.031
Currently using implant	0.028	0.002	17,320	17,268	1.406	0.063	0.025	0.031
Used public sector source	0.236	0.007	9,078	9,562	1.578	0.030	0.223	0.251
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.202	0.004	17,602	17,423	1.337	0.020	0.194	0.210
Want no more children	0.500	0.005	17,602	17,423	1.288	0.010	0.491	0.510
Ideal number of children	2.552	0.011	24,504	23,920	1.669	0.004	2.531	2.574
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.986	0.002	7,571	7,284	1.154	0.002	0.982	0.989
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.559	0.009	7,571	7,284	1.526	0.016	0.542	0.576
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.958	0.004	8,760	8,257	1.929	0.004	0.949	0.966
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.128	0.005	8,513	8,037	1.419	0.040	0.118	0.138
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.367	0.020	1,096	1,028	1.366	0.054	0.329	0.407
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.571	0.019	1,096	1,028	1.273	0.033	0.533	0.608
Vaccination card seen	0.598	0.015	1,745	1,661	1.301	0.026	0.567	0.627
Received BCG vaccination	0.929	0.008	1,745	1,661	1.268	0.008	0.912	0.943
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.799	0.012	1,745	1,661	1.262	0.015	0.774	0.822
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.733	0.014	1,745	1,661	1.352	0.020	0.704	0.760
Received measles vaccination	0.801	0.012	1,745	1,661	1.259	0.015	0.776	0.824
Received all basic vaccinations	0.659	0.015	1,745	1,661	1.297	0.022	0.629	0.687
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.301	0.035	75,046	72,745	1.222	0.015	2.232	2.370
Neonatal mortality*	16.314	1.605	8,861	8,345	1.106	0.098	13.103	19.525
Postneonatal mortality*	7.754	1.139	8,882	8,389	1.207	0.147	5.475	10.033
Infant mortality*	24.068	2.044	8,867	8,350	1.167	0.085	19.981	28.156
Child mortality*	6.641	1.043	8,969	8,507	1.230	0.157	4.555	8.726
Under-5 mortality*	30.549	2.251	8,889	8,369	1.161	0.074	26.047	35.052
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000		5,054	4,901	-			
Literacy	0.977	0.003	5,054	4,901	1.296	0.003	0.971	0.982
No education	0.009	0.002	5,054	4,901	1.229	0.186	0.006	0.013
Secondary or higher education	0.762	0.009	5,054	4,901	1.524	0.012	0.744	0.780
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.059	0.004	5,047	4,898	1.187	0.067	0.051	0.067
Knows any contraceptive method	0.992	0.002	5,054	4,901	1.693	0.002	0.986	0.995
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.991	0.002	5,054	4,901	1.649	0.002	0.986	0.995
Currently using any method	0.098	0.006	5,102	4,931	1.399	0.060	0.087	0.110
Currently using a modern method	0.049	0.004	5,102	4,931	1.326	0.081	0.042	0.058
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.215	0.007	5,102	4,931	1.244	0.033	0.202	0.230
Want no more children	0.455	0.009	5,102	4,931	1.305	0.020	0.437	0.473
Ideal number of children	2.854	0.025	4,595	4,576	1.284	0.009	2.804	2.904

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.4 Sampling error: Rural sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	23,202	24,084	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.938	0.003	23,202	24,084	2.076	0.003	0.932	0.944
No education	0.026	0.002	23,202	24,084	2.180	0.087	0.022	0.031
Secondary or higher education	0.609	0.008	23,202	24,084	2.460	0.013	0.594	0.625
Never married (never in union)	0.192	0.004	23,202	24,084	1.483	0.020	0.185	0.200
Currently married	0.758	0.004	23,202	24,084	1.460	0.005	0.750	0.766
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.314	0.007	19,618	20,592	2.047	0.022	0.301	0.327
Currently pregnant	0.041	0.002	23,202	24,084	1.263	0.040	0.038	0.044
Children ever born	1.818	0.014	23,202	24,084	1.321	0.008	1.791	1.846
Children surviving	1.699	0.013	23,202	24,084	1.298	0.007	1.674	1.723
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.023	0.034	6,206	6,690	1.538	0.011	2.956	3.090
Knows any contraceptive method	0.982	0.002	23,202	24,084	1.870	0.002	0.978	0.985
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.981	0.002	23,202	24,084	1.861	0.002	0.978	0.984
Currently using any method	0.642	0.005	17,147	18,413	1.452	0.008	0.631	0.652
Currently using a traditional method	0.049	0.002	17,147	18,413	1.449	0.049	0.045	0.054
Currently using a modern method	0.592	0.006	17,147	18,413	1.475	0.009	0.582	0.603
Currently using pill	0.124	0.004	17,147	18,413	1.627	0.033	0.116	0.132
Currently using IUD	0.029	0.002	17,147	18,413	1.635	0.073	0.025	0.033
Currently using injectables	0.033	0.002	17,147	18,413	1.512	0.063	0.029	0.037
Currently using condoms	0.014	0.001	17,147	18,413	1.555	0.099	0.012	0.017
Currently using female sterilization	0.028	0.002	17,147	18,413	1.480	0.067	0.024	0.032
Currently using rhythm	0.012	0.001	17,147	18,413	1.444	0.102	0.010	0.014
Currently using implant	0.066	0.003	17,147	18,413	1.818	0.052	0.060	0.073
Used public sector source	0.433	0.011	9,541	10,931	2.074	0.024	0.413	0.454
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.237	0.005	17,246	18,459	1.418	0.019	0.228	0.246
Want no more children	0.483	0.006	17,246	18,459	1.450	0.011	0.472	0.494
Ideal number of children	2.678	0.017	20,789	22,128	2.050	0.006	2.645	2.711
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.965	0.004	7,786	7,737	1.777	0.004	0.957	0.972
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.591	0.009	7,786	7,737	1.697	0.016	0.573	0.610
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.862	0.009	9,088	8,762	2.524	0.011	0.843	0.879
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.153	0.006	8,791	8,519	1.504	0.038	0.142	0.164
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.356	0.019	1,344	1,300	1.485	0.055	0.319	0.395
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.596	0.018	1,344	1,300	1.346	0.030	0.560	0.631
Vaccination card seen	0.572	0.017	1,790	1,739	1.433	0.029	0.539	0.604
Received BCG vaccination	0.893	0.010	1,790	1,739	1.391	0.011	0.872	0.912
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.737	0.016	1,790	1,739	1.567	0.022	0.703	0.767
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.714	0.017	1,790	1,739	1.565	0.023	0.680	0.746
Received measles vaccination	0.776	0.015	1,790	1,739	1.486	0.019	0.746	0.804
Received all basic vaccinations	0.642	0.017	1,790	1,739	1.470	0.026	0.609	0.674
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.561	0.043	65,909	68,793	1.262	0.017	2.476	2.646
Neonatal mortality*	14.658	1.591	9,178	8,854	1.167	0.109	11.476	17.840
Postneonatal mortality*	8.783	1.235	9,150	8,824	1.184	0.141	6.313	11.253
Infant mortality*	23.441	1.956	9,184	8,859	1.144	0.083	19.530	27.353
Child mortality*	9.440	1.417	9,187	8,870	1.250	0.150	6.607	12.274
Under-5 mortality*	32.660	2.535	9,214	8,888	1.218	0.078	27.591	37.729
MEN								
Urban residence	0.000	0.000	4,955	5,108	na	na	0.000	0.000
Literacy	0.939	0.004	4,955	5,108	1.310	0.005	0.929	0.947
No education	0.028	0.003	4,955	5,108	1.450	0.120	0.022	0.035
Secondary or higher education	0.524	0.011	4,955	5,108	1.527	0.020	0.503	0.545
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.094	0.005	4,931	5,082	1.204	0.053	0.084	0.104
Knows any contraceptive method	0.972	0.003	4,955	5,108	1.490	0.004	0.964	0.978
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.971	0.003	4,955	5,108	1.469	0.004	0.963	0.977
Currently using any method	0.054	0.005	4,975	5,114	1.423	0.084	0.046	0.064
Currently using a modern method	0.017	0.003	4,975	5,114	1.432	0.154	0.013	0.023
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.243	0.009	4,975	5,114	1.498	0.037	0.226	0.262
Want no more children	0.431	0.009	4,975	5,114	1.315	0.021	0.413	0.449
Ideal number of children	2.961	0.031	4,381	4,648	1.408	0.010	2.901	3.022

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.5 Sampling error: Aceh sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.276	0.014	2,447	955	1.566	0.051	0.249	0.305
Literacy	0.954	0.007	2,447	955	1.758	0.008	0.937	0.967
No education	0.015	0.005	2,447	955	1.891	0.312	0.008	0.027
Secondary or higher education	0.773	0.017	2,447	955	1.960	0.022	0.738	0.804
Never married (never in union)	0.305	0.010	2,447	955	1.101	0.034	0.285	0.326
Currently married	0.652	0.011	2,447	955	1.117	0.017	0.630	0.673
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.168	0.011	2,063	804	1.348	0.066	0.147	0.191
Currently pregnant	0.043	0.004	2,447	955	1.031	0.098	0.036	0.053
Children ever born	1.806	0.045	2,447	955	1.196	0.025	1.716	1.896
Children surviving	1.699	0.040	2,447	955	1.131	0.023	1.620	1.777
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.384	0.108	614	233	1.333	0.032	3.170	3.598
Knows any contraceptive method	0.978	0.003	2,447	955	1.086	0.003	0.971	0.983
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.977	0.003	2,447	955	1.081	0.003	0.969	0.983
Currently using any method	0.516	0.018	1,594	623	1.461	0.035	0.480	0.552
Currently using a traditional method	0.052	0.007	1,594	623	1.225	0.131	0.040	0.068
Currently using a modern method	0.464	0.019	1,594	623	1.554	0.042	0.425	0.502
Currently using pill	0.104	0.011	1,594	623	1.374	0.101	0.085	0.127
Currently using IUD	0.023	0.004	1,594	623	0.995	0.161	0.017	0.032
Currently using injectables	0.057	0.006	1,594	623	1.069	0.109	0.046	0.070
Currently using condoms	0.025	0.005	1,594	623	1.234	0.195	0.017	0.036
Currently using female sterilization	0.037	0.005	1,594	623	0.984	0.126	0.029	0.047
Currently using rhythm	0.009	0.002	1,594	623	1.017	0.263	0.006	0.016
Currently using implant	0.017	0.004	1,594	623	1.323	0.250	0.010	0.028
Used public sector source	0.505	0.025	722	288	1.353	0.050	0.455	0.555
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.294	0.013	1,974	824	1.277	0.045	0.269	0.320
Want no more children	0.309	0.013	1,974	824	1.295	0.044	0.284	0.336
Ideal number of children	3.466	0.054	2,008	778	1.631	0.016	3.358	3.574
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.965	0.008	797	318	1.255	0.008	0.945	0.978
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.511	0.021	797	318	1.201	0.042	0.469	0.553
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.949	0.015	940	376	2.092	0.016	0.909	0.971
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.154	0.014	917	366	1.167	0.090	0.129	0.184
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.271	0.045	137	56	1.169	0.164	0.192	0.368
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.623	0.044	137	56	1.063	0.071	0.532	0.706
Vaccination card seen	0.293	0.036	193	77	1.085	0.122	0.227	0.368
Received BCG vaccination	0.691	0.041	193	77	1.243	0.060	0.603	0.767
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.456	0.041	193	77	1.132	0.089	0.377	0.537
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.443	0.036	193	77	1.008	0.082	0.372	0.515
Received measles vaccination	0.535	0.042	193	77	1.168	0.079	0.452	0.617
Received all basic vaccinations	0.370	0.034	193	77	0.981	0.092	0.305	0.440
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.724	0.132	6,989	2,727	1.347	0.048	2.459	2.989
Neonatal mortality*	19.044	3.952	1,920	761	1.197	0.207	11.141	26.947
Postneonatal mortality*	10.999	2.638	1,907	756	1.066	0.24	5.723	16.276
Infant mortality*	30.043	5.273	1,921	761	1.217	0.176	19.496	40.59
Child mortality*	5.621	1.999	1,890	747	1.176	0.356	1.624	9.618
Under-5 mortality*	35.495	5.607	1,922	761	1.204	0.158	24.282	46.708
MEN								
Urban residence	0.272	0.018	445	166	0.515	0.065	0.238	0.308
Literacy	0.950	0.013	445	166	0.788	0.014	0.916	0.971
No education	0.010	0.006	445	166	0.736	0.570	0.003	0.030
Secondary or higher education	0.672	0.029	445	166	0.795	0.043	0.612	0.726
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.026	0.007	445	166	0.951	0.276	0.015	0.045
Knows any contraceptive method	0.984	0.007	445	166	0.694	0.007	0.964	0.993
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.982	0.007	445	166	0.682	0.007	0.962	0.992
Currently using any method	0.050	0.010	445	166	0.929	0.191	0.034	0.073
Currently using a modern method	0.021	0.006	513	203	0.871	0.263	0.012	0.035
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.338	0.031	513	203	1.480	0.092	0.280	0.401
Want no more children	0.155	0.021	513	203	1.332	0.137	0.118	0.202
Ideal number of children	4.361	0.131	375	139	1.438	0.030	4.101	4.621

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.6 Sampling error: North Sumatera sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.499	0.013	2,459	2,545	1.275	0.026	0.474	0.525
Literacy	0.953	0.010	2,459	2,545	2.404	0.011	0.928	0.970
No education	0.025	0.009	2,459	2,545	3.038	0.386	0.011	0.052
Secondary or higher education	0.800	0.018	2,459	2,545	2.256	0.023	0.761	0.834
Never married (never in union)	0.290	0.012	2,459	2,545	1.280	0.040	0.267	0.314
Currently married	0.660	0.011	2,459	2,545	1.185	0.017	0.637	0.682
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.112	0.009	2,051	2,125	1.350	0.084	0.095	0.132
Currently pregnant	0.048	0.005	2,459	2,545	1.240	0.112	0.038	0.060
Children ever born	1.937	0.051	2,459	2,545	1.316	0.027	1.835	2.039
Children surviving	1.834	0.045	2,459	2,545	1.242	0.025	1.745	1.923
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.529	0.133	624	649	1.630	0.038	3.266	3.793
Knows any contraceptive method	0.980	0.005	2,459	2,545	1.609	0.005	0.968	0.987
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.979	0.005	2,459	2,545	1.608	0.005	0.968	0.987
Currently using any method	0.589	0.017	1,595	1,679	1.348	0.028	0.555	0.621
Currently using a traditional method	0.150	0.011	1,595	1,679	1.230	0.073	0.129	0.173
Currently using a modern method	0.439	0.014	1,595	1,679	1.116	0.032	0.411	0.466
Currently using pill	0.077	0.011	1,595	1,679	1.652	0.143	0.058	0.102
Currently using IUD	0.023	0.004	1,595	1,679	1.157	0.189	0.016	0.033
Currently using injectables	0.049	0.006	1,595	1,679	1.190	0.131	0.038	0.064
Currently using condoms	0.024	0.004	1,595	1,679	1.109	0.176	0.017	0.035
Currently using female sterilization	0.085	0.009	1,595	1,679	1.297	0.107	0.069	0.105
Currently using rhythm	0.018	0.003	1,595	1,679	1.039	0.193	0.012	0.026
Currently using implant	0.065	0.007	1,595	1,679	1.151	0.109	0.052	0.081
Used public sector source	0.389	0.027	709	743	1.483	0.070	0.337	0.444
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.189	0.011	1,976	1,880	1.272	0.059	0.168	0.212
Want no more children	0.483	0.013	1,976	1,880	1.135	0.026	0.458	0.508
Ideal number of children	2.887	0.053	2,321	2,402	2.161	0.018	2.782	2.992
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.927	0.019	770	816	2.074	0.021	0.878	0.957
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.319	0.023	770	816	1.392	0.073	0.275	0.367
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.892	0.029	991	1,048	2.989	0.033	0.819	0.938
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.172	0.016	958	1,013	1.305	0.093	0.142	0.205
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.285	0.045	166	174	1.270	0.157	0.205	0.381
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.525	0.046	166	174	1.177	0.087	0.434	0.614
Vaccination card seen	0.359	0.038	179	188	1.055	0.106	0.288	0.438
Received BCG vaccination	0.849	0.031	179	188	1.160	0.037	0.776	0.901
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.677	0.046	179	188	1.305	0.068	0.580	0.760
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.687	0.048	179	188	1.378	0.070	0.585	0.773
Received measles vaccination	0.689	0.045	179	188	1.311	0.066	0.592	0.772
Received all basic vaccinations	0.582	0.048	179	188	1.302	0.083	0.485	0.674
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.928	0.120	6,950	7,196	1.119	0.041	2.688	3.167
Neonatal mortality*	16.048	2.682	2,087	2,199	0.983	0.167	10.683	21.412
Postneonatal mortality*	9.578	2.317	2,086	2,196	1.111	0.242	4.944	14.211
Infant mortality*	25.626	3.548	2,088	2,200	0.997	0.138	18.530	32.721
Child mortality*	10.478	3.294	2,063	2,174	1.110	0.314	3.890	17.066
Under-5 mortality*	35.835	5.230	2,091	2,203	1.102	0.146	25.375	46.296
MEN								
Urban residence	0.453	0.017	473	476	0.757	0.038	0.419	0.487
Literacy	0.963	0.012	473	476	1.366	0.012	0.931	0.981
No education	0.017	0.011	473	476	1.766	0.611	0.005	0.057
Secondary or higher education	0.790	0.025	473	476	1.335	0.032	0.736	0.835
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.061	0.013	472	475	1.152	0.208	0.040	0.092
Knows any contraceptive method	0.989	0.005	473	476	1.030	0.005	0.973	0.995
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.986	0.005	473	476	1.031	0.006	0.970	0.994
Currently using any method	0.150	0.023	473	476	1.418	0.155	0.109	0.202
Currently using a modern method	0.030	0.008	541	513	1.069	0.263	0.018	0.049
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.225	0.019	541	513	1.085	0.087	0.189	0.265
Want no more children	0.454	0.024	541	513	1.110	0.052	0.407	0.501
Ideal number of children	3.486	0.119	443	445	1.362	0.034	3.249	3.722

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.7 Sampling error: West Sumatera, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.386	0.018	1,130	958	1.246	0.047	0.350	0.423
Literacy	0.969	0.007	1,130	958	1.366	0.007	0.952	0.981
No education	0.009	0.004	1,130	958	1.291	0.400	0.004	0.020
Secondary or higher education	0.843	0.024	1,130	958	2.174	0.028	0.790	0.885
Never married (never in union)	0.324	0.020	1,130	958	1.429	0.061	0.285	0.365
Currently married	0.624	0.020	1,130	958	1.375	0.032	0.583	0.663
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.124	0.021	921	784	1.890	0.166	0.088	0.171
Currently pregnant	0.041	0.006	1,130	958	1.057	0.152	0.030	0.056
Children ever born	1.599	0.068	1,130	958	1.355	0.042	1.463	1.736
Children surviving	1.517	0.057	1,130	958	1.225	0.037	1.403	1.631
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.041	0.161	293	241	1.567	0.053	2.715	3.366
Knows any contraceptive method	0.988	0.003	1,130	958	1.087	0.004	0.979	0.994
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.988	0.003	1,130	958	1.087	0.004	0.979	0.994
Currently using any method	0.601	0.020	694	599	1.073	0.033	0.561	0.641
Currently using a traditional method	0.101	0.015	694	599	1.271	0.144	0.075	0.134
Currently using a modern method	0.501	0.025	694	599	1.293	0.049	0.451	0.550
Currently using pill	0.080	0.014	694	599	1.340	0.172	0.056	0.113
Currently using IUD	0.045	0.010	694	599	1.225	0.213	0.029	0.070
Currently using injectables	0.066	0.012	694	599	1.216	0.173	0.047	0.094
Currently using condoms	0.036	0.008	694	599	1.137	0.224	0.023	0.056
Currently using female sterilization	0.041	0.008	694	599	0.994	0.182	0.028	0.059
Currently using rhythm	0.026	0.006	694	599	1.026	0.239	0.016	0.042
Currently using implant	0.047	0.012	694	599	1.480	0.252	0.028	0.078
Used public sector source	0.433	0.047	333	298	1.741	0.109	0.342	0.530
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.244	0.018	1,074	799	1.367	0.073	0.211	0.281
Want no more children	0.401	0.018	1,074	799	1.217	0.045	0.365	0.437
Ideal number of children	2.768	0.049	1,035	876	1.505	0.018	2.669	2.867
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.990	0.007	317	285	1.187	0.007	0.963	0.998
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.610	0.038	317	285	1.400	0.063	0.530	0.684
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.981	0.007	383	340	1.063	0.008	0.958	0.991
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.159	0.025	377	335	1.322	0.157	0.115	0.216
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.277	0.051	57	53	0.848	0.183	0.187	0.390
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.420	0.091	57	53	1.373	0.216	0.255	0.605
Vaccination card seen	0.541	0.064	72	64	1.076	0.118	0.413	0.664
Received BCG vaccination	0.785	0.055	72	64	1.135	0.070	0.654	0.876
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.560	0.060	72	64	1.021	0.107	0.437	0.675
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.579	0.070	72	64	1.193	0.121	0.436	0.711
Received measles vaccination	0.683	0.062	72	64	1.123	0.091	0.547	0.793
Received all basic vaccinations	0.479	0.067	72	64	1.138	0.141	0.347	0.613
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.478	0.207	3,173	2,684	1.385	0.084	2.064	2.892
Neonatal mortality*	14.333	5.964	788	690	1.098	0.416	2.405	26.260
Postneonatal mortality*	7.366	3.048	787	691	1.081	0.414	1.270	13.462
Infant mortality*	21.698	7.606	789	691	1.075	0.351	6.486	36.910
Child mortality*	5.084	2.482	786	682	1.037	0.488	0.120	10.048
Under-5 mortality*	26.672	7.727	789	691	1.026	0.290	11.218	42.126
MEN								
Urban residence	0.375	0.035	178	154	0.903	0.094	0.307	0.448
Literacy	0.962	0.018	178	154	1.134	0.018	0.906	0.985
No education	0.000	0.000	178	154	na	na	0.000	0.000
Secondary or higher education	0.710	0.044	178	154	1.215	0.063	0.613	0.790
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.043	0.015	178	154	0.999	0.354	0.021	0.087
Knows any contraceptive method	0.966	0.014	178	154	0.952	0.014	0.924	0.985
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.966	0.014	178	154	0.952	0.014	0.924	0.985
Currently using any method	0.096	0.024	178	154	1.089	0.252	0.057	0.156
Currently using a modern method	0.042	0.013	246	190	1.051	0.321	0.022	0.078
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.258	0.033	246	190	1.182	0.128	0.199	0.328
Want no more children	0.365	0.037	246	190	1.212	0.102	0.295	0.441
Ideal number of children	3.077	0.148	150	127	1.154	0.048	2.779	3.374

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.8 Sampling error: Riau sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.378	0.026	1,080	1,272	1.749	0.068	0.327	0.432
Literacy	0.952	0.009	1,080	1,272	1.437	0.010	0.929	0.968
No education	0.014	0.006	1,080	1,272	1.608	0.416	0.006	0.031
Secondary or higher education	0.717	0.027	1,080	1,272	1.971	0.038	0.659	0.769
Never married (never in union)	0.234	0.016	1,080	1,272	1.235	0.068	0.204	0.268
Currently married	0.713	0.018	1,080	1,272	1.276	0.025	0.676	0.747
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.171	0.014	912	1,083	1.159	0.085	0.143	0.202
Currently pregnant	0.044	0.007	1,080	1,272	1.178	0.168	0.031	0.061
Children ever born	1.902	0.089	1,080	1,272	1.643	0.047	1.723	2.082
Children surviving	1.800	0.083	1,080	1,272	1.653	0.046	1.631	1.969
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.369	0.131	263	309	1.208	0.039	3.104	3.633
Knows any contraceptive method	0.994	0.002	1,080	1,272	0.976	0.002	0.987	0.997
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.994	0.002	1,080	1,272	0.976	0.002	0.987	0.997
Currently using any method	0.603	0.025	761	908	1.399	0.041	0.552	0.652
Currently using a traditional method	0.097	0.013	761	908	1.250	0.138	0.073	0.127
Currently using a modern method	0.507	0.023	761	908	1.245	0.045	0.461	0.552
Currently using pill	0.100	0.010	761	908	0.954	0.104	0.081	0.123
Currently using IUD	0.019	0.005	761	908	0.925	0.241	0.012	0.031
Currently using injectables	0.068	0.011	761	908	1.164	0.156	0.050	0.093
Currently using condoms	0.026	0.006	761	908	0.972	0.215	0.017	0.040
Currently using female sterilization	0.034	0.008	761	908	1.135	0.218	0.022	0.053
Currently using rhythm	0.008	0.003	761	908	0.914	0.373	0.004	0.017
Currently using implant	0.030	0.008	761	908	1.235	0.254	0.018	0.050
Used public sector source	0.320	0.044	390	459	1.872	0.139	0.237	0.415
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.227	0.014	1,140	1,108	1.097	0.060	0.201	0.254
Want no more children	0.427	0.018	1,140	1,108	1.243	0.043	0.392	0.463
Ideal number of children	2.874	0.076	975	1,155	1.851	0.027	2.720	3.029
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.943	0.014	356	426	1.142	0.015	0.907	0.966
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.361	0.031	356	426	1.200	0.085	0.302	0.425
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.881	0.057	420	510	3.585	0.064	0.713	0.957
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.161	0.022	414	500	1.242	0.139	0.121	0.212
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.358	0.082	64	81	1.364	0.230	0.213	0.536
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.651	0.093	64	81	1.548	0.143	0.449	0.810
Vaccination card seen	0.357	0.063	73	86	1.108	0.175	0.242	0.491
Received BCG vaccination	0.717	0.069	73	86	1.304	0.096	0.560	0.835
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.546	0.079	73	86	1.345	0.144	0.387	0.697
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.532	0.077	73	86	1.302	0.144	0.379	0.679
Received measles vaccination	0.555	0.076	73	86	1.295	0.137	0.401	0.699
Received all basic vaccinations	0.462	0.075	73	86	1.278	0.162	0.318	0.613
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.868	0.213	3,056	3,608	1.206	0.074	2.441	3.295
Neonatal mortality*	18.717	5.401	857	1,046	1.101	0.289	7.916	29.519
Postneonatal mortality*	9.423	4.981	858	1,047	1.545	0.529	0.000	19.385
Infant mortality*	28.140	8.356	857	1,046	1.445	0.297	11.428	44.852
Child mortality*	8.283	3.634	858	1,044	1.182	0.439	1.015	15.551
Under-5 mortality*	36.190	7.837	859	1,048	1.168	0.217	20.516	51.864
MEN								
Urban residence	0.336	0.034	218	257	1.160	0.102	0.270	0.408
Literacy	0.961	0.019	218	257	1.600	0.020	0.897	0.986
No education	0.005	0.005	218	257	1.104	0.986	0.001	0.035
Secondary or higher education	0.696	0.043	218	257	1.484	0.061	0.604	0.775
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.077	0.016	217	254	0.896	0.212	0.049	0.116
Knows any contraceptive method	0.990	0.007	218	257	1.129	0.007	0.959	0.997
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.990	0.007	218	257	1.129	0.007	0.959	0.997
Currently using any method	0.092	0.022	218	257	1.138	0.242	0.056	0.148
Currently using a modern method	0.042	0.013	286	293	1.082	0.306	0.023	0.076
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.260	0.029	286	293	1.116	0.111	0.207	0.321
Want no more children	0.309	0.034	286	293	1.250	0.111	0.246	0.380
Ideal number of children	3.251	0.117	189	219	1.031	0.036	3.013	3.488

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.9 Sampling error: Jambi sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.307	0.034	698	683	1.965	0.112	0.241	0.382
Literacy	0.935	0.011	698	683	1.183	0.012	0.909	0.955
No education	0.019	0.006	698	683	1.151	0.312	0.010	0.036
Secondary or higher education	0.694	0.030	698	683	1.722	0.043	0.629	0.752
Never married (never in union)	0.199	0.019	698	683	1.269	0.097	0.162	0.241
Currently married	0.755	0.022	698	683	1.364	0.029	0.707	0.798
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.290	0.026	599	586	1.415	0.091	0.239	0.346
Currently pregnant	0.045	0.008	698	683	1.050	0.183	0.031	0.066
Children ever born	1.722	0.058	698	683	1.086	0.034	1.603	1.841
Children surviving	1.617	0.054	698	683	1.100	0.033	1.506	1.728
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.862	0.091	187	185	0.918	0.032	2.675	3.050
Knows any contraceptive method	0.980	0.007	698	683	1.248	0.007	0.960	0.990
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.980	0.007	698	683	1.248	0.007	0.960	0.990
Currently using any method	0.697	0.027	515	516	1.313	0.038	0.640	0.749
Currently using a traditional method	0.062	0.015	515	516	1.393	0.239	0.038	0.100
Currently using a modern method	0.635	0.030	515	516	1.401	0.047	0.572	0.694
Currently using pill	0.145	0.021	515	516	1.346	0.144	0.107	0.194
Currently using IUD	0.038	0.021	515	516	2.431	0.539	0.012	0.111
Currently using injectables	0.053	0.016	515	516	1.583	0.294	0.029	0.097
Currently using condoms	0.025	0.007	515	516	1.045	0.288	0.014	0.045
Currently using female sterilization	0.022	0.008	515	516	1.271	0.377	0.010	0.047
Currently using rhythm	0.005	0.004	515	516	1.102	0.668	0.001	0.021
Currently using implant	0.055	0.014	515	516	1.444	0.264	0.032	0.093
Used public sector source	0.356	0.042	317	328	1.570	0.119	0.274	0.447
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.253	0.016	896	717	1.134	0.065	0.222	0.286
Want no more children	0.399	0.018	896	717	1.085	0.044	0.365	0.435
Ideal number of children	2.534	0.036	618	606	1.045	0.014	2.459	2.608
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.970	0.015	218	212	1.294	0.016	0.918	0.989
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.693	0.045	218	212	1.424	0.064	0.595	0.776
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.880	0.028	233	227	1.293	0.031	0.811	0.926
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.134	0.029	227	220	1.259	0.213	0.086	0.204
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.230	0.069	29	30	0.868	0.300	0.118	0.400
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.444	0.053	29	30	0.566	0.120	0.339	0.554
Vaccination card seen	0.579	0.067	42	39	0.872	0.116	0.438	0.708
Received BCG vaccination	0.868	0.067	42	39	1.276	0.078	0.662	0.957
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.785	0.075	42	39	1.176	0.096	0.593	0.901
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.753	0.094	42	39	1.402	0.125	0.518	0.897
Received measles vaccination	0.771	0.089	42	39	1.358	0.116	0.544	0.904
Received all basic vaccinations	0.683	0.091	42	39	1.256	0.134	0.475	0.837
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.314	0.208	1,996	1,955	1.163	0.090	1.898	2.730
Neonatal mortality*	28.032	8.681	484	469	1.042	0.310	10.670	45.394
Postneonatal mortality*	3.528	2.757	484	469	1.021	0.781	0.000	9.042
Infant mortality*	31.561	8.562	484	469	0.975	0.271	14.437	48.685
Child mortality*	7.007	7.023	489	473	1.767	1.002	0.000	21.053
Under-5 mortality*	38.347	9.390	484	469	0.966	0.245	19.567	57.126
MEN								
Urban residence	0.265	0.038	160	154	1.072	0.144	0.195	0.351
Literacy	0.982	0.010	160	154	0.967	0.010	0.943	0.995
No education	0.006	0.006	160	154	0.970	1.013	0.001	0.046
Secondary or higher education	0.607	0.046	160	154	1.182	0.077	0.508	0.697
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.084	0.041	158	153	1.843	0.485	0.030	0.214
Knows any contraceptive method	0.994	0.006	160	154	0.996	0.006	0.952	0.999
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.994	0.006	160	154	0.996	0.006	0.952	0.999
Currently using any method	0.049	0.016	160	154	0.910	0.317	0.026	0.093
Currently using a modern method	0.015	0.009	228	191	1.046	0.555	0.005	0.045
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.218	0.030	228	191	1.107	0.139	0.164	0.284
Want no more children	0.412	0.029	228	191	0.878	0.070	0.357	0.469
Ideal number of children	2.903	0.128	146	139	1.414	0.044	2.640	3.166

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.10 Sampling error: South Sumatera sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.365	0.024	1,126	1,501	1.668	0.066	0.318	0.414
Literacy	0.939	0.009	1,126	1,501	1.324	0.010	0.917	0.956
No education	0.012	0.003	1,126	1,501	1.078	0.292	0.007	0.022
Secondary or higher education	0.653	0.027	1,126	1,501	1.897	0.041	0.597	0.705
Never married (never in union)	0.204	0.014	1,126	1,501	1.140	0.067	0.178	0.233
Currently married	0.752	0.016	1,126	1,501	1.227	0.021	0.719	0.783
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.276	0.023	965	1,292	1.567	0.082	0.233	0.324
Currently pregnant	0.050	0.006	1,126	1,501	0.868	0.113	0.040	0.063
Children ever born	1.888	0.053	1,126	1,501	1.111	0.028	1.781	1.994
Children surviving	1.776	0.047	1,126	1,501	1.085	0.027	1.681	1.872
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.170	0.123	305	409	1.347	0.039	2.922	3.419
Knows any contraceptive method	0.985	0.005	1,126	1,501	1.365	0.005	0.971	0.993
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.985	0.005	1,126	1,501	1.365	0.005	0.971	0.993
Currently using any method	0.678	0.019	836	1,129	1.174	0.028	0.639	0.715
Currently using a traditional method	0.064	0.011	836	1,129	1.355	0.179	0.044	0.092
Currently using a modern method	0.614	0.023	836	1,129	1.381	0.038	0.566	0.660
Currently using pill	0.089	0.016	836	1,129	1.612	0.179	0.062	0.127
Currently using IUD	0.020	0.005	836	1,129	1.069	0.258	0.012	0.034
Currently using injectables	0.044	0.008	836	1,129	1.147	0.185	0.030	0.064
Currently using condoms	0.027	0.006	836	1,129	1.011	0.212	0.017	0.041
Currently using female sterilization	0.025	0.005	836	1,129	0.989	0.213	0.016	0.038
Currently using rhythm	0.015	0.007	836	1,129	1.569	0.439	0.006	0.036
Currently using implant	0.111	0.022	836	1,129	2.017	0.197	0.074	0.164
Used public sector source	0.408	0.042	508	692	1.915	0.102	0.327	0.494
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.187	0.010	1,217	1,330	0.934	0.056	0.167	0.208
Want no more children	0.504	0.019	1,217	1,330	1.316	0.037	0.467	0.541
Ideal number of children	2.619	0.053	997	1,324	1.647	0.020	2.512	2.725
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.960	0.015	371	507	1.509	0.016	0.914	0.982
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.483	0.037	371	507	1.429	0.077	0.409	0.558
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.917	0.023	428	584	1.740	0.025	0.856	0.953
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.156	0.021	414	566	1.158	0.132	0.119	0.203
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.516	0.075	62	88	1.167	0.145	0.368	0.661
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.692	0.059	62	88	1.005	0.086	0.561	0.798
Vaccination card seen	0.471	0.057	83	122	1.039	0.122	0.359	0.587
Received BCG vaccination	0.893	0.045	83	122	1.330	0.051	0.762	0.956
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.852	0.039	83	122	0.990	0.046	0.756	0.915
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.720	0.067	83	122	1.346	0.093	0.568	0.834
Received measles vaccination	0.858	0.041	83	122	1.073	0.048	0.753	0.923
Received all basic vaccinations	0.663	0.071	83	122	1.352	0.106	0.510	0.788
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.627	0.169	3,222	4,299	1.237	0.064	2.288	2.966
Neonatal mortality*	17.166	4.178	879	1,187	0.939	0.243	8.809	25.523
Postneonatal mortality*	15.534	4.665	881	1,188	1.018	0.300	6.204	24.865
Infant mortality*	32.700	5.627	879	1,187	0.904	0.172	21.446	43.954
Child mortality*	1.266	1.269	874	1,176	1.028	1.002	0.000	3.804
Under-5 mortality*	33.925	5.808	879	1,187	0.891	0.171	22.309	45.541
MEN								
Urban residence	0.305	0.027	262	341	1.098	0.090	0.253	0.363
Literacy	0.965	0.010	262	341	0.990	0.010	0.939	0.980
No education	0.000	0.000	262	341	na	na	0.000	0.000
Secondary or higher education	0.622	0.039	262	341	1.490	0.063	0.541	0.698
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.090	0.015	262	341	0.875	0.172	0.063	0.126
Knows any contraceptive method	0.987	0.006	262	341	1.065	0.007	0.965	0.995
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.987	0.006	262	341	1.065	0.007	0.965	0.995
Currently using any method	0.065	0.015	262	341	0.960	0.225	0.041	0.102
Currently using a modern method	0.015	0.007	329	376	1.121	0.510	0.005	0.039
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.171	0.023	329	376	1.094	0.133	0.131	0.221
Want no more children	0.463	0.027	329	376	0.976	0.058	0.411	0.516
Ideal number of children	2.908	0.106	239	314	1.393	0.036	2.695	3.121

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.11 Sampling error: Bengkulu sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.329	0.022	797	364	1.335	0.068	0.285	0.375
Literacy	0.966	0.007	797	364	1.170	0.008	0.947	0.979
No education	0.011	0.006	797	364	1.628	0.543	0.004	0.033
Secondary or higher education	0.757	0.025	797	364	1.620	0.033	0.703	0.803
Never married (never in union)	0.207	0.019	797	364	1.289	0.089	0.172	0.248
Currently married	0.752	0.021	797	364	1.348	0.027	0.707	0.791
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.262	0.027	681	311	1.616	0.104	0.211	0.322
Currently pregnant	0.050	0.009	797	364	1.122	0.173	0.035	0.071
Children ever born	1.820	0.054	797	364	1.039	0.030	1.709	1.931
Children surviving	1.712	0.047	797	364	0.980	0.028	1.616	1.809
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.081	0.104	220	100	1.112	0.034	2.870	3.293
Knows any contraceptive method	0.992	0.005	797	364	1.488	0.005	0.973	0.997
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.992	0.005	797	364	1.488	0.005	0.973	0.997
Currently using any method	0.705	0.019	590	274	1.034	0.028	0.664	0.743
Currently using a traditional method	0.062	0.012	590	274	1.245	0.200	0.041	0.092
Currently using a modern method	0.644	0.022	590	274	1.117	0.034	0.598	0.687
Currently using pill	0.071	0.015	590	274	1.384	0.207	0.046	0.107
Currently using IUD	0.031	0.010	590	274	1.427	0.328	0.016	0.060
Currently using injectables	0.032	0.009	590	274	1.247	0.281	0.018	0.057
Currently using condoms	0.024	0.006	590	274	1.020	0.266	0.014	0.042
Currently using female sterilization	0.041	0.008	590	274	1.024	0.205	0.027	0.062
Currently using rhythm	0.023	0.006	590	274	0.991	0.267	0.013	0.039
Currently using implant	0.088	0.015	590	274	1.294	0.172	0.062	0.124
Used public sector source	0.584	0.043	374	175	1.672	0.073	0.495	0.668
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.235	0.017	971	475	1.271	0.074	0.203	0.270
Want no more children	0.408	0.021	971	475	1.307	0.051	0.368	0.449
Ideal number of children	2.598	0.047	715	327	1.313	0.018	2.502	2.694
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.989	0.006	253	117	0.926	0.006	0.967	0.997
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.605	0.039	253	117	1.279	0.065	0.523	0.682
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.928	0.027	279	128	1.772	0.030	0.848	0.968
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.192	0.039	274	126	1.630	0.203	0.125	0.283
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.285	0.080	51	24	1.259	0.282	0.151	0.470
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.554	0.070	51	24	0.996	0.126	0.411	0.689
Vaccination card seen	0.516	0.089	46	21	1.190	0.172	0.341	0.687
Received BCG vaccination	0.954	0.027	46	21	0.851	0.028	0.858	0.986
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.786	0.054	46	21	0.883	0.069	0.656	0.876
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.577	0.094	46	21	1.278	0.163	0.384	0.750
Received measles vaccination	0.771	0.065	46	21	1.046	0.085	0.613	0.878
Received all basic vaccinations	0.467	0.092	46	21	1.232	0.196	0.292	0.649
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.297	0.226	2,282	1,042	1.357	0.098	1.846	2.749
Neonatal mortality*	10.342	4.193	571	265	0.913	0.405	1.956	18.728
Postneonatal mortality*	8.907	4.498	572	265	0.983	0.505	0.000	17.903
Infant mortality*	19.249	5.409	571	265	0.849	0.281	8.431	30.067
Child mortality*	6.383	4.013	577	267	1.318	0.629	0.000	14.409
Under-5 mortality*	25.509	6.561	572	265	0.883	0.257	12.387	38.631
MEN								
Urban residence	0.319	0.032	173	75	0.595	0.101	0.257	0.387
Literacy	0.969	0.013	173	75	0.640	0.013	0.929	0.987
No education	0.006	0.006	173	75	0.694	1.001	0.001	0.048
Secondary or higher education	0.744	0.037	173	75	0.732	0.050	0.662	0.812
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.107	0.027	173	75	1.130	0.249	0.063	0.174
Knows any contraceptive method	0.994	0.006	173	75	0.694	0.006	0.952	0.999
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.994	0.006	173	75	0.694	0.006	0.952	0.999
Currently using any method	0.073	0.018	173	75	0.891	0.242	0.044	0.119
Currently using a modern method	0.035	0.010	241	111	0.860	0.290	0.020	0.062
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.228	0.028	241	111	1.045	0.124	0.177	0.288
Want no more children	0.376	0.036	241	111	1.163	0.097	0.308	0.450
Ideal number of children	2.726	0.068	158	68	0.900	0.025	2.587	2.864

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.12 Sampling error: Lampung sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.249	0.011	1,228	1,513	0.881	0.044	0.228	0.271
Literacy	0.962	0.006	1,228	1,513	1.093	0.006	0.948	0.972
No education	0.016	0.004	1,228	1,513	1.162	0.264	0.009	0.026
Secondary or higher education	0.719	0.021	1,228	1,513	1.635	0.029	0.675	0.759
Never married (never in union)	0.192	0.013	1,228	1,513	1.124	0.066	0.168	0.219
Currently married	0.775	0.013	1,228	1,513	1.097	0.017	0.747	0.800
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.249	0.019	1,044	1,297	1.383	0.074	0.213	0.288
Currently pregnant	0.040	0.006	1,228	1,513	1.112	0.156	0.029	0.054
Children ever born	1.716	0.048	1,228	1,513	1.128	0.028	1.620	1.812
Children surviving	1.626	0.040	1,228	1,513	1.022	0.025	1.545	1.706
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.979	0.143	321	399	1.599	0.048	2.691	3.268
Knows any contraceptive method	0.988	0.003	1,228	1,513	0.874	0.003	0.981	0.992
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.988	0.003	1,228	1,513	0.874	0.003	0.981	0.992
Currently using any method	0.696	0.022	930	1,172	1.442	0.031	0.651	0.738
Currently using a traditional method	0.039	0.006	930	1,172	0.974	0.159	0.028	0.054
Currently using a modern method	0.657	0.022	930	1,172	1.381	0.033	0.612	0.699
Currently using pill	0.124	0.013	930	1,172	1.240	0.108	0.099	0.153
Currently using IUD	0.025	0.005	930	1,172	0.948	0.195	0.017	0.037
Currently using injectables	0.020	0.005	930	1,172	1.008	0.231	0.013	0.032
Currently using condoms	0.023	0.006	930	1,172	1.161	0.246	0.014	0.038
Currently using female sterilization	0.030	0.009	930	1,172	1.530	0.284	0.017	0.053
Currently using rhythm	0.011	0.004	930	1,172	1.187	0.361	0.006	0.024
Currently using implant	0.083	0.015	930	1,172	1.694	0.185	0.057	0.119
Used public sector source	0.372	0.035	603	768	1.797	0.095	0.304	0.446
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.250	0.014	1,311	1,373	1.204	0.058	0.223	0.279
Want no more children	0.460	0.020	1,311	1,373	1.428	0.043	0.422	0.499
Ideal number of children	2.527	0.049	1,150	1,419	1.737	0.019	2.428	2.625
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.989	0.005	399	497	1.019	0.005	0.972	0.996
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.521	0.030	399	497	1.208	0.058	0.460	0.581
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.922	0.021	427	529	1.581	0.022	0.869	0.954
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.159	0.021	415	514	1.155	0.130	0.122	0.205
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.421	0.060	68	82	0.997	0.143	0.307	0.544
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.602	0.064	68	82	1.065	0.106	0.470	0.721
Vaccination card seen	0.661	0.048	81	101	0.916	0.073	0.558	0.751
Received BCG vaccination	0.968	0.019	81	101	0.948	0.019	0.901	0.990
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.861	0.042	81	101	1.090	0.049	0.753	0.926
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.865	0.041	81	101	1.081	0.048	0.759	0.929
Received measles vaccination	0.893	0.032	81	101	0.917	0.036	0.810	0.942
Received all basic vaccinations	0.788	0.046	81	101	1.000	0.058	0.682	0.865
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.299	0.134	3,503	4,324	0.976	0.058	2.032	2.566
Neonatal mortality*	18.444	5.643	865	1,065	1.247	0.306	7.158	29.730
Postneonatal mortality*	9.406	2.984	873	1,075	0.911	0.317	3.439	15.373
Infant mortality*	27.850	6.170	866	1,066	1.120	0.222	15.510	40.190
Child mortality*	6.497	2.809	871	1,076	1.012	0.432	0.878	12.116
Under-5 mortality*	34.166	6.529	866	1,066	1.069	0.191	21.109	47.223
MEN								
Urban residence	0.192	0.020	273	331	0.940	0.106	0.155	0.236
Literacy	0.956	0.013	273	331	1.195	0.014	0.920	0.977
No education	0.004	0.004	273	331	1.178	0.998	0.001	0.031
Secondary or higher education	0.595	0.039	273	331	1.435	0.065	0.515	0.670
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.063	0.016	272	330	1.094	0.256	0.037	0.104
Knows any contraceptive method	0.993	0.005	273	331	1.043	0.005	0.973	0.998
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.993	0.005	273	331	1.043	0.005	0.973	0.998
Currently using any method	0.066	0.016	273	331	1.081	0.246	0.040	0.108
Currently using a modern method	0.040	0.011	341	368	1.029	0.273	0.023	0.068
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.232	0.028	341	368	1.210	0.119	0.182	0.291
Want no more children	0.389	0.032	341	368	1.209	0.082	0.328	0.453
Ideal number of children	2.778	0.096	250	306	1.260	0.035	2.584	2.972

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.13 Sampling error: Bangka Belitung sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.437	0.029	768	282	1.602	0.066	0.380	0.497
Literacy	0.965	0.009	768	282	1.371	0.009	0.941	0.980
No education	0.020	0.005	768	282	0.941	0.235	0.013	0.033
Secondary or higher education	0.667	0.037	768	282	2.164	0.055	0.588	0.737
Never married (never in union)	0.247	0.016	768	282	1.021	0.064	0.216	0.281
Currently married	0.707	0.017	768	282	1.012	0.024	0.672	0.740
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.215	0.024	630	233	1.461	0.111	0.170	0.268
Currently pregnant	0.051	0.007	768	282	0.908	0.141	0.038	0.068
Children ever born	1.619	0.080	768	282	1.503	0.049	1.456	1.783
Children surviving	1.512	0.076	768	282	1.539	0.051	1.356	1.668
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.795	0.151	199	71	1.485	0.054	2.486	3.103
Knows any contraceptive method	0.985	0.005	768	282	1.082	0.005	0.972	0.992
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.984	0.005	768	282	1.070	0.005	0.971	0.992
Currently using any method	0.711	0.035	544	200	1.776	0.049	0.636	0.776
Currently using a traditional method	0.089	0.011	544	200	0.920	0.126	0.068	0.115
Currently using a modern method	0.622	0.037	544	200	1.763	0.059	0.545	0.694
Currently using pill	0.157	0.024	544	200	1.551	0.154	0.114	0.213
Currently using IUD	0.033	0.012	544	200	1.523	0.353	0.016	0.067
Currently using injectables	0.091	0.016	544	200	1.328	0.180	0.063	0.131
Currently using condoms	0.024	0.008	544	200	1.140	0.310	0.013	0.045
Currently using female sterilization	0.038	0.008	544	200	1.029	0.223	0.024	0.059
Currently using rhythm	0.019	0.007	544	200	1.115	0.343	0.009	0.038
Currently using implant	0.047	0.016	544	200	1.709	0.329	0.024	0.091
Used public sector source	0.362	0.053	338	125	2.038	0.147	0.261	0.476
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.265	0.023	924	401	1.553	0.085	0.223	0.312
Want no more children	0.367	0.021	924	401	1.317	0.057	0.327	0.409
Ideal number of children	2.521	0.058	708	260	1.603	0.023	2.403	2.640
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.988	0.007	242	87	1.009	0.007	0.960	0.996
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.570	0.047	242	87	1.463	0.082	0.473	0.661
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.967	0.015	273	99	1.387	0.016	0.918	0.987
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.087	0.019	260	94	1.083	0.218	0.055	0.135
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.584	0.129	22	8	1.196	0.220	0.322	0.805
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.760	0.105	22	8	1.127	0.138	0.494	0.911
Vaccination card seen	0.662	0.081	62	23	1.336	0.122	0.483	0.804
Received BCG vaccination	0.971	0.021	62	23	0.979	0.022	0.879	0.993
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.880	0.045	62	23	1.084	0.051	0.755	0.946
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.845	0.046	62	23	0.990	0.054	0.727	0.918
Received measles vaccination	0.822	0.042	62	23	0.859	0.051	0.719	0.892
Received all basic vaccinations	0.761	0.051	62	23	0.942	0.068	0.641	0.850
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.30	0.21	2,167	797	1.258	0.093	1.874	2.724
Neonatal mortality*	24.619	7.933	546	200	1.059	0.322	8.754	40.485
Postneonatal mortality*	16.175	6.010	544	200	1.065	0.372	4.156	28.195
Infant mortality*	40.795	10.572	547	201	1.155	0.259	19.650	61.940
Child mortality*	12.989	4.878	532	197	1.001	0.376	3.233	22.745
Under-5 mortality*	53.254	9.734	550	202	0.959	0.183	33.785	72.723
MEN								
Urban residence	0.423	0.037	179	62	0.590	0.087	0.350	0.499
Literacy	0.961	0.013	179	62	0.538	0.014	0.923	0.981
No education	0.051	0.013	179	62	0.480	0.262	0.030	0.087
Secondary or higher education	0.616	0.052	179	62	0.851	0.085	0.505	0.716
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.105	0.024	178	62	1.053	0.231	0.065	0.166
Knows any contraceptive method	0.993	0.007	179	62	0.679	0.007	0.945	0.999
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.993	0.007	179	62	0.679	0.007	0.945	0.999
Currently using any method	0.088	0.020	179	62	0.950	0.230	0.054	0.139
Currently using a modern method	0.011	0.005	246	98	0.712	0.435	0.005	0.025
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.254	0.034	246	98	1.232	0.135	0.193	0.327
Want no more children	0.348	0.037	246	98	1.226	0.107	0.279	0.424
Ideal number of children	2.817	0.094	160	56	0.959	0.033	2.625	3.008

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.14 Sampling error: Riau island sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.808	0.053	1,073	364	4.368	0.065	0.679	0.893
Literacy	0.979	0.007	1,073	364	1.509	0.007	0.961	0.989
No education	0.007	0.003	1,073	364	1.035	0.371	0.003	0.015
Secondary or higher education	0.805	0.026	1,073	364	2.108	0.032	0.748	0.851
Never married (never in union)	0.258	0.020	1,073	364	1.494	0.077	0.220	0.301
Currently married	0.691	0.018	1,073	364	1.303	0.027	0.653	0.727
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.111	0.023	931	317	2.189	0.203	0.073	0.166
Currently pregnant	0.040	0.008	1,073	364	1.286	0.193	0.027	0.059
Children ever born	1.638	0.060	1,073	364	1.308	0.037	1.516	1.760
Children surviving	1.591	0.063	1,073	364	1.417	0.039	1.464	1.717
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.751	0.091	290	91	1.102	0.033	2.567	2.935
Knows any contraceptive method	0.995	0.003	1,073	364	1.348	0.003	0.984	0.999
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.995	0.003	1,073	364	1.348	0.003	0.984	0.999
Currently using any method	0.577	0.021	716	252	1.156	0.037	0.533	0.619
Currently using a traditional method	0.113	0.013	716	252	1.095	0.114	0.090	0.143
Currently using a modern method	0.463	0.021	716	252	1.151	0.046	0.420	0.507
Currently using pill	0.117	0.021	716	252	1.749	0.180	0.080	0.166
Currently using IUD	0.029	0.008	716	252	1.273	0.277	0.016	0.050
Currently using injectables	0.070	0.014	716	252	1.448	0.197	0.047	0.104
Currently using condoms	0.039	0.008	716	252	1.119	0.208	0.025	0.059
Currently using female sterilization	0.051	0.007	716	252	0.877	0.141	0.039	0.068
Currently using rhythm	0.020	0.005	716	252	0.956	0.249	0.012	0.033
Currently using implant	0.036	0.015	716	252	2.152	0.415	0.015	0.082
Used public sector source	0.190	0.018	320	119	0.839	0.097	0.155	0.230
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.240	0.017	1,095	453	1.279	0.069	0.209	0.274
Want no more children	0.362	0.020	1,095	453	1.379	0.055	0.324	0.403
Ideal number of children	2.679	0.041	970	329	1.254	0.015	2.596	2.762
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.958	0.010	300	108	0.865	0.010	0.933	0.975
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.470	0.036	300	108	1.252	0.077	0.398	0.543
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.995	0.004	352	125	0.967	0.004	0.978	0.999
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.127	0.026	344	122	1.426	0.202	0.084	0.189
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.433	0.064	36	16	0.761	0.147	0.311	0.564
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.603	0.051	36	16	0.621	0.085	0.495	0.701
Vaccination card seen	0.518	0.065	78	27	1.137	0.125	0.389	0.645
Received BCG vaccination	0.953	0.030	78	27	1.247	0.032	0.839	0.988
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.790	0.051	78	27	1.092	0.064	0.670	0.875
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.756	0.052	78	27	1.065	0.069	0.636	0.846
Received measles vaccination	0.818	0.049	78	27	1.120	0.060	0.696	0.897
Received all basic vaccinations	0.691	0.064	78	27	1.210	0.092	0.550	0.804
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.290	0.183	3,074	1,040	1.437	0.080	1.923	2.657
Neonatal mortality*	9.754	5.347	783	281	1.646	0.548	0.000	20.448
Postneonatal mortality*	3.705	2.887	788	282	1.035	0.779	0.000	9.478
Infant mortality*	13.459	6.162	783	281	1.486	0.458	1.136	25.782
Child mortality*	1.876	1.414	802	289	0.930	0.754	0.000	4.703
Under-5 mortality*	15.310	6.252	783	281	1.431	0.408	2.805	27.814
MEN								
Urban residence	0.791	0.044	217	70	0.898	0.055	0.689	0.866
Literacy	0.984	0.008	217	70	0.514	0.008	0.959	0.994
No education	0.003	0.003	217	70	0.478	1.016	0.000	0.024
Secondary or higher education	0.773	0.035	217	70	0.705	0.046	0.694	0.836
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.036	0.016	217	70	1.266	0.445	0.015	0.087
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	217	70	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	217	70	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently using any method	0.062	0.020	217	70	1.235	0.326	0.032	0.118
Currently using a modern method	0.020	0.011	285	106	1.288	0.540	0.007	0.056
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.247	0.031	285	106	1.222	0.127	0.191	0.314
Want no more children	0.284	0.036	285	106	1.360	0.128	0.218	0.360
Ideal number of children	2.854	0.109	174	58	1.162	0.038	2.633	3.075

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.15 Sampling error: Jakarta sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	1,815	1,996	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.987	0.003	1,815	1,996	1.105	0.003	0.979	0.992
No education	0.003	0.001	1,815	1,996	0.931	0.397	0.001	0.007
Secondary or higher education	0.838	0.014	1,815	1,996	1.584	0.016	0.809	0.863
Never married (never in union)	0.317	0.010	1,815	1,996	0.941	0.032	0.297	0.338
Currently married	0.623	0.011	1,815	1,996	0.935	0.017	0.602	0.644
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.122	0.010	1,521	1,677	1.215	0.084	0.103	0.144
Currently pregnant	0.029	0.003	1,815	1,996	0.849	0.115	0.023	0.037
Children ever born	1.408	0.033	1,815	1,996	0.988	0.023	1.342	1.473
Children surviving	1.353	0.030	1,815	1,996	0.953	0.022	1.293	1.414
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.494	0.059	511	563	0.933	0.024	2.376	2.613
Knows any contraceptive method	0.995	0.002	1,815	1,996	1.078	0.002	0.990	0.998
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.995	0.002	1,815	1,996	1.078	0.002	0.990	0.998
Currently using any method	0.570	0.017	1,128	1,246	1.177	0.030	0.535	0.604
Currently using a traditional method	0.064	0.008	1,128	1,246	1.088	0.124	0.050	0.082
Currently using a modern method	0.506	0.018	1,128	1,246	1.189	0.035	0.471	0.541
Currently using pill	0.098	0.009	1,128	1,246	1.074	0.097	0.080	0.118
Currently using IUD	0.101	0.010	1,128	1,246	1.111	0.099	0.083	0.123
Currently using injectables	0.060	0.007	1,128	1,246	0.996	0.118	0.047	0.075
Currently using condoms	0.039	0.006	1,128	1,246	1.034	0.153	0.029	0.053
Currently using female sterilization	0.038	0.006	1,128	1,246	1.138	0.171	0.027	0.053
Currently using rhythm	0.022	0.004	1,128	1,246	0.994	0.199	0.015	0.032
Currently using implant	0.017	0.004	1,128	1,246	1.054	0.242	0.010	0.027
Used public sector source	0.238	0.021	573	638	1.197	0.090	0.198	0.283
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.218	0.012	1,508	1,446	1.107	0.054	0.196	0.242
Want no more children	0.471	0.015	1,508	1,446	1.154	0.032	0.442	0.500
Ideal number of children	2.528	0.025	1,718	1,890	1.044	0.010	2.478	2.578
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.991	0.006	473	520	1.296	0.006	0.969	0.998
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.522	0.029	473	520	1.244	0.055	0.465	0.579
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.987	0.007	545	599	1.396	0.007	0.963	0.995
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.127	0.017	536	589	1.147	0.130	0.097	0.164
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.456	0.070	68	75	1.152	0.154	0.323	0.596
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.612	0.074	68	75	1.245	0.121	0.458	0.747
Vaccination card seen	0.596	0.049	121	132	1.095	0.082	0.496	0.689
Received BCG vaccination	0.966	0.017	121	132	1.038	0.018	0.909	0.988
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.810	0.034	121	132	0.941	0.042	0.734	0.869
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.758	0.036	121	132	0.911	0.047	0.680	0.822
Received measles vaccination	0.790	0.039	121	132	1.063	0.050	0.701	0.858
Received all basic vaccinations	0.660	0.040	121	132	0.918	0.060	0.577	0.735
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.242	0.098	5,158	5,675	0.996	0.044	2.046	2.437
Neonatal mortality*	10.833	4.076	1,117	1,237	1.072	0.376	2.680	18.985
Postneonatal mortality*	6.644	2.282	1,124	1,246	0.976	0.343	2.080	11.209
Infant mortality*	17.477	5.042	1,117	1,237	1.014	0.289	7.393	27.561
Child mortality*	7.971	2.573	1,110	1,229	0.973	0.323	2.824	13.117
Under-5 mortality*	25.308	5.298	1,118	1,238	0.964	0.209	14.712	35.905
MEN								
Urban residence	1.000	0.000	330	373	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Literacy	0.994	0.004	330	373	0.902	0.004	0.980	0.998
No education	0.003	0.003	330	373	0.983	0.996	0.000	0.019
Secondary or higher education	0.863	0.023	330	373	1.314	0.027	0.809	0.903
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.026	0.010	330	373	1.098	0.370	0.012	0.054
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	330	373	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	330	373	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently using any method	0.110	0.021	330	373	1.211	0.190	0.075	0.159
Currently using a modern method	0.041	0.010	398	409	0.988	0.240	0.025	0.065
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.233	0.026	398	409	1.206	0.110	0.187	0.287
Want no more children	0.438	0.030	398	409	1.207	0.069	0.380	0.498
Ideal number of children	2.786	0.114	303	345	1.296	0.041	2.558	3.015

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.16 Sampling error: West Java sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.672	0.010	5,090	9,867	1.555	0.015	0.652	0.692
Literacy	0.979	0.003	5,090	9,867	1.337	0.003	0.973	0.984
No education	0.007	0.001	5,090	9,867	1.284	0.220	0.004	0.010
Secondary or higher education	0.685	0.014	5,090	9,867	2.189	0.021	0.656	0.712
Never married (never in union)	0.218	0.007	5,090	9,867	1.240	0.033	0.204	0.232
Currently married	0.733	0.008	5,090	9,867	1.234	0.010	0.718	0.748
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.275	0.013	4,273	8,298	1.926	0.048	0.250	0.302
Currently pregnant	0.044	0.003	5,090	9,867	1.139	0.075	0.038	0.051
Children ever born	1.626	0.024	5,090	9,867	1.215	0.015	1.578	1.674
Children surviving	1.544	0.022	5,090	9,867	1.179	0.014	1.501	1.588
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.754	0.061	1,377	2,665	1.519	0.022	2.635	2.874
Knows any contraceptive method	0.990	0.002	5,090	9,867	1.102	0.002	0.986	0.993
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.990	0.002	5,090	9,867	1.102	0.002	0.986	0.993
Currently using any method	0.633	0.009	3,660	7,242	1.162	0.015	0.614	0.651
Currently using a traditional method	0.038	0.005	3,660	7,242	1.550	0.129	0.029	0.049
Currently using a modern method	0.595	0.010	3,660	7,242	1.233	0.017	0.575	0.614
Currently using pill	0.154	0.007	3,660	7,242	1.231	0.048	0.140	0.169
Currently using IUD	0.055	0.005	3,660	7,242	1.320	0.091	0.046	0.065
Currently using injectables	0.046	0.004	3,660	7,242	1.141	0.086	0.039	0.055
Currently using condoms	0.027	0.003	3,660	7,242	1.206	0.119	0.021	0.034
Currently using female sterilization	0.029	0.003	3,660	7,242	1.057	0.101	0.024	0.036
Currently using rhythm	0.014	0.002	3,660	7,242	1.160	0.162	0.010	0.019
Currently using implant	0.024	0.004	3,660	7,242	1.607	0.168	0.018	0.034
Used public sector source	0.216	0.016	2,190	4,328	1.837	0.075	0.186	0.249
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.249	0.009	4,037	7,437	1.303	0.036	0.232	0.266
Want no more children	0.465	0.009	4,037	7,437	1.157	0.020	0.448	0.483
Ideal number of children	2.648	0.027	4,711	9,139	1.755	0.010	2.595	2.701
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.985	0.004	1,555	3,042	1.342	0.004	0.974	0.991
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.656	0.017	1,555	3,042	1.411	0.026	0.622	0.689
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.889	0.016	1,707	3,331	2.137	0.018	0.853	0.918
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.151	0.012	1,665	3,257	1.368	0.079	0.129	0.176
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.437	0.042	251	492	1.324	0.095	0.357	0.520
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.632	0.034	251	492	1.109	0.054	0.563	0.696
Vaccination card seen	0.621	0.030	353	706	1.151	0.048	0.561	0.678
Received BCG vaccination	0.901	0.019	353	706	1.208	0.021	0.857	0.933
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.728	0.030	353	706	1.258	0.041	0.665	0.782
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.660	0.031	353	706	1.221	0.047	0.597	0.718
Received measles vaccination	0.750	0.028	353	706	1.225	0.038	0.690	0.802
Received all basic vaccinations	0.603	0.030	353	706	1.147	0.050	0.542	0.660
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.355	0.072	14,489	28,111	1.111	0.031	2.212	2.499
Neonatal mortality*	12.704	2.090	3,454	6,782	1.009	0.164	8.525	16.884
Postneonatal mortality*	11.642	1.915	3,466	6,806	1.063	0.164	7.812	15.472
Infant mortality*	24.347	2.852	3,455	6,784	1.027	0.117	18.643	30.050
Child mortality*	7.029	1.584	3,462	6,805	1.025	0.225	3.862	10.196
Under-5 mortality*	31.205	3.348	3,459	6,791	1.067	0.107	24.508	37.901
MEN								
Urban residence	0.658	0.015	1,081	2,051	1.425	0.023	0.628	0.687
Literacy	0.976	0.005	1,081	2,051	1.547	0.005	0.963	0.984
No education	0.012	0.004	1,081	2,051	1.495	0.295	0.007	0.022
Secondary or higher education	0.615	0.020	1,081	2,051	1.883	0.033	0.574	0.654
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.081	0.009	1,077	2,042	1.084	0.111	0.065	0.101
Knows any contraceptive method	0.985	0.006	1,081	2,051	2.306	0.006	0.967	0.994
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.985	0.006	1,081	2,051	2.306	0.006	0.967	0.994
Currently using any method	0.051	0.008	1,081	2,051	1.266	0.166	0.037	0.071
Currently using a modern method	0.032	0.007	1,149	2,087	1.299	0.210	0.021	0.048
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.253	0.017	1,149	2,087	1.307	0.066	0.221	0.287
Want no more children	0.399	0.018	1,149	2,087	1.215	0.044	0.365	0.434
Ideal number of children	2.927	0.050	1,016	1,927	1.171	0.017	2.828	3.027

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.17 Sampling error: Central Java, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.467	0.009	3,414	6,486	1.054	0.019	0.449	0.485
Literacy	0.973	0.004	3,414	6,486	1.402	0.004	0.964	0.980
No education	0.011	0.002	3,414	6,486	1.215	0.196	0.008	0.016
Secondary or higher education	0.684	0.014	3,414	6,486	1.799	0.021	0.655	0.711
Never married (never in union)	0.218	0.009	3,414	6,486	1.301	0.042	0.201	0.237
Currently married	0.740	0.010	3,414	6,486	1.287	0.013	0.720	0.758
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.214	0.013	2,937	5,586	1.662	0.059	0.190	0.240
Currently pregnant	0.030	0.003	3,414	6,486	1.141	0.110	0.024	0.038
Children ever born	1.536	0.025	3,414	6,486	1.126	0.016	1.487	1.584
Children surviving	1.473	0.024	3,414	6,486	1.138	0.016	1.426	1.520
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.520	0.046	1,009	1,910	1.174	0.018	2.429	2.611
Knows any contraceptive method	0.989	0.002	3,414	6,486	1.073	0.002	0.985	0.992
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.989	0.002	3,414	6,486	1.073	0.002	0.985	0.992
Currently using any method	0.657	0.011	2,511	4,803	1.193	0.017	0.634	0.679
Currently using a traditional method	0.062	0.006	2,511	4,803	1.142	0.088	0.052	0.074
Currently using a modern method	0.595	0.012	2,511	4,803	1.216	0.020	0.571	0.618
Currently using pill	0.082	0.007	2,511	4,803	1.300	0.087	0.069	0.098
Currently using IUD	0.062	0.006	2,511	4,803	1.202	0.093	0.052	0.075
Currently using injectables	0.027	0.004	2,511	4,803	1.208	0.145	0.020	0.036
Currently using condoms	0.033	0.004	2,511	4,803	1.198	0.129	0.026	0.043
Currently using female sterilization	0.046	0.005	2,511	4,803	1.292	0.117	0.037	0.058
Currently using rhythm	0.022	0.003	2,511	4,803	1.172	0.158	0.016	0.029
Currently using implant	0.060	0.007	2,511	4,803	1.391	0.110	0.048	0.074
Used public sector source	0.357	0.020	1,503	2,873	1.598	0.055	0.319	0.397
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.203	0.009	2,890	5,000	1.180	0.043	0.187	0.221
Want no more children	0.518	0.011	2,890	5,000	1.188	0.021	0.496	0.540
Ideal number of children	2.392	0.023	3,259	6,200	1.635	0.010	2.347	2.437
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.997	0.002	973	1,861	0.992	0.002	0.991	0.999
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.649	0.019	973	1,861	1.242	0.029	0.610	0.685
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.980	0.005	1,065	2,034	1.199	0.005	0.966	0.988
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.124	0.012	1,041	1,989	1.188	0.098	0.102	0.151
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.284	0.040	126	247	0.981	0.139	0.213	0.368
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.564	0.044	126	247	0.988	0.078	0.476	0.648
Vaccination card seen	0.786	0.028	218	418	1.009	0.036	0.725	0.836
Received BCG vaccination	0.971	0.012	218	418	1.014	0.012	0.937	0.987
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.912	0.020	218	418	1.047	0.022	0.864	0.945
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.878	0.025	218	418	1.126	0.028	0.819	0.920
Received measles vaccination	0.859	0.023	218	418	0.991	0.027	0.806	0.899
Received all basic vaccinations	0.767	0.029	218	418	0.997	0.037	0.706	0.819
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.318	0.074	9,758	18,554	0.915	0.032	2.170	2.467
Neonatal mortality*	16.422	2.827	2,119	4,029	1.008	0.172	10.769	22.075
Postneonatal mortality*	3.276	1.221	2,114	4,018	0.986	0.373	0.834	5.717
Infant mortality*	19.697	3.120	2,119	4,029	1.023	0.158	13.457	25.937
Child mortality*	4.237	1.408	2,115	4,020	1.022	0.332	1.421	7.054
Under-5 mortality*	23.851	3.402	2,120	4,031	1.024	0.143	17.048	30.654
MEN								
Urban residence	0.427	0.017	688	1,254	1.193	0.039	0.395	0.460
Literacy	0.958	0.008	688	1,254	1.413	0.008	0.940	0.972
No education	0.015	0.005	688	1,254	1.477	0.335	0.008	0.029
Secondary or higher education	0.539	0.023	688	1,254	1.601	0.042	0.494	0.583
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.035	0.007	687	1,252	0.968	0.195	0.023	0.051
Knows any contraceptive method	0.992	0.004	688	1,254	1.408	0.004	0.981	0.997
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.992	0.004	688	1,254	1.408	0.004	0.981	0.997
Currently using any method	0.081	0.012	688	1,254	1.149	0.148	0.060	0.108
Currently using a modern method	0.046	0.009	756	1,290	1.177	0.195	0.031	0.067
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.210	0.017	756	1,290	1.160	0.082	0.178	0.246
Want no more children	0.510	0.018	756	1,290	0.968	0.035	0.476	0.545
Ideal number of children	2.577	0.043	647	1,182	1.160	0.017	2.493	2.661

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.18 Sampling error: Yogyakarta sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.708	0.024	652	785	1.327	0.033	0.657	0.754
Literacy	0.972	0.008	652	785	1.203	0.008	0.951	0.984
No education	0.006	0.003	652	785	1.007	0.517	0.002	0.017
Secondary or higher education	0.873	0.028	652	785	2.127	0.032	0.804	0.920
Never married (never in union)	0.273	0.019	652	785	1.076	0.069	0.236	0.313
Currently married	0.675	0.019	652	785	1.036	0.028	0.635	0.713
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.110	0.028	548	670	2.082	0.253	0.064	0.181
Currently pregnant	0.029	0.008	652	785	1.183	0.267	0.017	0.050
Children ever born	1.291	0.041	652	785	0.860	0.031	1.208	1.374
Children surviving	1.251	0.041	652	785	0.899	0.033	1.167	1.335
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.104	0.075	207	245	0.935	0.036	1.950	2.258
Knows any contraceptive method	0.990	0.005	652	785	1.273	0.005	0.972	0.996
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.990	0.005	652	785	1.273	0.005	0.972	0.996
Currently using any method	0.760	0.027	435	534	1.322	0.036	0.700	0.811
Currently using a traditional method	0.186	0.020	435	534	1.087	0.109	0.148	0.231
Currently using a modern method	0.573	0.024	435	534	1.003	0.042	0.524	0.621
Currently using pill	0.070	0.021	435	534	1.701	0.298	0.037	0.126
Currently using IUD	0.105	0.015	435	534	1.030	0.144	0.078	0.141
Currently using injectables	0.031	0.008	435	534	0.940	0.252	0.019	0.052
Currently using condoms	0.104	0.015	435	534	1.043	0.147	0.076	0.139
Currently using female sterilization	0.036	0.010	435	534	1.112	0.276	0.020	0.063
Currently using rhythm	0.061	0.013	435	534	1.102	0.208	0.040	0.092
Currently using implant	0.043	0.017	435	534	1.714	0.389	0.019	0.093
Used public sector source	0.287	0.035	251	311	1.227	0.122	0.220	0.364
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.217	0.015	812	731	1.067	0.071	0.189	0.249
Want no more children	0.490	0.019	812	731	1.061	0.038	0.454	0.527
Ideal number of children	2.221	0.034	637	763	1.217	0.015	2.152	2.290
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.985	0.011	161	200	1.130	0.011	0.936	0.997
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.654	0.036	161	200	0.947	0.054	0.578	0.723
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.986	0.010	177	219	1.157	0.010	0.939	0.997
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.056	0.018	172	213	1.020	0.322	0.028	0.106
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.148	0.093	10	12	0.784	0.628	0.037	0.440
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.465	0.183	10	12	1.103	0.394	0.161	0.798
Vaccination card seen	0.779	0.066	38	46	0.972	0.085	0.615	0.886
Received BCG vaccination	0.959	0.027	38	46	0.841	0.028	0.849	0.990
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.940	0.033	38	46	0.841	0.035	0.826	0.981
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.341	0.091	38	46	1.170	0.267	0.184	0.543
Received measles vaccination	0.897	0.043	38	46	0.850	0.047	0.772	0.957
Received all basic vaccinations	0.341	0.091	38	46	1.170	0.267	0.184	0.543
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.189	0.177	1,868	2,260	0.890	0.081	1.835	2.542
Neonatal mortality*	15.124	7.341	345	420	1.111	0.485	0.441	29.806
Postneonatal mortality*	1.949	1.961	346	421	0.835	1.006	0.000	5.871
Infant mortality*	17.073	7.473	345	420	1.081	0.438	2.126	32.020
Child mortality*	2.236	2.252	340	407	0.888	1.007	0.000	6.740
Under-5 mortality*	19.271	7.771	345	420	1.066	0.403	3.728	34.814
MEN								
Urban residence	0.704	0.055	144	166	1.560	0.079	0.580	0.804
Literacy	0.990	0.010	144	166	1.309	0.010	0.924	0.999
No education	0.005	0.005	144	166	0.924	0.999	0.001	0.039
Secondary or higher education	0.866	0.035	144	166	1.338	0.041	0.776	0.923
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.022	0.013	144	166	1.035	0.579	0.007	0.070
Knows any contraceptive method	0.995	0.005	144	166	0.960	0.005	0.958	0.999
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.995	0.005	144	166	0.960	0.005	0.958	0.999
Currently using any method	0.163	0.036	144	166	1.175	0.223	0.101	0.251
Currently using a modern method	0.101	0.021	212	202	1.028	0.212	0.066	0.151
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.218	0.029	212	202	1.033	0.135	0.165	0.281
Want no more children	0.509	0.039	212	202	1.145	0.077	0.432	0.586
Ideal number of children	2.399	0.096	141	161	1.331	0.040	2.202	2.596

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.19 Sampling error: East Java, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.501	0.011	3,729	7,391	1.341	0.022	0.479	0.522
Literacy	0.958	0.006	3,729	7,391	1.921	0.007	0.943	0.969
No education	0.020	0.004	3,729	7,391	1.692	0.195	0.013	0.029
Secondary or higher education	0.695	0.016	3,729	7,391	2.084	0.023	0.663	0.725
Never married (never in union)	0.198	0.007	3,729	7,391	1.132	0.037	0.184	0.213
Currently married	0.755	0.008	3,729	7,391	1.139	0.011	0.739	0.770
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.270	0.014	3,239	6,426	1.858	0.054	0.242	0.299
Currently pregnant	0.031	0.003	3,729	7,391	1.061	0.097	0.026	0.037
Children ever born	1.507	0.021	3,729	7,391	1.032	0.014	1.464	1.549
Children surviving	1.426	0.019	3,729	7,391	0.973	0.013	1.389	1.464
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.335	0.043	1,162	2,299	1.150	0.018	2.250	2.419
Knows any contraceptive method	0.994	0.001	3,729	7,391	0.974	0.001	0.991	0.996
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.993	0.001	3,729	7,391	0.961	0.001	0.990	0.996
Currently using any method	0.698	0.010	2,797	5,583	1.163	0.014	0.678	0.718
Currently using a traditional method	0.067	0.006	2,797	5,583	1.323	0.093	0.056	0.081
Currently using a modern method	0.631	0.011	2,797	5,583	1.185	0.017	0.609	0.652
Currently using pill	0.145	0.009	2,797	5,583	1.293	0.059	0.129	0.163
Currently using IUD	0.055	0.005	2,797	5,583	1.224	0.096	0.045	0.066
Currently using injectables	0.052	0.005	2,797	5,583	1.291	0.104	0.042	0.064
Currently using condoms	0.025	0.003	2,797	5,583	1.078	0.128	0.019	0.032
Currently using female sterilization	0.046	0.004	2,797	5,583	0.973	0.084	0.039	0.054
Currently using rhythm	0.024	0.004	2,797	5,583	1.322	0.161	0.017	0.032
Currently using implant	0.043	0.005	2,797	5,583	1.398	0.124	0.034	0.055
Used public sector source	0.299	0.016	1,766	3,535	1.507	0.055	0.267	0.332
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.196	0.008	3,176	5,781	1.101	0.040	0.181	0.212
Want no more children	0.533	0.011	3,176	5,781	1.223	0.020	0.512	0.554
Ideal number of children	2.306	0.025	3,601	7,139	1.681	0.011	2.257	2.355
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.988	0.004	975	1,944	1.037	0.004	0.978	0.993
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.372	0.021	975	1,944	1.340	0.056	0.332	0.414
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.968	0.009	1,076	2,138	1.756	0.010	0.944	0.982
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.118	0.011	1,045	2,078	1.119	0.095	0.098	0.142
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.295	0.049	124	245	1.183	0.165	0.209	0.399
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.558	0.044	124	245	0.990	0.080	0.469	0.643
Vaccination card seen	0.650	0.043	217	429	1.326	0.066	0.561	0.730
Received BCG vaccination	0.967	0.011	217	429	0.935	0.012	0.936	0.984
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.812	0.030	217	429	1.128	0.037	0.745	0.864
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.783	0.030	217	429	1.057	0.038	0.719	0.836
Received measles vaccination	0.860	0.024	217	429	1.038	0.028	0.805	0.902
Received all basic vaccinations	0.734	0.034	217	429	1.132	0.046	0.661	0.795
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.078	0.078	10,756	21,341	1.059	0.038	1.923	2.234
Neonatal mortality*	21.320	3.396	2,216	4,405	1.054	0.159	14.528	28.112
Postneonatal mortality*	6.337	1.601	2,227	4,425	0.990	0.253	3.135	9.540
Infant mortality*	27.657	3.923	2,219	4,411	1.069	0.142	19.811	35.504
Child mortality*	5.851	1.841	2,221	4,412	1.122	0.315	2.168	9.534
Under-5 mortality*	33.347	4.373	2,221	4,415	1.085	0.131	24.600	42.094
MEN								
Urban residence	0.483	0.015	822	1,550	1.212	0.032	0.452	0.513
Literacy	0.955	0.009	822	1,550	1.645	0.009	0.935	0.969
No education	0.026	0.008	822	1,550	1.889	0.296	0.014	0.046
Secondary or higher education	0.612	0.020	822	1,550	1.644	0.033	0.571	0.652
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.067	0.009	822	1,550	1.085	0.141	0.051	0.088
Knows any contraceptive method	0.977	0.007	822	1,550	1.743	0.007	0.960	0.987
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.977	0.007	822	1,550	1.743	0.007	0.960	0.987
Currently using any method	0.061	0.011	822	1,550	1.365	0.187	0.042	0.087
Currently using a modern method	0.025	0.006	890	1,586	1.183	0.250	0.015	0.040
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.173	0.016	890	1,586	1.236	0.091	0.144	0.206
Want no more children	0.500	0.020	890	1,586	1.221	0.041	0.460	0.540
Ideal number of children	2.522	0.050	787	1,487	1.268	0.020	2.423	2.621

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.20 Sampling error: Banten sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.698	0.018	1,722	2,260	1.621	0.026	0.661	0.733
Literacy	0.960	0.007	1,722	2,260	1.463	0.007	0.944	0.972
No education	0.011	0.003	1,722	2,260	1.203	0.277	0.006	0.019
Secondary or higher education	0.662	0.023	1,722	2,260	2.029	0.035	0.614	0.707
Never married (never in union)	0.235	0.011	1,722	2,260	1.083	0.047	0.213	0.257
Currently married	0.710	0.012	1,722	2,260	1.128	0.017	0.685	0.734
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.264	0.019	1,466	1,930	1.632	0.071	0.229	0.304
Currently pregnant	0.042	0.005	1,722	2,260	1.022	0.117	0.034	0.054
Children ever born	1.747	0.044	1,722	2,260	1.066	0.025	1.659	1.835
Children surviving	1.620	0.036	1,722	2,260	0.988	0.022	1.548	1.693
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.200	0.143	487	638	1.647	0.045	2.913	3.487
Knows any contraceptive method	0.989	0.002	1,722	2,260	0.944	0.002	0.984	0.993
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.989	0.002	1,722	2,260	0.944	0.002	0.984	0.993
Currently using any method	0.616	0.016	1,203	1,605	1.134	0.026	0.584	0.647
Currently using a traditional method	0.043	0.008	1,203	1,605	1.368	0.187	0.029	0.062
Currently using a modern method	0.573	0.015	1,203	1,605	1.066	0.027	0.543	0.603
Currently using pill	0.109	0.010	1,203	1,605	1.101	0.091	0.091	0.131
Currently using IUD	0.029	0.005	1,203	1,605	1.066	0.177	0.020	0.042
Currently using injectables	0.051	0.007	1,203	1,605	1.056	0.131	0.039	0.066
Currently using condoms	0.017	0.005	1,203	1,605	1.214	0.264	0.010	0.029
Currently using female sterilization	0.020	0.004	1,203	1,605	1.113	0.225	0.013	0.031
Currently using rhythm	0.017	0.005	1,203	1,605	1.322	0.290	0.009	0.030
Currently using implant	0.024	0.005	1,203	1,605	1.132	0.209	0.016	0.036
Used public sector source	0.201	0.024	692	928	1.556	0.118	0.158	0.253
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.300	0.014	1,584	1,806	1.210	0.046	0.273	0.328
Want no more children	0.380	0.017	1,584	1,806	1.380	0.044	0.347	0.413
Ideal number of children	3.122	0.067	1,585	2,068	1.708	0.022	2.987	3.256
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.976	0.007	515	690	1.079	0.007	0.956	0.987
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.587	0.031	515	690	1.440	0.053	0.523	0.648
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.809	0.032	563	756	1.905	0.039	0.738	0.865
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.107	0.014	544	729	1.075	0.133	0.082	0.139
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.326	0.054	56	78	0.850	0.165	0.229	0.441
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.614	0.071	56	78	1.078	0.115	0.467	0.743
Vaccination card seen	0.526	0.049	116	155	1.059	0.094	0.428	0.623
Received BCG vaccination	0.841	0.034	116	155	1.011	0.041	0.760	0.899
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.623	0.067	116	155	1.477	0.107	0.484	0.745
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.578	0.060	116	155	1.309	0.104	0.455	0.692
Received measles vaccination	0.656	0.050	116	155	1.121	0.076	0.551	0.747
Received all basic vaccinations	0.496	0.057	116	155	1.231	0.116	0.384	0.609
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.343	0.129	4,947	6,501	1.076	0.055	2.086	2.600
Neonatal mortality*	24.501	5.604	1,140	1,527	1.052	0.229	13.292	35.709
Postneonatal mortality*	5.779	2.072	1,144	1,534	0.975	0.359	1.635	9.923
Infant mortality*	30.280	5.960	1,140	1,527	1.050	0.197	18.360	42.199
Child mortality*	11.251	3.511	1,147	1,537	1.151	0.312	4.230	18.273
Under-5 mortality*	41.190	7.271	1,142	1,530	1.100	0.177	26.648	55.733
MEN								
Urban residence	0.695	0.023	355	442	1.072	0.034	0.646	0.739
Literacy	0.973	0.009	355	442	1.220	0.010	0.946	0.986
No education	0.007	0.005	355	442	1.251	0.721	0.002	0.028
Secondary or higher education	0.671	0.032	355	442	1.423	0.047	0.604	0.731
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.032	0.010	355	442	1.065	0.311	0.017	0.059
Knows any contraceptive method	0.994	0.004	355	442	1.138	0.004	0.976	0.999
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.994	0.004	355	442	1.138	0.004	0.976	0.999
Currently using any method	0.085	0.018	355	442	1.246	0.217	0.055	0.130
Currently using a modern method	0.045	0.012	423	478	1.162	0.261	0.027	0.074
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.408	0.023	423	478	0.965	0.057	0.363	0.454
Want no more children	0.327	0.023	423	478	1.007	0.070	0.283	0.374
Ideal number of children	3.537	0.110	338	420	1.204	0.031	3.318	3.757

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.21 Sampling error: Bali, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.702	0.020	751	903	1.211	0.029	0.659	0.742
Literacy	0.952	0.013	751	903	1.679	0.014	0.917	0.973
No education	0.025	0.008	751	903	1.407	0.323	0.013	0.048
Secondary or higher education	0.749	0.030	751	903	1.885	0.040	0.683	0.805
Never married (never in union)	0.253	0.016	751	903	1.010	0.063	0.222	0.287
Currently married	0.712	0.017	751	903	1.007	0.023	0.677	0.745
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.175	0.021	643	775	1.407	0.121	0.136	0.222
Currently pregnant	0.034	0.007	751	903	1.003	0.196	0.023	0.050
Children ever born	1.573	0.059	751	903	1.166	0.038	1.452	1.694
Children surviving	1.510	0.054	751	903	1.109	0.036	1.401	1.620
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.407	0.122	237	281	1.356	0.051	2.159	2.656
Knows any contraceptive method	0.990	0.004	751	903	0.967	0.004	0.979	0.995
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.990	0.004	751	903	0.967	0.004	0.979	0.995
Currently using any method	0.673	0.022	529	644	1.083	0.033	0.626	0.716
Currently using a traditional method	0.125	0.021	529	644	1.436	0.166	0.088	0.173
Currently using a modern method	0.548	0.027	529	644	1.249	0.049	0.492	0.603
Currently using pill	0.070	0.012	529	644	1.108	0.176	0.049	0.100
Currently using IUD	0.128	0.022	529	644	1.533	0.174	0.089	0.181
Currently using injectables	0.066	0.011	529	644	1.003	0.165	0.047	0.091
Currently using condoms	0.028	0.009	529	644	1.192	0.306	0.015	0.052
Currently using female sterilization	0.059	0.009	529	644	0.878	0.153	0.043	0.080
Currently using rhythm	0.027	0.008	529	644	1.162	0.302	0.015	0.050
Currently using implant	0.019	0.009	529	644	1.524	0.473	0.007	0.050
Used public sector source	0.235	0.040	297	360	1.638	0.172	0.162	0.327
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.236	0.016	909	844	1.128	0.067	0.206	0.268
Want no more children	0.469	0.021	909	844	1.279	0.045	0.428	0.511
Ideal number of children	2.269	0.036	733	877	1.321	0.016	2.196	2.342
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.996	0.004	216	266	0.887	0.004	0.972	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.739	0.046	216	266	1.537	0.062	0.635	0.822
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.989	0.007	247	304	1.115	0.007	0.958	0.997
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.105	0.021	242	298	1.045	0.197	0.070	0.155
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.329	0.144	24	31	1.469	0.438	0.114	0.650
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.533	0.139	24	31	1.333	0.260	0.268	0.781
Vaccination card seen	0.779	0.077	36	46	1.099	0.099	0.585	0.898
Received BCG vaccination	0.974	0.026	36	46	0.957	0.026	0.825	0.997
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.914	0.052	36	46	1.103	0.057	0.732	0.976
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.757	0.109	36	46	1.510	0.144	0.481	0.913
Received measles vaccination	0.886	0.060	36	46	1.110	0.067	0.700	0.963
Received all basic vaccinations	0.727	0.109	36	46	1.447	0.150	0.465	0.891
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.073	0.143	2,154	2,595	0.840	0.069	1.788	2.358
Neonatal mortality*	17.913	6.554	509	628	1.063	0.366	4.804	31.022
Postneonatal mortality*	10.914	6.728	508	629	1.453	0.616	0.000	24.370
Infant mortality*	28.827	9.075	509	628	1.082	0.315	10.677	46.978
Child mortality*	2.435	2.442	518	643	1.076	1.003	0.000	7.318
Under-5 mortality*	31.192	9.607	510	630	1.125	0.308	11.979	50.405
MEN								
Urban residence	0.688	0.032	185	218	1.025	0.047	0.619	0.749
Literacy	0.963	0.015	185	218	1.211	0.016	0.915	0.985
No education	0.005	0.005	185	218	1.036	1.001	0.001	0.037
Secondary or higher education	0.777	0.035	185	218	1.229	0.045	0.698	0.840
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.158	0.027	185	218	1.020	0.174	0.110	0.223
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	185	218	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	185	218	-	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently using any method	0.118	0.020	185	218	0.856	0.173	0.082	0.166
Currently using a modern method	0.018	0.010	252	253	1.208	0.558	0.006	0.054
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.205	0.029	252	253	1.125	0.140	0.154	0.267
Want no more children	0.542	0.026	252	253	0.834	0.048	0.490	0.593
Ideal number of children	2.341	0.070	172	204	1.229	0.030	2.198	2.484

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.22 Sampling error: West Nusa Tenggara sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.408	0.017	1,368	1,030	1.258	0.041	0.375	0.442
Literacy	0.919	0.012	1,368	1,030	1.611	0.013	0.892	0.940
No education	0.045	0.010	1,368	1,030	1.809	0.224	0.029	0.071
Secondary or higher education	0.687	0.025	1,368	1,030	2.001	0.037	0.635	0.735
Never married (never in union)	0.244	0.014	1,368	1,030	1.172	0.056	0.218	0.272
Currently married	0.703	0.015	1,368	1,030	1.175	0.021	0.673	0.731
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.263	0.022	1,155	867	1.714	0.084	0.221	0.310
Currently pregnant	0.040	0.005	1,368	1,030	0.907	0.120	0.032	0.051
Children ever born	1.678	0.036	1,368	1,030	0.898	0.022	1.605	1.750
Children surviving	1.537	0.030	1,368	1,030	0.854	0.020	1.476	1.598
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.999	0.089	357	266	1.170	0.030	2.821	3.178
Knows any contraceptive method	0.982	0.004	1,368	1,030	1.117	0.004	0.972	0.989
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.982	0.004	1,368	1,030	1.117	0.004	0.972	0.989
Currently using any method	0.523	0.021	949	724	1.318	0.041	0.480	0.566
Currently using a traditional method	0.015	0.004	949	724	1.017	0.272	0.008	0.025
Currently using a modern method	0.509	0.022	949	724	1.345	0.043	0.465	0.552
Currently using pill	0.044	0.007	949	724	1.096	0.166	0.031	0.061
Currently using IUD	0.042	0.008	949	724	1.290	0.199	0.028	0.063
Currently using injectables	0.018	0.004	949	724	0.891	0.213	0.012	0.028
Currently using condoms	0.008	0.003	949	724	0.986	0.346	0.004	0.017
Currently using female sterilization	0.013	0.004	949	724	1.008	0.290	0.007	0.022
Currently using rhythm	0.006	0.003	949	724	1.102	0.456	0.002	0.015
Currently using implant	0.086	0.015	949	724	1.604	0.170	0.061	0.120
Used public sector source	0.607	0.032	490	369	1.468	0.053	0.541	0.670
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.321	0.016	1,330	925	1.244	0.050	0.291	0.353
Want no more children	0.334	0.017	1,330	925	1.337	0.052	0.301	0.368
Ideal number of children	2.738	0.042	1,256	940	1.330	0.015	2.653	2.823
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.996	0.003	451	343	0.984	0.003	0.983	0.999
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.686	0.028	451	343	1.258	0.040	0.629	0.739
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.939	0.016	498	377	1.509	0.017	0.898	0.965
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.158	0.019	484	367	1.122	0.118	0.125	0.199
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.593	0.059	78	58	1.055	0.100	0.472	0.704
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.710	0.056	78	58	1.093	0.080	0.586	0.810
Vaccination card seen	0.603	0.055	105	80	1.137	0.090	0.490	0.706
Received BCG vaccination	0.976	0.014	105	80	0.933	0.014	0.924	0.993
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.828	0.042	105	80	1.147	0.051	0.726	0.898
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.851	0.040	105	80	1.137	0.047	0.753	0.915
Received measles vaccination	0.904	0.027	105	80	0.938	0.030	0.834	0.946
Received all basic vaccinations	0.795	0.042	105	80	1.058	0.053	0.698	0.866
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.536	0.114	3,881	2,917	0.958	0.045	2.308	2.764
Neonatal mortality*	15.063	3.795	961	729	0.928	0.252	7.473	22.653
Postneonatal mortality*	12.478	3.941	958	725	1.111	0.316	4.596	20.359
Infant mortality*	27.540	5.048	961	729	0.947	0.183	17.445	37.636
Child mortality*	5.838	2.523	944	713	0.999	0.432	0.792	10.884
Under-5 mortality*	33.218	5.255	962	730	0.905	0.158	22.707	43.728
MEN								
Urban residence	0.392	0.027	261	188	0.751	0.068	0.340	0.447
Literacy	0.937	0.018	261	188	0.999	0.019	0.891	0.965
No education	0.033	0.014	261	188	1.109	0.439	0.014	0.078
Secondary or higher education	0.636	0.041	261	188	1.155	0.064	0.552	0.713
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.095	0.020	259	186	1.076	0.206	0.063	0.143
Knows any contraceptive method	0.975	0.009	261	188	0.829	0.010	0.947	0.988
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.972	0.010	261	188	0.821	0.010	0.944	0.986
Currently using any method	0.043	0.014	261	188	1.082	0.318	0.022	0.080
Currently using a modern method	0.023	0.008	329	224	0.999	0.363	0.011	0.046
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.263	0.030	329	224	1.239	0.115	0.208	0.326
Want no more children	0.324	0.027	329	224	1.063	0.085	0.273	0.381
Ideal number of children	3.077	0.113	225	164	1.193	0.037	2.849	3.304

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.23 Sampling error: East Nusa Tenggara sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.221	0.014	2,223	882	1.542	0.061	0.195	0.249
Literacy	0.888	0.016	2,223	882	2.317	0.017	0.853	0.915
No education	0.046	0.011	2,223	882	2.456	0.237	0.029	0.073
Secondary or higher education	0.603	0.022	2,223	882	2.076	0.036	0.559	0.645
Never married (never in union)	0.289	0.014	2,223	882	1.417	0.047	0.263	0.317
Currently married	0.582	0.014	2,223	882	1.339	0.024	0.554	0.610
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.159	0.013	1,822	724	1.567	0.084	0.134	0.188
Currently pregnant	0.041	0.005	2,223	882	1.073	0.110	0.033	0.051
Children ever born	2.122	0.071	2,223	882	1.518	0.034	1.981	2.264
Children surviving	1.956	0.061	2,223	882	1.444	0.031	1.834	2.077
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.000	0.160	562	223	1.536	0.040	3.682	4.318
Knows any contraceptive method	0.948	0.006	2,223	882	1.294	0.006	0.934	0.959
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.944	0.007	2,223	882	1.342	0.007	0.930	0.956
Currently using any method	0.502	0.017	1,446	580	1.325	0.035	0.467	0.536
Currently using a traditional method	0.089	0.010	1,446	580	1.323	0.111	0.072	0.111
Currently using a modern method	0.412	0.019	1,446	580	1.456	0.046	0.375	0.450
Currently using pill	0.046	0.007	1,446	580	1.295	0.154	0.034	0.063
Currently using IUD	0.032	0.008	1,446	580	1.748	0.254	0.019	0.052
Currently using injectables	0.003	0.001	1,446	580	0.853	0.387	0.002	0.007
Currently using condoms	0.001	0.001	1,446	580	0.938	1.000	0.000	0.004
Currently using female sterilization	0.054	0.009	1,446	580	1.427	0.157	0.040	0.074
Currently using rhythm	0.051	0.008	1,446	580	1.402	0.159	0.037	0.070
Currently using implant	0.089	0.012	1,446	580	1.574	0.133	0.068	0.115
Used public sector source	0.870	0.023	595	241	1.635	0.026	0.818	0.908
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.265	0.013	1,658	714	1.240	0.051	0.240	0.292
Want no more children	0.368	0.015	1,658	714	1.239	0.040	0.339	0.397
Ideal number of children	3.130	0.069	1,929	767	2.019	0.022	2.993	3.267
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.951	0.011	839	338	1.427	0.011	0.925	0.968
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.667	0.026	839	338	1.579	0.039	0.614	0.716
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.726	0.034	1,037	417	2.464	0.047	0.653	0.789
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.133	0.013	1,007	405	1.247	0.101	0.108	0.162
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.479	0.045	128	54	1.026	0.095	0.390	0.569
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.613	0.050	128	54	1.146	0.081	0.511	0.706
Vaccination card seen	0.500	0.044	216	86	1.298	0.088	0.413	0.587
Received BCG vaccination	0.925	0.019	216	86	1.073	0.021	0.876	0.955
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.801	0.031	216	86	1.151	0.039	0.732	0.857
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.824	0.031	216	86	1.194	0.038	0.754	0.877
Received measles vaccination	0.852	0.025	216	86	1.052	0.030	0.794	0.896
Received all basic vaccinations	0.748	0.035	216	86	1.179	0.047	0.672	0.811
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	3.371	0.157	6,287	2,494	1.250	0.047	3.058	3.685
Neonatal mortality*	16.978	3.040	2,126	855	1.051	0.179	10.899	23.058
Postneonatal mortality*	18.290	3.854	2,138	860	1.166	0.211	10.582	25.998
Infant mortality*	35.268	4.624	2,129	856	1.055	0.131	26.019	44.517
Child mortality*	10.378	2.104	2,125	857	0.980	0.203	6.170	14.586
Under-5 mortality*	45.280	5.346	2,135	859	1.120	0.118	34.589	55.971
MEN								
Urban residence	0.215	0.018	434	164	0.562	0.084	0.181	0.253
Literacy	0.849	0.022	434	164	0.796	0.026	0.799	0.888
No education	0.059	0.016	434	164	0.893	0.279	0.033	0.101
Secondary or higher education	0.549	0.029	434	164	0.748	0.053	0.491	0.606
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.157	0.021	433	163	1.188	0.132	0.120	0.203
Knows any contraceptive method	0.900	0.019	434	164	0.819	0.021	0.855	0.932
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.891	0.019	434	164	0.779	0.021	0.847	0.923
Currently using any method	0.120	0.022	434	164	1.427	0.186	0.082	0.172
Currently using a modern method	0.009	0.004	472	190	0.932	0.455	0.004	0.021
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.245	0.020	472	190	0.989	0.080	0.208	0.285
Want no more children	0.430	0.022	472	190	0.967	0.051	0.387	0.473
Ideal number of children	3.690	0.097	381	142	1.158	0.026	3.497	3.884

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.24 Sampling error: West Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.311	0.026	1,026	943	1.817	0.085	0.260	0.366
Literacy	0.919	0.012	1,026	943	1.387	0.013	0.891	0.940
No education	0.046	0.010	1,026	943	1.569	0.224	0.029	0.072
Secondary or higher education	0.580	0.033	1,026	943	2.118	0.056	0.513	0.644
Never married (never in union)	0.223	0.016	1,026	943	1.228	0.072	0.193	0.257
Currently married	0.741	0.018	1,026	943	1.337	0.025	0.702	0.776
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.260	0.027	848	780	1.823	0.106	0.208	0.319
Currently pregnant	0.042	0.006	1,026	943	0.971	0.144	0.032	0.057
Children ever born	1.888	0.073	1,026	943	1.342	0.039	1.741	2.036
Children surviving	1.768	0.065	1,026	943	1.324	0.037	1.636	1.900
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.405	0.185	250	230	1.548	0.054	3.031	3.780
Knows any contraceptive method	0.978	0.006	1,026	943	1.335	0.006	0.961	0.987
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.976	0.007	1,026	943	1.420	0.007	0.958	0.987
Currently using any method	0.669	0.020	756	700	1.162	0.030	0.628	0.708
Currently using a traditional method	0.059	0.010	756	700	1.216	0.176	0.041	0.084
Currently using a modern method	0.610	0.020	756	700	1.112	0.032	0.569	0.649
Currently using pill	0.219	0.020	756	700	1.349	0.093	0.181	0.263
Currently using IUD	0.034	0.009	756	700	1.317	0.254	0.021	0.057
Currently using injectables	0.036	0.007	756	700	1.048	0.197	0.024	0.054
Currently using condoms	0.010	0.003	756	700	0.768	0.277	0.006	0.018
Currently using female sterilization	0.019	0.006	756	700	1.182	0.310	0.010	0.035
Currently using rhythm	0.020	0.006	756	700	1.161	0.295	0.011	0.036
Currently using implant	0.038	0.012	756	700	1.666	0.303	0.021	0.070
Used public sector source	0.581	0.044	453	425	1.910	0.076	0.489	0.667
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.219	0.015	1,136	900	1.221	0.068	0.191	0.250
Want no more children	0.445	0.019	1,136	900	1.261	0.042	0.409	0.482
Ideal number of children	2.751	0.076	940	861	1.697	0.028	2.597	2.905
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.948	0.019	337	314	1.611	0.021	0.891	0.976
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.507	0.033	337	314	1.208	0.065	0.440	0.573
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.864	0.032	371	345	1.785	0.037	0.786	0.917
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.112	0.022	365	341	1.344	0.199	0.074	0.165
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.377	0.097	39	38	1.237	0.258	0.207	0.584
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.635	0.073	39	38	0.930	0.115	0.479	0.766
Vaccination card seen	0.579	0.085	67	64	1.407	0.148	0.403	0.737
Received BCG vaccination	0.960	0.024	67	64	0.987	0.025	0.872	0.988
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.753	0.062	67	64	1.166	0.082	0.608	0.857
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.766	0.066	67	64	1.266	0.086	0.608	0.874
Received measles vaccination	0.833	0.053	67	64	1.163	0.064	0.696	0.916
Received all basic vaccinations	0.670	0.067	67	64	1.158	0.100	0.524	0.790
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.652	0.173	2,854	2,624	1.065	0.065	2.305	2.999
Neonatal mortality*	10.634	4.297	794	743	1.209	0.404	2.041	19.227
Postneonatal mortality*	4.615	2.782	794	744	0.968	0.603	0.000	10.179
Infant mortality*	15.249	5.314	794	743	1.173	0.348	4.622	25.877
Child mortality*	8.254	4.784	788	736	1.276	0.580	0.000	17.822
Under-5 mortality*	23.377	7.174	797	747	1.197	0.307	9.029	37.726
MEN								
Urban residence	0.283	0.038	223	211	1.219	0.133	0.213	0.366
Literacy	0.894	0.026	223	211	1.225	0.029	0.829	0.936
No education	0.046	0.016	223	211	1.082	0.339	0.023	0.090
Secondary or higher education	0.551	0.049	223	211	1.427	0.089	0.451	0.647
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.062	0.019	223	211	1.147	0.299	0.034	0.112
Knows any contraceptive method	0.953	0.020	223	211	1.379	0.021	0.891	0.981
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.953	0.020	223	211	1.379	0.021	0.891	0.981
Currently using any method	0.066	0.017	223	211	1.005	0.253	0.039	0.109
Currently using a modern method	0.026	0.009	290	247	0.970	0.347	0.013	0.052
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.176	0.024	290	247	1.061	0.135	0.134	0.227
Want no more children	0.475	0.031	290	247	1.071	0.066	0.414	0.537
Ideal number of children	3.233	0.160	214	201	1.354	0.050	2.908	3.559

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.25 Sampling error: Central Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.297	0.032	587	413	1.720	0.109	0.235	0.368
Literacy	0.962	0.011	587	413	1.397	0.011	0.931	0.979
No education	0.013	0.007	587	413	1.543	0.563	0.004	0.040
Secondary or higher education	0.710	0.037	587	413	1.957	0.052	0.629	0.780
Never married (never in union)	0.175	0.018	587	413	1.170	0.105	0.140	0.216
Currently married	0.773	0.021	587	413	1.217	0.027	0.726	0.813
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.357	0.029	518	360	1.358	0.080	0.301	0.418
Currently pregnant	0.034	0.010	587	413	1.370	0.302	0.018	0.063
Children ever born	1.879	0.054	587	413	0.853	0.029	1.768	1.990
Children surviving	1.750	0.053	587	413	0.910	0.030	1.641	1.858
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.023	0.167	149	98	1.271	0.055	2.678	3.368
Knows any contraceptive method	0.986	0.005	587	413	1.101	0.005	0.970	0.994
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.985	0.005	587	413	1.073	0.005	0.969	0.993
Currently using any method	0.732	0.034	445	319	1.612	0.046	0.657	0.796
Currently using a traditional method	0.038	0.010	445	319	1.127	0.269	0.022	0.066
Currently using a modern method	0.694	0.035	445	319	1.588	0.050	0.618	0.761
Currently using pill	0.201	0.031	445	319	1.650	0.156	0.144	0.274
Currently using IUD	0.009	0.005	445	319	1.022	0.497	0.003	0.026
Currently using injectables	0.054	0.013	445	319	1.174	0.232	0.034	0.087
Currently using condoms	0.010	0.004	445	319	0.766	0.363	0.005	0.021
Currently using female sterilization	0.017	0.006	445	319	1.048	0.381	0.008	0.036
Currently using rhythm	0.012	0.007	445	319	1.274	0.542	0.004	0.037
Currently using implant	0.073	0.021	445	319	1.728	0.291	0.040	0.132
Used public sector source	0.429	0.062	304	220	2.191	0.145	0.308	0.559
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.255	0.018	826	520	1.178	0.070	0.222	0.292
Want no more children	0.433	0.027	826	520	1.542	0.061	0.381	0.485
Ideal number of children	2.604	0.087	511	357	1.656	0.034	2.423	2.784
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.939	0.026	199	145	1.509	0.027	0.860	0.975
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.671	0.038	199	145	1.143	0.057	0.588	0.744
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.902	0.028	225	163	1.411	0.031	0.827	0.946
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.193	0.031	217	157	1.171	0.163	0.136	0.266
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.315	0.096	38	30	1.256	0.305	0.155	0.535
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.487	0.097	38	30	1.177	0.199	0.299	0.678
Vaccination card seen	0.453	0.091	39	30	1.124	0.200	0.280	0.638
Received BCG vaccination	0.861	0.059	39	30	1.056	0.069	0.690	0.945
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.556	0.118	39	30	1.461	0.212	0.318	0.770
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.583	0.121	39	30	1.512	0.208	0.333	0.796
Received measles vaccination	0.674	0.104	39	30	1.362	0.154	0.439	0.846
Received all basic vaccinations	0.506	0.120	39	30	1.476	0.236	0.276	0.734
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.465	0.228	1,677	1,172	1.102	0.092	2.009	2.921
Neonatal mortality*	20.595	5.663	468	336	0.818	0.275	9.269	31.921
Postneonatal mortality*	4.142	3.001	471	338	1.031	0.724	0.000	10.143
Infant mortality*	24.737	6.537	468	336	0.897	0.264	11.663	37.811
Child mortality*	12.899	6.873	469	338	1.056	0.533	0.000	26.644
Under-5 mortality*	37.316	7.800	469	337	0.857	0.209	21.716	52.917
MEN								
Urban residence	0.261	0.042	143	98	0.939	0.159	0.185	0.356
Literacy	0.936	0.024	143	98	0.980	0.026	0.864	0.971
No education	0.033	0.015	143	98	0.827	0.449	0.013	0.083
Secondary or higher education	0.705	0.056	143	98	1.213	0.079	0.579	0.806
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.145	0.027	143	98	0.929	0.190	0.097	0.211
Knows any contraceptive method	0.991	0.010	143	98	0.990	0.010	0.926	0.999
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.991	0.010	143	98	0.990	0.010	0.926	0.999
Currently using any method	0.045	0.017	143	98	0.989	0.381	0.020	0.097
Currently using a modern method	0.017	0.008	211	135	0.841	0.436	0.007	0.041
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.258	0.028	211	135	0.927	0.108	0.207	0.317
Want no more children	0.410	0.036	211	135	1.062	0.088	0.341	0.482
Ideal number of children	3.048	0.204	121	82	1.239	0.067	2.628	3.468

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.26 Sampling error: South Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.420	0.023	802	790	1.314	0.055	0.374	0.467
Literacy	0.961	0.012	802	790	1.758	0.012	0.928	0.980
No education	0.020	0.012	802	790	2.411	0.599	0.006	0.066
Secondary or higher education	0.676	0.031	802	790	1.867	0.046	0.610	0.735
Never married (never in union)	0.205	0.016	802	790	1.135	0.079	0.174	0.240
Currently married	0.743	0.018	802	790	1.180	0.025	0.705	0.779
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.345	0.033	682	678	1.809	0.096	0.281	0.415
Currently pregnant	0.047	0.009	802	790	1.200	0.192	0.031	0.068
Children ever born	1.721	0.055	802	790	1.020	0.032	1.610	1.832
Children surviving	1.573	0.046	802	790	0.975	0.029	1.479	1.668
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.900	0.144	227	222	1.260	0.050	2.607	3.194
Knows any contraceptive method	0.987	0.005	802	790	1.158	0.005	0.974	0.994
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.987	0.005	802	790	1.158	0.005	0.974	0.994
Currently using any method	0.681	0.022	591	589	1.164	0.033	0.634	0.725
Currently using a traditional method	0.037	0.010	591	589	1.291	0.272	0.021	0.064
Currently using a modern method	0.644	0.021	591	589	1.086	0.033	0.600	0.687
Currently using pill	0.287	0.028	591	589	1.484	0.096	0.235	0.347
Currently using IUD	0.008	0.004	591	589	1.078	0.497	0.003	0.022
Currently using injectables	0.061	0.011	591	589	1.135	0.183	0.042	0.088
Currently using condoms	0.013	0.004	591	589	0.910	0.322	0.007	0.026
Currently using female sterilization	0.025	0.008	591	589	1.220	0.314	0.013	0.047
Currently using rhythm	0.016	0.005	591	589	0.877	0.285	0.009	0.028
Currently using implant	0.041	0.017	591	589	2.015	0.400	0.018	0.091
Used public sector source	0.261	0.036	381	382	1.591	0.137	0.195	0.340
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.254	0.014	971	788	1.012	0.056	0.228	0.283
Want no more children	0.397	0.016	971	788	1.022	0.040	0.366	0.429
Ideal number of children	2.689	0.060	718	706	1.218	0.022	2.567	2.812
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	1.000	0.000	253	251	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.740	0.035	253	251	1.275	0.048	0.662	0.805
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.924	0.024	278	273	1.498	0.026	0.859	0.960
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.198	0.029	263	260	1.159	0.144	0.146	0.263
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.286	0.053	52	52	0.839	0.186	0.190	0.404
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.549	0.064	52	52	0.921	0.117	0.418	0.673
Vaccination card seen	0.659	0.069	48	49	0.994	0.104	0.509	0.783
Received BCG vaccination	0.958	0.032	48	49	1.094	0.033	0.819	0.991
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.877	0.050	48	49	1.055	0.058	0.734	0.949
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.877	0.050	48	49	1.055	0.058	0.734	0.949
Received measles vaccination	0.914	0.040	48	49	0.972	0.044	0.791	0.967
Received all basic vaccinations	0.877	0.050	48	49	1.055	0.058	0.734	0.949
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.407	0.126	2,281	2,252	0.835	0.052	2.155	2.659
Neonatal mortality*	31.392	8.032	563	558	0.996	0.256	15.329	47.456
Postneonatal mortality*	3.530	2.540	562	558	1.021	0.720	0.000	8.610
Infant mortality*	34.922	9.525	563	558	1.137	0.273	15.872	53.973
Child mortality*	7.665	3.867	571	566	1.029	0.505	0.000	15.400
Under-5 mortality*	42.320	10.055	564	559	1.113	0.238	22.209	62.431
MEN								
Urban residence	0.398	0.036	170	163	0.945	0.091	0.327	0.473
Literacy	0.991	0.006	170	163	0.825	0.006	0.965	0.998
No education	0.004	0.004	170	163	0.808	0.995	0.001	0.030
Secondary or higher education	0.572	0.057	170	163	1.466	0.099	0.454	0.682
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.071	0.025	169	162	1.288	0.360	0.033	0.144
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	170	163	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	170	163	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently using any method	0.041	0.017	170	163	1.110	0.412	0.018	0.093
Currently using a modern method	0.017	0.008	238	200	0.943	0.472	0.007	0.041
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.315	0.036	238	200	1.194	0.114	0.249	0.390
Want no more children	0.367	0.033	238	200	1.055	0.090	0.305	0.434
Ideal number of children	2.654	0.087	149	142	0.946	0.033	2.477	2.831

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.27 Sampling error: East Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.592	0.025	1,221	593	1.746	0.042	0.542	0.640
Literacy	0.976	0.008	1,221	593	1.720	0.008	0.955	0.987
No education	0.008	0.005	1,221	593	1.913	0.601	0.002	0.027
Secondary or higher education	0.759	0.018	1,221	593	1.467	0.024	0.721	0.793
Never married (never in union)	0.206	0.014	1,221	593	1.205	0.068	0.180	0.236
Currently married	0.733	0.017	1,221	593	1.311	0.023	0.698	0.765
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.258	0.024	1,049	510	1.758	0.092	0.213	0.308
Currently pregnant	0.044	0.006	1,221	593	0.994	0.132	0.034	0.057
Children ever born	1.897	0.047	1,221	593	1.035	0.025	1.802	1.992
Children surviving	1.797	0.040	1,221	593	0.944	0.022	1.717	1.877
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.086	0.128	314	151	1.437	0.041	2.829	3.343
Knows any contraceptive method	0.996	0.002	1,221	593	1.077	0.002	0.990	0.999
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.996	0.002	1,221	593	1.077	0.002	0.990	0.999
Currently using any method	0.665	0.022	884	435	1.413	0.034	0.619	0.709
Currently using a traditional method	0.072	0.009	884	435	1.057	0.128	0.056	0.093
Currently using a modern method	0.593	0.025	884	435	1.505	0.042	0.543	0.642
Currently using pill	0.190	0.018	884	435	1.337	0.093	0.157	0.228
Currently using IUD	0.059	0.012	884	435	1.569	0.212	0.038	0.089
Currently using injectables	0.061	0.009	884	435	1.070	0.142	0.046	0.081
Currently using condoms	0.033	0.008	884	435	1.279	0.233	0.021	0.052
Currently using female sterilization	0.033	0.008	884	435	1.310	0.237	0.021	0.054
Currently using rhythm	0.018	0.004	884	435	0.902	0.222	0.012	0.029
Currently using implant	0.024	0.006	884	435	1.229	0.264	0.014	0.040
Used public sector source	0.301	0.042	504	260	2.057	0.140	0.224	0.391
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.252	0.016	1,264	636	1.282	0.062	0.223	0.284
Want no more children	0.417	0.018	1,264	636	1.302	0.043	0.382	0.453
Ideal number of children	2.626	0.045	1,119	547	1.383	0.017	2.534	2.717
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.979	0.007	410	208	1.046	0.008	0.957	0.989
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.642	0.043	410	208	1.809	0.067	0.552	0.723
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.958	0.012	480	241	1.300	0.012	0.926	0.976
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.186	0.021	470	236	1.142	0.110	0.149	0.231
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.327	0.070	81	44	1.328	0.213	0.205	0.479
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.453	0.072	81	44	1.290	0.158	0.317	0.597
Vaccination card seen	0.749	0.047	97	45	1.064	0.063	0.643	0.831
Received BCG vaccination	0.950	0.019	97	45	0.863	0.020	0.894	0.977
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.804	0.046	97	45	1.126	0.057	0.697	0.880
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.773	0.055	97	45	1.275	0.071	0.646	0.864
Received measles vaccination	0.804	0.041	97	45	1.022	0.052	0.707	0.874
Received all basic vaccinations	0.720	0.057	97	45	1.238	0.079	0.594	0.819
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.676	0.123	3,505	1,701	0.899	0.046	2.430	2.922
Neonatal mortality*	12.853	4.186	1,010	506	1.077	0.326	4.481	21.226
Postneonatal mortality*	7.430	4.773	1,012	508	1.722	0.642	0.000	16.976
Infant mortality*	20.283	6.753	1,010	506	1.415	0.333	6.778	33.789
Child mortality*	6.774	2.830	1,022	513	1.031	0.418	1.114	12.434
Under-5 mortality*	26.920	6.810	1,011	507	1.270	0.253	13.301	40.539
MEN								
Urban residence	0.578	0.030	234	125	0.683	0.052	0.516	0.637
Literacy	0.956	0.023	234	125	1.233	0.024	0.881	0.985
No education	0.021	0.012	234	125	0.898	0.543	0.007	0.062
Secondary or higher education	0.741	0.029	234	125	0.742	0.039	0.679	0.795
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.097	0.029	234	125	1.515	0.302	0.052	0.175
Knows any contraceptive method	0.989	0.008	234	125	0.904	0.008	0.950	0.998
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.989	0.008	234	125	0.904	0.008	0.950	0.998
Currently using any method	0.055	0.016	234	125	1.047	0.284	0.031	0.096
Currently using a modern method	0.031	0.010	302	162	1.016	0.329	0.016	0.058
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.173	0.026	302	162	1.189	0.150	0.128	0.230
Want no more children	0.327	0.035	302	162	1.293	0.107	0.262	0.399
Ideal number of children	2.719	0.119	199	107	1.190	0.044	2.481	2.957

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.28 Sampling error: North Kalimantan sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.575	0.036	712	108	1.939	0.062	0.500	0.648
Literacy	0.942	0.012	712	108	1.379	0.013	0.911	0.962
No education	0.022	0.011	712	108	1.928	0.481	0.008	0.059
Secondary or higher education	0.730	0.033	712	108	2.002	0.046	0.656	0.794
Never married (never in union)	0.289	0.025	712	108	1.476	0.087	0.240	0.344
Currently married	0.644	0.028	712	108	1.536	0.043	0.585	0.699
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.259	0.023	571	86	1.261	0.089	0.214	0.310
Currently pregnant	0.049	0.009	712	108	1.141	0.189	0.033	0.072
Children ever born	1.931	0.089	712	108	1.141	0.046	1.747	2.115
Children surviving	1.819	0.081	712	108	1.127	0.045	1.650	1.987
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.009	0.217	156	24	1.215	0.054	3.560	4.458
Knows any contraceptive method	0.986	0.006	712	108	1.366	0.006	0.967	0.995
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.985	0.006	712	108	1.257	0.006	0.967	0.993
Currently using any method	0.528	0.025	467	70	1.071	0.047	0.476	0.579
Currently using a traditional method	0.058	0.014	467	70	1.280	0.238	0.035	0.095
Currently using a modern method	0.469	0.021	467	70	0.890	0.044	0.427	0.512
Currently using pill	0.139	0.015	467	70	0.931	0.107	0.111	0.173
Currently using IUD	0.035	0.010	467	70	1.196	0.290	0.019	0.064
Currently using injectables	0.028	0.009	467	70	1.139	0.310	0.015	0.053
Currently using condoms	0.020	0.006	467	70	0.936	0.302	0.011	0.038
Currently using female sterilization	0.028	0.008	467	70	0.999	0.272	0.016	0.049
Currently using rhythm	0.017	0.006	467	70	1.029	0.365	0.008	0.036
Currently using implant	0.022	0.008	467	70	1.206	0.371	0.010	0.047
Used public sector source	0.367	0.030	214	33	0.920	0.083	0.307	0.432
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.292	0.026	845	271	1.687	0.091	0.243	0.346
Want no more children	0.271	0.023	845	271	1.473	0.083	0.229	0.317
Ideal number of children	2.945	0.075	616	94	1.120	0.025	2.790	3.101
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.954	0.018	225	34	1.310	0.019	0.897	0.980
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.733	0.043	225	34	1.460	0.059	0.635	0.813
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.909	0.022	283	44	1.281	0.024	0.852	0.945
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.169	0.023	271	42	0.999	0.135	0.126	0.221
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.683	0.077	48	7	1.136	0.113	0.507	0.819
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.669	0.067	48	7	0.974	0.100	0.520	0.791
Vaccination card seen	0.680	0.062	49	7	0.914	0.090	0.542	0.793
Received BCG vaccination	0.939	0.034	49	7	0.991	0.036	0.817	0.982
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.912	0.041	49	7	0.996	0.045	0.783	0.967
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.872	0.048	49	7	1.005	0.056	0.735	0.944
Received measles vaccination	0.827	0.057	49	7	1.043	0.069	0.677	0.916
Received all basic vaccinations	0.827	0.057	49	7	1.043	0.069	0.677	0.916
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.814	0.212	1,972	300	1.088	0.075	2.391	3.237
Neonatal mortality*	18.161	6.507	566	85	1.089	0.358	5.147	31.175
Postneonatal mortality*	16.614	5.725	570	86	0.988	0.345	5.163	28.064
Infant mortality*	34.774	10.051	566	85	1.185	0.289	14.673	54.875
Child mortality*	4.172	3.010	569	85	1.102	0.721	0.000	10.191
Under-5 mortality*	38.802	9.463	568	86	1.086	0.244	19.876	57.727
MEN								
Urban residence	0.579	0.049	130	19	0.425	0.084	0.476	0.676
Literacy	0.959	0.017	130	19	0.370	0.018	0.905	0.983
No education	0.030	0.014	130	19	0.345	0.455	0.012	0.076
Secondary or higher education	0.766	0.053	130	19	0.539	0.069	0.639	0.858
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.082	0.029	129	18	1.206	0.357	0.038	0.166
Knows any contraceptive method	0.984	0.011	130	19	0.363	0.011	0.938	0.996
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.976	0.017	130	19	0.472	0.017	0.901	0.994
Currently using any method	0.036	0.014	130	19	0.828	0.375	0.017	0.078
Currently using a modern method	0.015	0.006	198	55	0.708	0.415	0.006	0.033
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.281	0.039	198	55	1.204	0.137	0.212	0.363
Want no more children	0.236	0.041	198	55	1.367	0.175	0.164	0.326
Ideal number of children	3.834	0.160	121	17	0.870	0.042	3.501	4.166

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.29 Sampling error: North Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.487	0.032	585	411	1.570	0.067	0.421	0.554
Literacy	0.996	0.003	585	411	1.003	0.003	0.985	0.999
No education	0.000	0.000	585	411	na	na	0.000	0.000
Secondary or higher education	0.857	0.023	585	411	1.601	0.027	0.802	0.898
Never married (never in union)	0.223	0.019	585	411	1.118	0.086	0.186	0.265
Currently married	0.703	0.018	585	411	0.959	0.026	0.664	0.739
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.270	0.033	495	352	1.665	0.123	0.207	0.344
Currently pregnant	0.030	0.008	585	411	1.079	0.255	0.017	0.050
Children ever born	1.692	0.079	585	411	1.338	0.047	1.529	1.855
Children surviving	1.590	0.069	585	411	1.242	0.044	1.447	1.734
Children ever born to women age 40-49	2.593	0.133	187	135	1.412	0.051	2.318	2.867
Knows any contraceptive method	0.998	0.001	585	411	0.767	0.001	0.991	0.999
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.998	0.001	585	411	0.767	0.001	0.991	0.999
Currently using any method	0.674	0.026	410	293	1.113	0.038	0.618	0.724
Currently using a traditional method	0.064	0.011	410	293	0.886	0.168	0.045	0.090
Currently using a modern method	0.610	0.028	410	293	1.156	0.046	0.551	0.665
Currently using pill	0.144	0.018	410	293	1.012	0.122	0.112	0.184
Currently using IUD	0.038	0.014	410	293	1.487	0.372	0.017	0.080
Currently using injectables	0.059	0.013	410	293	1.133	0.224	0.037	0.093
Currently using condoms	0.011	0.005	410	293	1.023	0.486	0.004	0.029
Currently using female sterilization	0.040	0.010	410	293	1.026	0.249	0.024	0.066
Currently using rhythm	0.035	0.007	410	293	0.761	0.198	0.023	0.052
Currently using implant	0.085	0.017	410	293	1.261	0.205	0.055	0.128
Used public sector source	0.564	0.055	252	181	1.761	0.098	0.449	0.673
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.199	0.016	786	490	1.140	0.082	0.169	0.233
Want no more children	0.426	0.022	786	490	1.243	0.051	0.384	0.470
Ideal number of children	2.180	0.041	534	372	1.312	0.019	2.095	2.265
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.984	0.008	163	114	0.845	0.008	0.954	0.995
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.776	0.032	163	114	0.969	0.041	0.704	0.835
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.936	0.022	180	126	1.226	0.024	0.871	0.969
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.158	0.023	172	121	0.840	0.148	0.115	0.212
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.453	0.093	26	19	0.932	0.205	0.277	0.642
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.737	0.085	26	19	0.968	0.116	0.531	0.874
Vaccination card seen	0.596	0.081	41	28	1.044	0.136	0.425	0.748
Received BCG vaccination	1.000	0.000	41	28	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.869	0.053	41	28	0.991	0.061	0.718	0.945
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.903	0.042	41	28	0.887	0.046	0.777	0.961
Received measles vaccination	0.935	0.036	41	28	0.914	0.038	0.811	0.980
Received all basic vaccinations	0.813	0.059	41	28	0.952	0.072	0.662	0.906
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.243	0.185	1,647	1,162	0.911	0.082	1.872	2.613
Neonatal mortality*	34.176	8.694	361	255	0.928	0.254	16.789	51.563
Postneonatal mortality*	8.465	4.269	362	256	0.910	0.504	0.000	17.002
Infant mortality*	42.641	10.305	361	255	0.888	0.242	22.031	63.251
Child mortality*	3.470	3.488	365	257	1.111	1.005	0.000	10.445
Under-5 mortality*	45.963	10.193	361	255	0.869	0.222	25.577	66.348
MEN								
Urban residence	0.409	0.045	115	80	0.814	0.109	0.321	0.503
Literacy	0.981	0.013	115	80	0.841	0.013	0.926	0.995
No education	0.010	0.010	115	80	0.896	1.015	0.001	0.075
Secondary or higher education	0.740	0.056	115	80	1.138	0.075	0.610	0.838
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.182	0.031	115	80	0.855	0.170	0.126	0.254
Knows any contraceptive method	0.982	0.013	115	80	0.865	0.013	0.924	0.996
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.982	0.013	115	80	0.865	0.013	0.924	0.996
Currently using any method	0.050	0.026	115	80	1.260	0.513	0.017	0.139
Currently using a modern method	0.002	0.002	181	115	0.541	1.002	0.000	0.012
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.236	0.029	181	115	0.929	0.125	0.183	0.299
Want no more children	0.369	0.039	181	115	1.091	0.106	0.296	0.449
Ideal number of children	2.526	0.078	110	78	0.917	0.031	2.365	2.687

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.30 Sampling error: Central Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.276	0.016	1,199	537	1.257	0.059	0.244	0.310
Literacy	0.946	0.009	1,199	537	1.355	0.009	0.925	0.961
No education	0.014	0.004	1,199	537	1.070	0.255	0.009	0.024
Secondary or higher education	0.692	0.026	1,199	537	1.969	0.038	0.637	0.743
Never married (never in union)	0.230	0.013	1,199	537	1.060	0.056	0.205	0.257
Currently married	0.719	0.015	1,199	537	1.184	0.021	0.687	0.749
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.301	0.026	984	445	1.779	0.086	0.252	0.356
Currently pregnant	0.043	0.007	1,199	537	1.277	0.174	0.030	0.061
Children ever born	1.857	0.052	1,199	537	1.027	0.028	1.753	1.961
Children surviving	1.737	0.047	1,199	537	1.019	0.027	1.642	1.831
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.307	0.116	298	134	1.057	0.035	3.074	3.540
Knows any contraceptive method	0.985	0.004	1,199	537	1.012	0.004	0.976	0.991
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.984	0.004	1,199	537	1.020	0.004	0.974	0.990
Currently using any method	0.655	0.019	845	387	1.188	0.030	0.615	0.693
Currently using a traditional method	0.061	0.009	845	387	1.079	0.146	0.045	0.082
Currently using a modern method	0.594	0.023	845	387	1.332	0.038	0.548	0.638
Currently using pill	0.194	0.021	845	387	1.532	0.108	0.155	0.239
Currently using IUD	0.036	0.006	845	387	0.998	0.178	0.025	0.051
Currently using injectables	0.035	0.008	845	387	1.313	0.236	0.022	0.057
Currently using condoms	0.004	0.003	845	387	1.156	0.615	0.001	0.014
Currently using female sterilization	0.037	0.008	845	387	1.171	0.206	0.024	0.056
Currently using rhythm	0.021	0.004	845	387	0.864	0.202	0.014	0.032
Currently using implant	0.067	0.011	845	387	1.238	0.160	0.048	0.091
Used public sector source	0.701	0.034	495	231	1.669	0.049	0.627	0.765
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.270	0.016	1,223	587	1.234	0.058	0.240	0.302
Want no more children	0.385	0.018	1,223	587	1.262	0.046	0.351	0.420
Ideal number of children	2.517	0.039	1,123	503	1.240	0.016	2.438	2.596
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.976	0.010	368	170	1.215	0.010	0.946	0.989
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.763	0.029	368	170	1.295	0.038	0.700	0.816
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.839	0.028	435	200	1.588	0.033	0.774	0.888
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.154	0.017	419	193	0.983	0.113	0.122	0.192
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.315	0.057	62	30	0.950	0.179	0.214	0.438
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.563	0.070	62	30	1.110	0.125	0.420	0.696
Vaccination card seen	0.539	0.055	89	40	1.034	0.102	0.428	0.646
Received BCG vaccination	0.883	0.040	89	40	1.168	0.045	0.776	0.943
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.717	0.054	89	40	1.133	0.076	0.596	0.813
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.707	0.059	89	40	1.226	0.084	0.575	0.812
Received measles vaccination	0.795	0.044	89	40	1.024	0.055	0.693	0.870
Received all basic vaccinations	0.641	0.055	89	40	1.066	0.085	0.525	0.742
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.710	0.168	3,383	1,517	1.137	0.062	2.374	3.046
Neonatal mortality*	22.371	5.481	871	399	0.974	0.245	11.409	33.333
Postneonatal mortality*	14.095	5.453	875	401	1.294	0.387	3.188	25.001
Infant mortality*	36.466	7.277	873	400	1.055	0.200	21.912	51.020
Child mortality*	10.211	3.632	873	402	1.131	0.356	2.947	17.474
Under-5 mortality*	46.304	8.435	875	401	1.132	0.182	29.433	63.175
MEN								
Urban residence	0.233	0.026	263	114	0.648	0.110	0.185	0.288
Literacy	0.945	0.015	263	114	0.714	0.016	0.906	0.969
No education	0.011	0.007	263	114	0.658	0.572	0.004	0.036
Secondary or higher education	0.644	0.042	263	114	0.943	0.065	0.556	0.724
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.154	0.023	262	114	1.051	0.152	0.112	0.207
Knows any contraceptive method	0.981	0.008	263	114	0.640	0.008	0.956	0.992
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.974	0.009	263	114	0.632	0.010	0.946	0.987
Currently using any method	0.070	0.022	263	114	1.376	0.309	0.037	0.129
Currently using a modern method	0.014	0.005	331	151	0.826	0.386	0.006	0.029
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.323	0.028	331	151	1.070	0.085	0.272	0.380
Want no more children	0.238	0.024	331	151	1.035	0.102	0.193	0.289
Ideal number of children	2.921	0.103	243	106	1.257	0.035	2.714	3.127

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.31 Sampling error: South Sulawesi sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.366	0.015	1,873	1,582	1.313	0.040	0.337	0.395
Literacy	0.952	0.006	1,873	1,582	1.147	0.006	0.939	0.962
No education	0.015	0.003	1,873	1,582	1.154	0.216	0.010	0.023
Secondary or higher education	0.733	0.019	1,873	1,582	1.862	0.026	0.694	0.769
Never married (never in union)	0.294	0.013	1,873	1,582	1.222	0.044	0.269	0.321
Currently married	0.650	0.014	1,873	1,582	1.257	0.021	0.622	0.677
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.240	0.018	1,537	1,298	1.647	0.075	0.206	0.277
Currently pregnant	0.033	0.003	1,873	1,582	0.816	0.102	0.027	0.040
Children ever born	1.718	0.047	1,873	1,582	1.119	0.027	1.626	1.811
Children surviving	1.610	0.042	1,873	1,582	1.095	0.026	1.526	1.694
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.005	0.101	541	470	1.145	0.033	2.804	3.206
Knows any contraceptive method	0.979	0.004	1,873	1,582	1.078	0.004	0.971	0.985
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.979	0.004	1,873	1,582	1.076	0.004	0.971	0.985
Currently using any method	0.568	0.017	1,181	1,030	1.165	0.030	0.534	0.601
Currently using a traditional method	0.080	0.010	1,181	1,030	1.238	0.122	0.063	0.102
Currently using a modern method	0.487	0.018	1,181	1,030	1.237	0.037	0.452	0.523
Currently using pill	0.114	0.014	1,181	1,030	1.560	0.126	0.089	0.147
Currently using IUD	0.020	0.004	1,181	1,030	0.968	0.195	0.014	0.030
Currently using injectables	0.013	0.003	1,181	1,030	0.939	0.242	0.008	0.020
Currently using condoms	0.014	0.004	1,181	1,030	1.062	0.262	0.008	0.023
Currently using female sterilization	0.026	0.005	1,181	1,030	1.079	0.193	0.017	0.038
Currently using rhythm	0.016	0.004	1,181	1,030	1.053	0.237	0.010	0.026
Currently using implant	0.057	0.009	1,181	1,030	1.307	0.156	0.041	0.077
Used public sector source	0.487	0.035	568	501	1.646	0.071	0.418	0.555
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.268	0.015	1,560	1,230	1.332	0.056	0.240	0.298
Want no more children	0.403	0.015	1,560	1,230	1.188	0.037	0.374	0.432
Ideal number of children	2.703	0.051	1,696	1,441	1.746	0.019	2.601	2.805
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.983	0.006	517	442	0.989	0.006	0.968	0.992
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.775	0.023	517	442	1.266	0.030	0.725	0.818
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.880	0.022	607	519	1.639	0.025	0.830	0.917
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.167	0.019	595	510	1.232	0.113	0.133	0.208
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.185	0.044	97	85	1.117	0.240	0.112	0.289
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.483	0.049	97	85	0.967	0.102	0.386	0.581
Vaccination card seen	0.494	0.054	115	100	1.148	0.109	0.388	0.600
Received BCG vaccination	0.923	0.023	115	100	0.905	0.025	0.864	0.957
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.774	0.038	115	100	0.975	0.049	0.689	0.841
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.755	0.043	115	100	1.074	0.057	0.659	0.831
Received measles vaccination	0.839	0.032	115	100	0.944	0.039	0.764	0.894
Received all basic vaccinations	0.672	0.045	115	100	1.025	0.067	0.577	0.755
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.438	0.121	5,281	4,465	1.018	0.050	2.196	2.680
Neonatal mortality*	18.501	3.588	1,259	1,084	0.941	0.194	11.325	25.676
Postneonatal mortality*	5.949	1.969	1,262	1,086	0.941	0.331	2.012	9.887
Infant mortality*	24.450	3.907	1,259	1,084	0.923	0.160	16.636	32.264
Child mortality*	7.338	2.825	1,259	1,083	1.171	0.385	1.687	12.989
Under-5 mortality*	31.608	4.308	1,262	1,086	0.912	0.136	22.992	40.224
MEN								
Urban residence	0.320	0.023	321	275	0.834	0.073	0.276	0.369
Literacy	0.881	0.018	321	275	0.940	0.021	0.839	0.913
No education	0.063	0.014	321	275	0.947	0.221	0.040	0.097
Secondary or higher education	0.569	0.036	321	275	1.194	0.063	0.497	0.639
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.137	0.022	321	275	1.129	0.158	0.099	0.186
Knows any contraceptive method	0.958	0.012	321	275	1.002	0.013	0.926	0.977
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.956	0.012	321	275	0.993	0.013	0.924	0.975
Currently using any method	0.104	0.021	321	275	1.217	0.200	0.069	0.153
Currently using a modern method	0.020	0.007	388	311	0.978	0.347	0.010	0.040
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.230	0.025	388	311	1.192	0.111	0.184	0.284
Want no more children	0.343	0.026	388	311	1.064	0.075	0.294	0.395
Ideal number of children	2.988	0.090	251	217	1.155	0.030	2.808	3.167

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.32 Sampling error: Southest Sulawesi, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.283	0.020	1,557	476	1.778	0.072	0.244	0.325
Literacy	0.940	0.009	1,557	476	1.514	0.010	0.919	0.956
No education	0.024	0.005	1,557	476	1.351	0.220	0.015	0.037
Secondary or higher education	0.764	0.021	1,557	476	1.950	0.028	0.719	0.803
Never married (never in union)	0.242	0.014	1,557	476	1.308	0.059	0.215	0.272
Currently married	0.707	0.014	1,557	476	1.200	0.020	0.678	0.734
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.299	0.017	1,293	397	1.361	0.058	0.265	0.335
Currently pregnant	0.047	0.006	1,557	476	1.060	0.122	0.036	0.059
Children ever born	2.001	0.053	1,557	476	1.097	0.027	1.895	2.108
Children surviving	1.862	0.047	1,557	476	1.049	0.025	1.768	1.956
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.840	0.136	360	109	1.339	0.035	3.567	4.113
Knows any contraceptive method	0.982	0.004	1,557	476	1.251	0.004	0.971	0.989
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.981	0.005	1,557	476	1.314	0.005	0.969	0.988
Currently using any method	0.538	0.020	1,077	337	1.337	0.038	0.497	0.578
Currently using a traditional method	0.073	0.010	1,077	337	1.283	0.140	0.055	0.096
Currently using a modern method	0.465	0.023	1,077	337	1.525	0.050	0.419	0.512
Currently using pill	0.125	0.014	1,077	337	1.396	0.113	0.099	0.156
Currently using IUD	0.015	0.003	1,077	337	0.926	0.228	0.010	0.024
Currently using injectables	0.033	0.008	1,077	337	1.397	0.230	0.021	0.052
Currently using condoms	0.011	0.003	1,077	337	1.050	0.302	0.006	0.020
Currently using female sterilization	0.019	0.005	1,077	337	1.180	0.256	0.012	0.032
Currently using rhythm	0.026	0.007	1,077	337	1.336	0.248	0.016	0.043
Currently using implant	0.064	0.014	1,077	337	1.827	0.213	0.042	0.098
Used public sector source	0.469	0.038	487	156	1.686	0.081	0.394	0.545
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.317	0.018	1,455	538	1.436	0.055	0.284	0.352
Want no more children	0.327	0.018	1,455	538	1.427	0.054	0.293	0.362
Ideal number of children	3.100	0.067	1,500	458	1.961	0.022	2.966	3.234
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.958	0.010	528	167	1.137	0.010	0.933	0.974
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.840	0.020	528	167	1.246	0.024	0.796	0.876
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.840	0.025	631	201	1.713	0.030	0.783	0.884
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.152	0.016	611	194	1.116	0.107	0.122	0.187
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.244	0.043	93	29	0.958	0.176	0.168	0.339
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.497	0.058	93	29	1.112	0.117	0.383	0.612
Vaccination card seen	0.417	0.054	122	40	1.198	0.129	0.315	0.527
Received BCG vaccination	0.938	0.024	122	40	1.083	0.025	0.869	0.971
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.858	0.034	122	40	1.066	0.039	0.776	0.913
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.809	0.036	122	40	1.007	0.044	0.727	0.871
Received measles vaccination	0.824	0.043	122	40	1.229	0.052	0.722	0.894
Received all basic vaccinations	0.741	0.045	122	40	1.127	0.061	0.641	0.820
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.831	0.143	4,404	1,347	1.024	0.051	2.545	3.117
Neonatal mortality*	21.016	5.491	1,300	411	1.294	0.261	10.034	31.997
Postneonatal mortality*	16.691	3.686	1,292	409	0.959	0.221	9.319	24.063
Infant mortality*	37.706	7.058	1,302	412	1.230	0.187	23.590	51.823
Child mortality*	10.584	2.660	1,299	408	0.944	0.251	5.265	15.903
Under-5 mortality*	47.891	8.177	1,304	412	1.221	0.171	31.537	64.245
MEN								
Urban residence	0.245	0.028	302	90	0.618	0.114	0.193	0.305
Literacy	0.913	0.020	302	90	0.674	0.022	0.863	0.945
No education	0.045	0.013	302	90	0.611	0.297	0.025	0.081
Secondary or higher education	0.630	0.040	302	90	0.792	0.064	0.546	0.707
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.150	0.026	300	90	1.251	0.172	0.105	0.210
Knows any contraceptive method	0.950	0.015	302	90	0.643	0.016	0.910	0.972
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.941	0.015	302	90	0.615	0.016	0.902	0.965
Currently using any method	0.086	0.020	302	90	1.224	0.230	0.054	0.135
Currently using a modern method	0.001	0.001	369	126	0.742	1.005	0.000	0.011
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.312	0.024	369	126	1.005	0.078	0.266	0.361
Want no more children	0.289	0.024	369	126	1.011	0.083	0.245	0.339
Ideal number of children	3.580	0.103	264	79	1.001	0.029	3.373	3.786

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.33 Sampling error: Gorontalo sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.377	0.028	676	231	1.486	0.074	0.321	0.436
Literacy	0.966	0.010	676	231	1.374	0.010	0.940	0.981
No education	0.005	0.003	676	231	0.991	0.538	0.002	0.015
Secondary or higher education	0.654	0.038	676	231	2.054	0.058	0.572	0.727
Never married (never in union)	0.232	0.019	676	231	1.148	0.080	0.195	0.273
Currently married	0.740	0.021	676	231	1.218	0.028	0.695	0.780
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.286	0.023	569	196	1.203	0.080	0.241	0.336
Currently pregnant	0.041	0.009	676	231	1.150	0.215	0.026	0.063
Children ever born	1.787	0.080	676	231	1.284	0.045	1.621	1.954
Children surviving	1.619	0.065	676	231	1.174	0.040	1.484	1.753
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.136	0.149	188	64	1.240	0.047	2.828	3.444
Knows any contraceptive method	0.993	0.004	676	231	1.192	0.004	0.978	0.998
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.993	0.004	676	231	1.192	0.004	0.978	0.998
Currently using any method	0.616	0.030	490	171	1.375	0.049	0.551	0.676
Currently using a traditional method	0.020	0.005	490	171	0.870	0.279	0.011	0.035
Currently using a modern method	0.596	0.029	490	171	1.315	0.049	0.535	0.655
Currently using pill	0.138	0.020	490	171	1.292	0.146	0.101	0.185
Currently using IUD	0.023	0.007	490	171	0.989	0.292	0.012	0.042
Currently using injectables	0.027	0.010	490	171	1.378	0.371	0.013	0.059
Currently using condoms	0.006	0.003	490	171	0.936	0.534	0.002	0.019
Currently using female sterilization	0.027	0.007	490	171	1.013	0.273	0.015	0.048
Currently using rhythm	0.011	0.005	490	171	1.033	0.438	0.005	0.028
Currently using implant	0.175	0.025	490	171	1.451	0.142	0.129	0.233
Used public sector source	0.610	0.032	290	102	1.119	0.053	0.542	0.674
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.263	0.020	870	372	1.341	0.076	0.226	0.305
Want no more children	0.348	0.022	870	372	1.391	0.065	0.305	0.393
Ideal number of children	2.410	0.036	601	205	0.827	0.015	2.335	2.486
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.961	0.016	190	66	1.141	0.017	0.910	0.983
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.802	0.034	190	66	1.179	0.043	0.722	0.863
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.886	0.024	231	79	1.161	0.027	0.825	0.928
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.173	0.029	217	74	1.108	0.165	0.122	0.240
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.307	0.093	37	13	1.204	0.302	0.152	0.522
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.698	0.099	37	13	1.289	0.141	0.467	0.859
Vaccination card seen	0.604	0.074	53	18	1.087	0.122	0.446	0.743
Received BCG vaccination	0.946	0.030	53	18	0.966	0.032	0.836	0.983
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.796	0.058	53	18	1.041	0.073	0.650	0.891
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.784	0.078	53	18	1.358	0.099	0.584	0.903
Received measles vaccination	0.921	0.035	53	18	0.945	0.038	0.810	0.970
Received all basic vaccinations	0.750	0.079	53	18	1.319	0.106	0.555	0.878
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.457	0.200	1,917	657	1.129	0.081	2.057	2.858
Neonatal mortality*	22.518	7.119	454	158	0.959	0.316	8.280	36.756
Postneonatal mortality*	36.043	12.570	449	156	1.381	0.349	10.904	61.182
Infant mortality*	58.561	14.427	454	158	1.284	0.246	29.708	87.414
Child mortality*	4.130	2.977	460	159	1.017	0.721	0.000	10.085
Under-5 mortality*	62.449	16.048	455	158	1.395	0.257	30.354	94.544
MEN								
Urban residence	0.329	0.032	135	45	0.457	0.098	0.266	0.399
Literacy	0.890	0.036	135	45	0.779	0.041	0.789	0.946
No education	0.016	0.011	135	45	0.570	0.660	0.004	0.063
Secondary or higher education	0.529	0.060	135	45	0.797	0.113	0.406	0.648
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.139	0.028	135	45	0.925	0.199	0.091	0.207
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	135	45	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Knows any modern contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	135	45	na	0.000	1.000	1.000
Currently using any method	0.013	0.013	135	45	1.350	1.002	0.002	0.100
Currently using a modern method	0.006	0.004	203	81	0.805	0.730	0.001	0.025
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.218	0.030	203	81	1.021	0.136	0.166	0.282
Want no more children	0.347	0.040	203	81	1.180	0.114	0.274	0.428
Ideal number of children	2.666	0.113	110	36	0.968	0.042	2.431	2.900

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.34 Sampling error: West Sulawesi, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.256	0.012	1,682	242	1.158	0.048	0.233	0.282
Literacy	0.919	0.010	1,682	242	1.530	0.011	0.896	0.937
No education	0.040	0.006	1,682	242	1.338	0.160	0.029	0.055
Secondary or higher education	0.650	0.024	1,682	242	2.023	0.036	0.602	0.696
Never married (never in union)	0.284	0.014	1,682	242	1.269	0.049	0.257	0.313
Currently married	0.663	0.015	1,682	242	1.280	0.022	0.633	0.692
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.274	0.017	1,372	198	1.437	0.063	0.241	0.310
Currently pregnant	0.032	0.005	1,682	242	1.197	0.160	0.023	0.044
Children ever born	1.953	0.062	1,682	242	1.255	0.032	1.829	2.077
Children surviving	1.787	0.052	1,682	242	1.178	0.029	1.682	1.892
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.594	0.129	428	61	1.190	0.036	3.336	3.852
Knows any contraceptive method	0.984	0.003	1,682	242	0.950	0.003	0.977	0.989
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.984	0.003	1,682	242	0.950	0.003	0.977	0.989
Currently using any method	0.542	0.021	1,113	161	1.389	0.038	0.500	0.583
Currently using a traditional method	0.056	0.008	1,113	161	1.202	0.148	0.041	0.075
Currently using a modern method	0.486	0.023	1,113	161	1.539	0.047	0.440	0.532
Currently using pill	0.165	0.017	1,113	161	1.508	0.102	0.134	0.201
Currently using IUD	0.018	0.004	1,113	161	1.094	0.243	0.011	0.029
Currently using injectables	0.022	0.006	1,113	161	1.357	0.270	0.013	0.038
Currently using condoms	0.006	0.003	1,113	161	1.099	0.419	0.003	0.014
Currently using female sterilization	0.017	0.004	1,113	161	0.943	0.218	0.011	0.026
Currently using rhythm	0.012	0.003	1,113	161	0.958	0.262	0.007	0.020
Currently using implant	0.075	0.013	1,113	161	1.620	0.170	0.053	0.105
Used public sector source	0.627	0.032	548	79	1.536	0.051	0.561	0.688
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.304	0.020	1,489	362	1.720	0.068	0.265	0.345
Want no more children	0.293	0.019	1,489	362	1.568	0.063	0.258	0.331
Ideal number of children	3.041	0.058	1,442	207	1.575	0.019	2.926	3.157
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.976	0.008	526	77	1.168	0.008	0.954	0.988
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.721	0.036	526	77	1.857	0.050	0.643	0.788
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.836	0.028	643	94	1.918	0.034	0.772	0.885
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.153	0.017	617	90	1.194	0.113	0.121	0.190
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.317	0.055	92	14	1.135	0.175	0.217	0.436
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.478	0.054	92	14	1.037	0.114	0.372	0.586
Vaccination card seen	0.552	0.049	119	18	1.063	0.088	0.454	0.646
Received BCG vaccination	0.857	0.037	119	18	1.136	0.043	0.767	0.916
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.742	0.046	119	18	1.130	0.061	0.641	0.822
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.693	0.056	119	18	1.309	0.080	0.573	0.792
Received measles vaccination	0.735	0.055	119	18	1.366	0.075	0.611	0.831
Received all basic vaccinations	0.633	0.064	119	18	1.435	0.101	0.499	0.749
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.743	0.153	4,718	680	1.219	0.056	2.437	3.049
Neonatal mortality*	24.423	4.769	1,315	191	1.042	0.195	14.884	33.962
Postneonatal mortality*	17.092	4.324	1,324	193	1.196	0.253	8.443	25.740
Infant mortality*	41.515	6.264	1,315	191	1.114	0.151	28.986	54.043
Child mortality*	13.392	4.059	1327	193	1.283	0.303	5.274	21.509
Under-5 mortality*	54.351	7.576	1318	192	1.204	0.139	39.198	69.504
MEN								
Urban residence	0.248	0.025	293	40	0.371	0.102	0.201	0.303
Literacy	0.892	0.022	293	40	0.448	0.025	0.839	0.928
No education	0.043	0.015	293	40	0.462	0.346	0.021	0.085
Secondary or higher education	0.542	0.034	293	40	0.435	0.063	0.473	0.610
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.092	0.018	290	39	1.090	0.202	0.061	0.136
Knows any contraceptive method	0.929	0.017	293	40	0.415	0.018	0.887	0.956
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.925	0.017	293	40	0.410	0.019	0.882	0.953
Currently using any method	0.044	0.013	293	40	1.117	0.304	0.024	0.080
Currently using a modern method	0.009	0.004	360	76	0.821	0.457	0.004	0.022
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.248	0.029	360	76	1.261	0.116	0.196	0.309
Want no more children	0.259	0.033	360	76	1.445	0.129	0.199	0.329
Ideal number of children	3.347	0.154	225	31	1.363	0.046	3.040	3.655

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.35 Sampling error: Maluku sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.435	0.021	1,858	301	1.831	0.048	0.394	0.478
Literacy	0.960	0.007	1,858	301	1.440	0.007	0.945	0.972
No education	0.007	0.002	1,858	301	1.228	0.329	0.004	0.014
Secondary or higher education	0.829	0.017	1,858	301	1.947	0.021	0.792	0.860
Never married (never in union)	0.315	0.021	1,858	301	1.928	0.066	0.275	0.358
Currently married	0.616	0.021	1,858	301	1.828	0.033	0.574	0.657
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.164	0.013	1,487	241	1.359	0.080	0.140	0.192
Currently pregnant	0.058	0.005	1,858	301	0.995	0.093	0.048	0.069
Children ever born	2.002	0.083	1,858	301	1.668	0.041	1.836	2.167
Children surviving	1.847	0.071	1,858	301	1.593	0.039	1.705	1.990
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.973	0.153	423	67	1.400	0.038	3.667	4.278
Knows any contraceptive method	0.947	0.007	1,858	301	1.342	0.007	0.932	0.960
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.947	0.007	1,858	301	1.349	0.007	0.931	0.959
Currently using any method	0.469	0.018	1,186	193	1.273	0.039	0.432	0.506
Currently using a traditional method	0.076	0.009	1,186	193	1.112	0.112	0.061	0.095
Currently using a modern method	0.392	0.020	1,186	193	1.421	0.051	0.353	0.433
Currently using pill	0.041	0.007	1,186	193	1.221	0.171	0.029	0.058
Currently using IUD	0.005	0.002	1,186	193	1.144	0.448	0.002	0.013
Currently using injectables	0.010	0.003	1,186	193	0.911	0.265	0.006	0.017
Currently using condoms	0.005	0.002	1,186	193	0.966	0.381	0.003	0.012
Currently using female sterilization	0.028	0.006	1,186	193	1.181	0.201	0.019	0.042
Currently using rhythm	0.033	0.006	1,186	193	1.083	0.169	0.024	0.047
Currently using implant	0.057	0.010	1,186	193	1.412	0.167	0.041	0.079
Used public sector source	0.636	0.031	459	76	1.357	0.048	0.573	0.694
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.270	0.019	1,520	387	1.645	0.069	0.235	0.308
Want no more children	0.349	0.019	1,520	387	1.559	0.055	0.313	0.388
Ideal number of children	2.790	0.057	1,646	266	1.746	0.020	2.677	2.904
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.899	0.018	658	109	1.550	0.020	0.856	0.930
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.656	0.026	658	109	1.384	0.039	0.603	0.705
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.725	0.037	833	139	2.358	0.050	0.647	0.792
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.103	0.011	810	135	1.007	0.104	0.084	0.127
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.371	0.053	87	14	1.024	0.144	0.272	0.482
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.625	0.056	87	14	1.064	0.089	0.509	0.728
Vaccination card seen	0.307	0.047	180	32	1.369	0.154	0.221	0.408
Received BCG vaccination	0.815	0.042	180	32	1.438	0.051	0.717	0.885
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.690	0.044	180	32	1.269	0.064	0.597	0.770
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.602	0.049	180	32	1.333	0.081	0.501	0.694
Received measles vaccination	0.726	0.045	180	32	1.346	0.062	0.628	0.806
Received all basic vaccinations	0.531	0.048	180	32	1.285	0.090	0.435	0.624
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	3.286	0.168	5,196	842	1.195	0.051	2.950	3.622
Neonatal mortality*	18.886	3.057	1,701	279	0.852	0.162	12.771	25.001
Postneonatal mortality*	19.217	3.767	1,702	279	1.154	0.196	11.683	26.751
Infant mortality*	38.103	4.739	1,703	279	0.986	0.124	28.626	47.580
Child mortality*	14.280	2.968	1,720	283	1.068	0.208	8.344	20.216
Under-5 mortality*	51.839	5.441	1,710	280	0.971	0.105	40.957	62.721
MEN								
Urban residence	0.349	0.024	345	56	0.373	0.068	0.303	0.398
Literacy	0.981	0.007	345	56	0.397	0.007	0.959	0.991
No education	0.000	0.000	345	56	na	na	0.000	0.000
Secondary or higher education	0.732	0.028	345	56	0.477	0.039	0.672	0.785
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.251	0.033	341	55	1.423	0.133	0.190	0.323
Knows any contraceptive method	0.925	0.019	345	56	0.547	0.021	0.877	0.956
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.907	0.021	345	56	0.532	0.023	0.856	0.940
Currently using any method	0.097	0.022	345	56	1.378	0.226	0.061	0.151
Currently using a modern method	0.006	0.003	409	92	0.821	0.502	0.002	0.017
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.251	0.026	409	92	1.200	0.103	0.203	0.304
Want no more children	0.350	0.032	409	92	1.343	0.091	0.290	0.415
Ideal number of children	3.596	0.133	275	45	1.275	0.037	3.331	3.862

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.36 Sampling error: North Maluku sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.277	0.023	1,050	209	1.675	0.084	0.233	0.326
Literacy	0.932	0.013	1,050	209	1.672	0.014	0.900	0.954
No education	0.009	0.003	1,050	209	1.029	0.325	0.005	0.018
Secondary or higher education	0.754	0.028	1,050	209	2.116	0.037	0.693	0.806
Never married (never in union)	0.268	0.026	1,050	209	1.922	0.098	0.218	0.324
Currently married	0.683	0.027	1,050	209	1.857	0.039	0.627	0.734
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.280	0.022	862	171	1.447	0.079	0.237	0.326
Currently pregnant	0.048	0.007	1,050	209	0.992	0.136	0.037	0.064
Children ever born	2.041	0.111	1,050	209	1.807	0.054	1.817	2.265
Children surviving	1.840	0.092	1,050	209	1.719	0.050	1.654	2.027
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.832	0.199	259	50	1.604	0.052	3.430	4.234
Knows any contraceptive method	0.979	0.004	1,050	209	0.978	0.004	0.969	0.987
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.979	0.004	1,050	209	0.996	0.005	0.967	0.986
Currently using any method	0.519	0.022	738	146	1.207	0.043	0.474	0.564
Currently using a traditional method	0.019	0.006	738	146	1.174	0.313	0.010	0.035
Currently using a modern method	0.500	0.023	738	146	1.248	0.046	0.454	0.547
Currently using pill	0.048	0.008	738	146	0.980	0.161	0.035	0.066
Currently using IUD	0.014	0.005	738	146	1.188	0.365	0.007	0.030
Currently using injectables	0.017	0.004	738	146	0.873	0.245	0.010	0.028
Currently using condoms	0.003	0.003	738	146	1.446	1.012	0.000	0.021
Currently using female sterilization	0.017	0.006	738	146	1.361	0.382	0.008	0.036
Currently using rhythm	0.007	0.004	738	146	1.143	0.500	0.003	0.019
Currently using implant	0.100	0.016	738	146	1.421	0.157	0.072	0.136
Used public sector source	0.815	0.037	367	73	1.842	0.046	0.727	0.879
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.286	0.021	1,104	344	1.554	0.074	0.246	0.329
Want no more children	0.297	0.020	1,104	344	1.448	0.067	0.260	0.338
Ideal number of children	2.939	0.069	914	182	1.671	0.024	2.799	3.079
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.955	0.015	369	75	1.348	0.015	0.914	0.977
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.711	0.038	369	75	1.622	0.054	0.628	0.782
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.722	0.039	434	88	1.832	0.055	0.636	0.795
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.182	0.023	405	82	1.184	0.125	0.140	0.233
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.396	0.073	75	15	1.287	0.185	0.261	0.549
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.493	0.065	75	15	1.117	0.132	0.365	0.622
Vaccination card seen	0.246	0.058	82	17	1.202	0.234	0.149	0.380
Received BCG vaccination	0.874	0.038	82	17	1.030	0.043	0.775	0.933
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.519	0.046	82	17	0.822	0.088	0.427	0.609
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.545	0.054	82	17	0.976	0.099	0.435	0.650
Received measles vaccination	0.823	0.035	82	17	0.834	0.043	0.740	0.884
Received all basic vaccinations	0.430	0.049	82	17	0.887	0.114	0.335	0.530
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	2.865	0.223	2,965	591	1.254	0.078	2.419	3.311
Neonatal mortality*	27.567	5.985	915	184	1.045	0.217	15.597	39.537
Postneonatal mortality*	24.268	5.692	917	185	1.129	0.235	12.884	35.651
Infant mortality*	51.835	7.183	916	185	0.962	0.139	37.468	66.201
Child mortality*	17.350	4.859	928	187	1.164	0.280	7.633	27.068
Under-5 mortality*	68.286	9.057	919	185	1.074	0.133	50.171	86.401
MEN								
Urban residence	0.217	0.027	203	40	0.420	0.126	0.167	0.277
Literacy	0.941	0.019	203	40	0.505	0.020	0.889	0.969
No education	0.013	0.013	203	40	0.724	0.997	0.002	0.092
Secondary or higher education	0.752	0.030	203	40	0.433	0.039	0.688	0.807
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.393	0.043	202	40	1.249	0.110	0.310	0.483
Knows any contraceptive method	0.964	0.015	203	40	0.518	0.016	0.916	0.985
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.955	0.016	203	40	0.483	0.017	0.910	0.978
Currently using any method	0.040	0.016	203	40	1.151	0.395	0.018	0.088
Currently using a modern method	0.002	0.002	267	76	0.812	1.002	0.000	0.017
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.311	0.033	267	76	1.153	0.105	0.250	0.379
Want no more children	0.259	0.035	267	76	1.292	0.134	0.197	0.333
Ideal number of children	3.878	0.137	182	36	0.922	0.035	3.600	4.156

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.37 Sampling error: West Papua sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.356	0.036	571	137	1.807	0.102	0.284	0.435
Literacy	0.925	0.019	571	137	1.708	0.020	0.874	0.956
No education	0.050	0.018	571	137	1.971	0.361	0.023	0.104
Secondary or higher education	0.731	0.038	571	137	2.025	0.051	0.646	0.802
Never married (never in union)	0.242	0.030	571	137	1.651	0.123	0.185	0.309
Currently married	0.650	0.029	571	137	1.475	0.045	0.586	0.708
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.257	0.028	480	116	1.418	0.110	0.202	0.320
Currently pregnant	0.053	0.008	571	137	0.903	0.160	0.038	0.074
Children ever born	2.054	0.107	571	137	1.217	0.052	1.831	2.278
Children surviving	1.884	0.085	571	137	1.073	0.045	1.708	2.061
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.649	0.273	141	33	1.422	0.075	3.079	4.219
Knows any contraceptive method	0.959	0.014	571	137	1.680	0.015	0.918	0.980
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.956	0.014	571	137	1.583	0.014	0.917	0.977
Currently using any method	0.405	0.033	393	95	1.332	0.082	0.339	0.476
Currently using a traditional method	0.046	0.014	393	95	1.309	0.299	0.025	0.086
Currently using a modern method	0.359	0.032	393	95	1.335	0.090	0.295	0.429
Currently using pill	0.061	0.021	393	95	1.732	0.344	0.029	0.122
Currently using IUD	0.018	0.006	393	95	0.940	0.349	0.009	0.037
Currently using injectables	0.013	0.006	393	95	1.106	0.480	0.005	0.036
Currently using condoms	0.007	0.004	393	95	0.927	0.569	0.002	0.022
Currently using female sterilization	0.033	0.010	393	95	1.127	0.310	0.017	0.062
Currently using rhythm	0.013	0.009	393	95	1.587	0.689	0.003	0.055
Currently using implant	0.035	0.007	393	95	0.757	0.202	0.023	0.053
Used public sector source	0.758	0.053	147	35	1.504	0.070	0.631	0.852
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.283	0.024	747	290	1.476	0.086	0.238	0.333
Want no more children	0.265	0.022	747	290	1.347	0.082	0.225	0.310
Ideal number of children	2.968	0.057	496	120	0.923	0.019	2.849	3.087
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.911	0.022	193	47	1.066	0.024	0.853	0.947
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.670	0.056	193	47	1.650	0.084	0.545	0.775
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.748	0.068	253	63	2.487	0.091	0.583	0.863
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.112	0.025	236	58	1.231	0.226	0.069	0.177
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.527	0.094	26	7	0.938	0.178	0.337	0.709
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.489	0.093	26	7	0.926	0.189	0.306	0.674
Vaccination card seen	0.460	0.094	47	11	1.278	0.204	0.279	0.652
Received BCG vaccination	0.810	0.086	47	11	1.483	0.106	0.571	0.931
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.597	0.118	47	11	1.629	0.197	0.348	0.804
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.642	0.122	47	11	1.725	0.190	0.372	0.844
Received measles vaccination	0.810	0.086	47	11	1.483	0.106	0.571	0.931
Received all basic vaccinations	0.597	0.118	47	11	1.629	0.197	0.348	0.804
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	3.186	0.342	1,621	391	1.428	0.107	2.501	3.870
Neonatal mortality*	34.512	9.905	537	133	1.224	0.287	14.703	54.322
Postneonatal mortality*	18.689	5.223	539	134	0.864	0.279	8.242	29.136
Infant mortality*	53.201	11.455	537	133	1.187	0.215	30.292	76.110
Child mortality*	25.827	7.777	534	132	1.151	0.301	10.273	41.380
Under-5 mortality*	77.654	13.023	538	134	1.203	0.168	51.609	103.699
MEN								
Urban residence	0.369	0.045	104	24	0.459	0.121	0.281	0.466
Literacy	0.969	0.017	104	24	0.482	0.017	0.906	0.990
No education	0.018	0.013	104	24	0.479	0.723	0.004	0.077
Secondary or higher education	0.784	0.032	104	24	0.381	0.040	0.711	0.843
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.178	0.035	104	24	0.918	0.194	0.117	0.262
Knows any contraceptive method	0.932	0.031	104	24	0.600	0.033	0.834	0.974
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.932	0.031	104	24	0.600	0.033	0.834	0.974
Currently using any method	0.031	0.019	104	24	1.133	0.626	0.008	0.109
Currently using a modern method	0.016	0.008	170	60	0.877	0.536	0.005	0.044
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.281	0.039	170	60	1.135	0.140	0.210	0.364
Want no more children	0.189	0.040	170	60	1.342	0.214	0.122	0.281
Ideal number of children	4.083	0.278	80	19	1.438	0.068	3.504	4.663

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

Table C.38 Sampling error: Papua sample, Indonesia DHS 2017

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases: Unweighted (N)	Number of cases: Weighted (WN)	Design effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits: R-2SE	Confidence limits: R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.227	0.017	658	618	1.039	0.075	0.194	0.264
Literacy	0.777	0.055	658	618	3.395	0.071	0.643	0.871
No education	0.143	0.045	658	618	3.268	0.312	0.073	0.262
Secondary or higher education	0.626	0.058	658	618	3.062	0.092	0.501	0.736
Never married (never in union)	0.209	0.025	658	618	1.557	0.118	0.162	0.264
Currently married	0.585	0.028	658	618	1.469	0.048	0.526	0.642
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.369	0.028	543	513	1.335	0.075	0.313	0.428
Currently pregnant	0.055	0.008	658	618	0.917	0.148	0.040	0.075
Children ever born	2.201	0.105	658	618	1.205	0.048	1.983	2.420
Children surviving	1.966	0.083	658	618	1.093	0.042	1.794	2.138
Children ever born to women age 40-49	3.942	0.297	129	125	1.442	0.075	3.326	4.559
Knows any contraceptive method	0.840	0.049	658	618	3.410	0.058	0.713	0.918
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.838	0.049	658	618	3.384	0.058	0.711	0.915
Currently using any method	0.384	0.049	458	443	2.148	0.127	0.289	0.489
Currently using a traditional method	0.025	0.008	458	443	1.043	0.302	0.013	0.047
Currently using a modern method	0.359	0.047	458	443	2.096	0.131	0.268	0.461
Currently using pill	0.025	0.008	458	443	1.082	0.314	0.013	0.048
Currently using IUD	0.009	0.005	458	443	1.064	0.534	0.003	0.026
Currently using injectables	0.025	0.008	458	443	1.056	0.308	0.013	0.047
Currently using condoms	0.008	0.004	458	443	0.844	0.429	0.003	0.020
Currently using female sterilization	0.041	0.011	458	443	1.186	0.267	0.024	0.071
Currently using rhythm	0.015	0.007	458	443	1.191	0.450	0.006	0.038
Currently using implant	0.051	0.015	458	443	1.412	0.284	0.028	0.091
Used public sector source	0.708	0.052	179	162	1.526	0.073	0.590	0.804
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.222	0.020	762	563	1.319	0.089	0.186	0.264
Want no more children	0.342	0.031	762	563	1.831	0.092	0.283	0.406
Ideal number of children	3.229	0.146	511	470	2.061	0.045	2.926	3.531
Mothers received antenatal care for last birth	0.807	0.062	240	225	2.429	0.077	0.647	0.905
Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth	0.529	0.063	240	225	1.961	0.120	0.399	0.656
Births with skilled attendant at delivery	0.625	0.068	323	303	2.519	0.109	0.478	0.753
Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey	0.097	0.018	300	283	1.049	0.185	0.066	0.142
Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid	0.560	0.103	30	28	1.121	0.185	0.348	0.752
Sought medical treatment for diarrhea	0.636	0.109	30	28	1.216	0.171	0.398	0.822
Vaccination card seen	0.187	0.055	58	56	1.059	0.293	0.098	0.326
Received BCG vaccination	0.784	0.077	58	56	1.410	0.098	0.586	0.903
Received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.658	0.086	58	56	1.361	0.130	0.466	0.809
Received polio vaccination (4 doses)	0.631	0.088	58	56	1.370	0.139	0.440	0.789
Received measles vaccination	0.631	0.087	58	56	1.363	0.138	0.440	0.788
Received all basic vaccinations	0.495	0.096	58	56	1.449	0.194	0.307	0.685
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	3.307	0.267	1,829	1,718	1.099	0.081	2.772	3.841
Neonatal mortality*	14.807	4.988	698	660	0.991	0.337	4.832	24.783
Postneonatal mortality*	24.527	6.645	696	659	1.078	0.271	11.238	37.816
Infant mortality*	39.335	7.489	699	661	0.927	0.190	24.357	54.312
Child mortality*	42.100	12.662	695	659	1.436	0.301	16.775	67.424
Under-5 mortality*	79.778	16.216	707	668	1.379	0.203	47.346	112.211
MEN								
Urban residence	0.214	0.027	150	136	0.762	0.125	0.164	0.275
Literacy	0.856	0.051	150	136	1.683	0.059	0.717	0.933
No education	0.142	0.040	150	136	1.345	0.284	0.077	0.247
Secondary or higher education	0.668	0.059	150	136	1.452	0.088	0.538	0.777
Had first sexual intercourse before age 18	0.194	0.029	146	131	0.898	0.152	0.140	0.262
Knows any contraceptive method	0.864	0.057	150	136	1.932	0.066	0.700	0.946
Knows any modern contraceptive method	0.864	0.057	150	136	1.932	0.066	0.700	0.946
Currently using any method	0.109	0.041	150	136	1.590	0.372	0.049	0.226
Currently using a modern method	0.012	0.007	199	153	0.902	0.583	0.004	0.037
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.242	0.035	199	153	1.161	0.146	0.179	0.318
Want no more children	0.380	0.048	199	153	1.405	0.127	0.291	0.479
Ideal number of children	3.709	0.240	138	126	1.574	0.065	3.211	4.206

* Mortality rates are calculated for the last 0-4 years before the survey for the national, urban, and rural samples, and last 0-9 years before the survey for provincial samples.

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Appendix D

Table D.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Indonesia DHS 2017

	Female		Male	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	1,534	1.6	1,668	1.8
1	1,656	1.8	1,709	1.9
2	1,681	1.8	1,569	1.7
3	1,622	1.7	1,698	1.9
4	1,605	1.7	1,839	2.0
5	1,674	1.8	1,851	2.0
6	1,663	1.8	1,812	2.0
7	1,685	1.8	1,827	2.0
8	1,678	1.8	1,780	2.0
9	1,727	1.9	1,826	2.0
10	1,713	1.8	1,822	2.0
11	1,689	1.8	1,757	1.9
12	1,619	1.7	1,641	1.8
13	1,634	1.8	1,774	2.0
14	1,763	1.9	1,748	1.9
15	1,519	1.6	1,664	1.8
16	1,548	1.7	1,653	1.8
17	1,729	1.9	1,821	2.0
18	1,323	1.4	1,356	1.5
19	1,264	1.4	1,317	1.5
20	1,401	1.5	1,304	1.4
21	1,353	1.4	1,214	1.3
22	1,310	1.4	1,336	1.5
23	1,277	1.4	1,228	1.4
24	1,277	1.4	1,213	1.3
25	1,355	1.5	1,218	1.3
26	1,236	1.3	1,192	1.3
27	1,255	1.3	1,288	1.4
28	1,325	1.4	1,146	1.3
29	1,345	1.4	1,175	1.3
30	1,318	1.4	1,219	1.3
31	1,334	1.4	1,230	1.4
32	1,412	1.5	1,310	1.4
33	1,396	1.5	1,229	1.4
34	1,541	1.7	1,425	1.6
35	1,631	1.7	1,439	1.6
36	1,495	1.6	1,356	1.5
37	1,616	1.7	1,469	1.6
38	1,511	1.6	1,277	1.4
39	1,432	1.5	1,227	1.4
40	1,365	1.5	1,423	1.6
41	1,439	1.5	1,315	1.4
42	1,427	1.5	1,453	1.6
43	1,277	1.4	1,160	1.3
44	1,423	1.5	1,242	1.4
45	1,389	1.5	1,348	1.5
46	1,227	1.3	1,251	1.4
47	1,408	1.5	1,392	1.5
48	1,304	1.4	1,308	1.4
49	1,168	1.3	1,168	1.3
50	1,085	1.2	977	1.1
51	1,171	1.3	1,064	1.2
52	1,338	1.4	1,242	1.4
53	1,025	1.1	988	1.1
54	1,004	1.1	1,003	1.1

(Continued...)

Table D.1—*Continued*

Age	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
55	1,021	1.1	881	1.0
56	890	1.0	856	0.9
57	1,107	1.2	1,036	1.1
58	798	0.9	771	0.8
59	833	0.9	772	0.8
60	824	0.9	817	0.9
61	664	0.7	629	0.7
62	698	0.7	748	0.8
63	566	0.6	618	0.7
64	566	0.6	539	0.6
65	651	0.7	624	0.7
66	399	0.4	464	0.5
67	510	0.5	520	0.6
68	380	0.4	346	0.4
69	331	0.4	298	0.3
70+	3,866	4.1	2,917	3.2
Don't know/missing	13	0.0	7	0.0
Total	93,311	100.0	90,801	100.0

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table D.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Indonesia DHS 2017

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	8,418	0	na	na
15-19	7,383	7,243	15.1	98.1
20-24	6,617	6,479	13.5	97.9
25-29	6,515	6,406	13.4	98.3
30-34	7,001	6,908	14.4	98.7
35-39	7,686	7,583	15.8	98.7
40-44	6,930	6,837	14.3	98.7
45-49	6,496	6,405	13.4	98.6
50-54	5,623	0	na	na
15-49	48,628	47,861	100.0	98.4

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table D.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-64, interviewed men age 15-59, and number and percent distribution of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by 5-year age groups, Indonesia DHS 2017

Age group	Household population of men age 10-64	Interviewed men age 15-59		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percentage	
10-14	2,879	0	na	na
15-19	2,448	32	0.3	1.3
20-24	2,030	328	3.3	16.1
25-29	1,899	1,024	10.2	53.9
30-34	2,081	1,605	16.0	77.1
35-39	2,151	1,838	18.3	85.5
40-44	2,118	1,867	18.6	88.2
45-49	2,017	1,830	18.2	90.7
50-54	1,693	1,528	15.2	90.3
55-59	1,408	0	0.0	0.0
60-64	1,048	0	na	na
15-59	17,845	10,052	100.0	56.3

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the household questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table D.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Indonesia DHS 2017

Subject	Percentage with information missing	Number of cases
Day only (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	99.22	51,138
Month only (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.75	51,138
Month and year (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.03	51,138
Age at death (Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey)	0.13	1,922
Age/date at first union[1] (Ever-married women age 15-49)	0.06	38,045
Age/date at first union (Ever-married men age 15-49(64))	0.25	10,009
Respondent's education (All women age 15-49)	0.09	49,627
Respondent's education (All men age 15-49(64))	0.17	10,009
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks (Living children 0-59 months)	0.77	16,554

[1] Both year and age missing

Table D.4 Births by calendar year

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living, dead, and total children (weighted), Indonesia DHS 2017

	Number of births			Percentage with year and month of birth given[1]			Sex ratio at birth[2]			Calendar year ratio[3]		
Calendar year	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total age
0	3,449	71	3,519	100.0	98.9	100.0	106.3	173.0	107.3	-	-	-
1	3,308	94	3,403	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7	136.4	95.6	-	-	-
2	3,305	96	3,400	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.0	129.0	104.7	99.3	93.2	99.1
3	3,349	111	3,460	99.9	100.0	99.9	106.6	136.9	107.4	101.0	101.2	101.0
4	3,328	124	3,452	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.8	157.5	110.3	97.3	99.1	97.4
5	3,489	139	3,628	99.5	90.6	99.2	111.0	129.9	111.7	104.8	112.3	105.1
6	3,332	124	3,456	99.6	90.4	99.3	106.1	128.5	106.9	96.4	90.8	96.2
7	3,424	133	3,558	99.7	84.4	99.1	101.7	86.9	101.1	103.4	96.5	103.2
8	3,289	153	3,442	99.7	83.1	98.9	107.6	114.2	107.9	97.3	107.6	97.7
9	3,335	151	3,486	99.6	74.1	98.5	107.5	92.8	106.8	103.3	98.7	103.1
0-4	16,739	496	17,235	100.0	99.8	100.0	104.0	144.7	105.0	-	-	-
5-9	16,870	699	17,570	99.6	84.2	99.0	106.8	108.5	106.8	-	-	-
10-14	15,571	814	16,386	99.5	77.0	98.4	104.2	129.1	105.3	-	-	-
15-19	13,038	974	14,013	99.1	75.0	97.4	104.8	117.0	105.6	-	-	-
<19	14,043	1,613	15,656	95.2	67.8	92.4	105.7	128.4	107.9	-	-	-
All	76,262	4,597	80,859	98.8	76.9	97.5	105.1	124.4	106.1	-	-	-

NA = Not applicable
[1] Both year and month of birth given
[2] (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
[3] [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table D.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under age 1 month by age at death in days and percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at age 0-6 days, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Indonesia DHS 2017

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
Age at death (days)	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1	78	103	98	88	367
1	66	94	101	89	350
2	18	26	26	20	90
3	29	21	31	35	116
4	7	5	10	12	34
5	6	10	12	12	40
6	8	0	8	2	17
7	13	21	28	46	109
8	1	2	4	5	12
9	1	7	1	6	16
10	1	2	7	2	12
11	0	3	1	3	8
12	1	8	2	3	14
13	0	1	0	1	2
14	12	4	14	9	39
15	3	2	4	7	15
16	1	1	4	1	7
17	0	0	0	2	2
18	0	0	1	0	2
19	0	3	2	0	6
20	2	4	5	2	13
21	6	6	1	7	20
22	2	0	2	0	5
23	0	2	0	0	2
25	0	2	0	2	4
27	0	3	0	3	5
28	0	0	0	1	2
29	0	1	0	0	1
30	1	0	0	0	2
31+	0	0	1	1	2
Missing	0	0	0	3	3
Total 0-30	259	332	362	358	1,310
Percentage early neonatal[1]	81.9	77.9	78.7	72.1	77.4

[1] 0-6 days / 0-30 days

Table D.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 by age at death in months and percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under 1 month, for 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey, Indonesia DHS 2017

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
Age at death (months)	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1[a]	259	332	362	360	1,313
1	28	18	35	66	147
2	22	30	24	45	122
3	11	21	42	54	128
4	10	14	17	28	70
5	7	19	24	15	65
6	6	14	17	30	68
7	10	16	17	40	84
8	14	9	21	18	62
9	9	14	7	11	42
10	5	8	11	4	28
11	5	5	5	5	20
12	28	23	26	38	115
13	3	0	0	0	4
14	0	4	0	4	9
15	3	0	2	2	7
16	2	4	6	0	12
17	1	2	3	4	10
18	3	6	2	7	18
19	1	0	1	2	3
20	0	0	1	1	2
23	0	1	0	0	1
Missing	0	0	1	0	1
1 Year	7	8	6	7	28
Total 0-11[b]	387	501	582	677	2,147
Percentage neonatal[1]	67.0	66.2	62.2	53.2	61.1

[a] Includes deaths under 1 month reported in days
[b] Includes deaths under 1 year
[1] Under 1 month/under 1 year

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2017 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

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Ni Nyoman Rumanti
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Jamiah, SP
Yuni Sriwinarni

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Yuliana
Neni Oktaviana
Pricilia Utari
Rita Karmila
Ucha Oktalafani
I Made Bayu Ambara
Junaidi A Jabar
Mahibut Tabari
Heni Sinaryanti
Syarifah Halijah
Lia Sicilia
Rikka Tri Suryani
Cacik Tri Jayanti
Suryani
Bayu Nugrahadi
Sy. Mohdar
Irmawan

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Santi Retno Sari
Ikhlas Mukmin, SH
Ayu Wahyuning Nurlaili, S.ST
Yunita Kristy, S.ST
Akhmad Nizar, S.ST
Tantri Lia Bestari
Misnawati
Marwan Wahyudin, S.ST
Ayu Komala Dewi, S.ST
Elisamarta R.Sibagariang, S.ST
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Siti Murni
Nining Yuswanti
Helyna
Ana Rif'ah
Zainah
Murniati
Edy Wiranto, S.ST
Ilham Rapip
Saifuddin Khalil, A.Md.Kep.
Isnawati
Hj. Kartini, S.P
Donna Rianty
Rita Hamdanah
Noor Maziah
Risnani
Mokh. Basuki, SE
Wahyudi
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Norlatifah, S.Si, M.Stat
Nindya Putri Sulistyowati, SST

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Rusdiansyah
Rostiana Tandirerung, S.Si
Husnul Habibah
Hardi R, SE
Nanda Sekar Asmara, SST
Kurnia Wahyu Sahfitri, SST
Dandy Tri Atmojo
Indah Noor Safrida, SST
Mega Safira Aulia, SST
Yudha Satia Isnanta, SST
Titin Friska Siahaan
Maspupah, SST
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Fania Pratiwi, SST
Ridha Asih, S.Kom
Aviv Alvian Nur, SST
Dewi Puspita Sari, SST
Fitri Intan Pratiwi, SST
Fitriyadi Mangedong, A.Md
Ari Susilowati, SP
Tiya Mitasari, SST
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Dede Kurniyawan, SST

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Ria Pujo Pangesti, SST

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Asih Ika Suryandari, SP
Muh. Ilham, SST
Alifia Nidya Hapsari, SST
Nurul Lia Sinta Dewi, SST
Herman
Ayu Pinta Gabena Siregar, SST
Alivia Dita Nopiasari, SST
Bagus Wahyu Purnomo, A.Md
Kiky Claudia Nawaji, SST
Risna Yuliani, SST
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Olfiane Silfia Pelealu
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Eko Pujo Santoso
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Nia Kurnia Sari
A. Noor Taqiyah Zamania, SST
Indira Salingkat, S.Pd
Isma Iskandar
Dyah Ayu Anggraini, STr.Keb
Enos Rombe
Moh. Susanto Samaduka, S.Pd
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Yahdi Miftahuddin K., S.Si
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Sepryati Matoory, SP
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Dinar Ayu Hajar Meiasri, SST
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Rouwvalth Rumaseuw, S.ST
Kartika Fadirubun, S.ST
Angela Mirino
Sulfa Makatita

QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix F

17IDHS-HH

2017 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential

I. IDENTIFICATION LOCATION

1. PROVINCE _____
2. REGENCY/MUNICIPALITY*) _____
3. SUBDISTRICT _____
4. VILLAGE _____
5. URBAN/RURAL**) URBAN -1 RURAL -2
6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER _____
7. 2017 IDHS SAMPLE CODE _____
8. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER _____
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____
10. NAME OF RESPONDENT _____
11. SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY YES -1 NO -2

B

LINE NUMBER OF

II. INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE OF INTERVIEW				DATE / MONTH / YEAR (2017)
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NUMBER
RESULT*)				RESULT
NEXT VISIT DATE				TOTAL NO. OF VISIT
NEXT VISIT TIME				

*) RESULT CODES:
1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER

_____ (SPECIFY)

START TIME HOURS MINUTES

FINISH TIME HOURS MINUTES

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

TOTAL WOMEN 15-49

TOTAL MARRIED MEN 15-54

TOTAL UNMARRIED MEN AGED 15-24

	FIELD EDITOR	SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYER
NAME				
DATE				

*) Cross out category not used

**) Circle the seledted category and enter in box

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

								IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	FAMILY NUM-BER	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 1-5 TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS (6)-(18) FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? *) SEE CODES BELOW.	WRITE THE FAMILY NUMBER CIRCLE ONE CODE	Is (NAME) male or female? CIRCLE ONE CODE	Does (NAME) usually live here? CIRCLE ONE CODE	Did (NAME) stay here last night? CIRCLE ONE CODE	How old is (NAME) at last birthday? HAS TO HAVE AN ENTRY IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF LESS THAN 1 RECORD '00'.	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER 2 = MARRIED 3 = LIVING TOGETHER 4 = DIVORCED 5 = SEPARATED 6 = WIDOWED	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	IF HOUSE-HOLD SELEC-TED FOR MAN'S SURVEY CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MARRIED MEN/ LIVING TOGETHER AGE 15-54	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL NEVER MARRIED MEN AGE 15-24
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
01				M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS		01	01	01
02				1 2	1 2	1 2			02	02	02
03				1 2	1 2	1 2			03	03	03
04				1 2	1 2	1 2			04	04	04
05				1 2	1 2	1 2			05	05	05
06				1 2	1 2	1 2			06	06	06
07				1 2	1 2	1 2			07	07	07
08				1 2	1 2	1 2			08	08	08
09				1 2	1 2	1 2			09	09	09
10				1 2	1 2	1 2			10	10	10

1) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing: are there any other people such as small children or infants that we have not listed?	YES ☐ →	ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐
2) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here?	YES ☐ →	ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐
3) Are there any other people who usually live here but are away for less than 6 months?	YES ☐ →	ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐
4) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed?	YES ☐ →	ADD TO TABLE	NO ☐
5) Are there anyone who has been listed but is away for 6 months/more or away for less than 6 months but intended to stay in the new place?	YES ☐ →	SCRATCH	NO ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = OTHER RELATIVE
10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ CHILD
11 = STEPCHILD
12 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS			IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE			BIRTH REGISTRATION
	Has (NAME) ever attended school or is attending school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) still attending school?	Did (NAME) attend school in the 2016-2017 school year?	In the 2016-2017 school year, what is the highest level and grade attended? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS BIRTH CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
	13	14	15	16	17	18
01	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE ☐ ☐	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	Y N 1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE ☐ ☐	☐
02	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	☐
03	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	☐
04	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	☐
05	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	☐
06	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	☐
07	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	☐
08	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	☐
09	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	☐
10	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	1 2 ↓ NEXT LINE	☐ ☐	☐

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL

1 = PRIMARY SCHOOL
2 = JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
3 = SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
4 = ACADEMY/D1/D2/D3
5 = DIPLOMA IV/UNIV
8 = DON'T KNOW

GRADE

0 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
1-6 + COMPLETED GRADES 1-6
7 = GRADUATED
8 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

								IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	FAMILY NUM-BER	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 1-5 TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS (6)-(18) FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? *) SEE CODES BELOW.	WRITE THE FAMILY NUMBER CIRCLE ONE CODE	Is (NAME) male or female? CIRCLE ONE CODE	Does (NAME) usually live here? CIRCLE ONE CODE	Did (NAME) stay here last night? CIRCLE ONE CODE	How old is (NAME) at last birthday? HAS TO HAVE AN ENTRY IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF LESS THAN 1 RECORD '00'.	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER 2 = MARRIED 3 = LIVING TOGETHER 4 = DIVORCED 5 = SEPARATED 6 = WIDOWED	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE 15-49	**IF HOUSE-HOLD SELEC-TED FOR MAN'S SURVEY** CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MARRIED MEN/ LIVING TOGETHER AGE 15-54	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL NEVER MARRIED MEN AGE 15-24
			M F		Y N	Y N	IN YEARS				
11			1 2		1 2	1 2			11	11	11
12			1 2		1 2	1 2			12	12	12
13			1 2		1 2	1 2			13	13	13
14			1 2		1 2	1 2			14	14	14
15			1 2		1 2	1 2			15	15	15
16			1 2		1 2	1 2			16	16	16
17			1 2		1 2	1 2			17	17	17
18			1 2		1 2	1 2			18	18	18
19			1 2		1 2	1 2			19	19	19
20			1 2		1 2	1 2			20	20	20

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = OTHER RELATIVE
10 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
11 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

	IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS			IF AGE 0-4 YEARS
LINE NO.	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE			BIRTH REGISTRATION
	Has (NAME) ever attended school or is attending school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? What is the highest grade (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) still attending school?	Did (NAME) attend school in the 2016-2017 school year?	In the 2016-2017 school year, what is the highest level and grade attended? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority? 1 = HAS BIRTH CERTIFICATE 2 = REGISTERED 3 = NEITHER 8 = DON'T KNOW
11	Y N 1 2 NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE	Y N 1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE	LEVEL GRADE	
12	1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE		
13	1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE		
14	1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE		
15	1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE		
16	1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE		
17	1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE		
18	1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE		
19	1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE		
20	1 2 NEXT LINE		1 2 NEXT LINE	1 2 NEXT LINE		

CODES FOR Qs. 17 AND 19: EDUCATION

LEVEL

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GRADE

0 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED
1-6 + COMPLETED GRADES 1-6
7 = GRADUATED
8 = DON'T KNOW

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91 REFILLED WATER . . . . . 92 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106 → 103 → 103
102	What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOR . . . . . 13 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 14 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3	→ 105
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
105	CHECK 101 AND 102: CODE '14' OR '21' CIRCLED? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → 107		
106	In the past two weeks, was the water from this source not available for at least one full day?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
107	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 109
108	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL . . . . . A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . . B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH . . . . . C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC) . . . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE, ASK PERMISSION TO OBSERVE THE FACILITY.	PRIVATE WITH SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 11 WITH NO SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 12 SHARED/PUBLIC . . . . . 21 RIVER/STREAM/CREEK . . . . . 31 PIT . . . . . 41 YARD/BUSH/FOREST . . . . . 51 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 112A → 112A
110	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
111	Including your own household, how many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . . 0 [ ] 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
112A	LIHAT 101: CODE '21', '31' OR '32 CIRCLED. YES ☐ NO ☐		→ 113
112B	What is the distance between the well and the nearest septic tank?	DISTANCE (IN METER) . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
113	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 LPG . . . . . 02 NATURAL GAS . . . . . 03 BIOGAS . . . . . 04 KEROSENE . . . . . 05 COAL . . . . . 06 CHARCOAL . . . . . 07 WOOD . . . . . 08 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 09 AGRICULTURAL CROP . . . . . 10 ANIMAL DUNG . . . . . 11 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 116
114	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . . 2 OUTDOORS . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 116
115	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
116	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
117	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 119
118	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, RECORD '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, RECORD '95'. IF UNKNOWN, RECORD '98'. a) Milk cows or bulls? b) Water buffaloes? c) Horses or donkeys? d) Goats/sheep? e) Pigs? f) Chickens or other poultry?	a) COWS/BULLS . . . . . [ ][ ] b) WATER BUFFALOE . . . . . [ ][ ] c) HORSES/DONKEYS . . . . . [ ][ ] d) GOAT/SHEEP . . . . . [ ][ ] e) PIGS . . . . . [ ][ ] f) CHICKENS/POULTRY . . . . . [ ][ ]	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
119	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 121
120	How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '950'.	HECTARES . . . . . ☐☐.☐☐ 95 OR MORE HECTARES . . . . . 9995 DON'T KNOW 9998	
121	Does your household have: a) Electricity? b) A radio? c) A television? d) A non-mobile telephone? e) A computer? f) A refrigerator? g) A fan? h) Washing machine? i) Air conditioner?	YES NO a) ELECTRICITY . . . . . 1 2 b) RADIO . . . . . 1 2 c) TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 d) NON-MOBILE TELEPHONE . . 1 2 e) COMPUTER . . . . . 1 2 f) REFRIGERATOR . . . . . 1 2 g) FAN 1 2 h) WASHING MACHINE 1 2 I) AIR CONDITIONER 1 2	
122	Does any member of this household own: a) A watch? b) A mobile phone? c) A bicycle? d) A motorcycle or motor scooter? e) An animal-drawn cart? f) A car or truck? g) A boat with a motor?	YES NO a) WATCH . . . . . 1 2 b) MOBILE PHONE . . . . . 1 2 c) BICYCLE . . . . . 1 2 d) MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . . . . . 1 2 e) ANIMAL-DRAWN CART . . . . . 1 2 f) CAR/TRUCK . . . . . 1 2 g) BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
123	Does any member of this household have a bank account or an account in a cooperative?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
124	How often does anyone smoke inside your house? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less often than once a month, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 3 LESS OFTEN THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 4 NEVER 5	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
139	We would like to learn about the places that households use to wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? INTERVIEWER OBSERVE.	OBSERVED FIXED PLACE . . . . . 1 MOBILE . . . . . 2 NOT OBSERVED, NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT . . . . . 3 NO PERMISSION TO SEE . . . . . 4 OTHER REASON 5	→ 142
140	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
141	OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) . . . . . A ASH, MUD, SAND . . . . . B NONE . . . . . Y	
142	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH/SAND . . . . . 11 DUNG . . . . . 12 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD . . . . . 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS . . . . . 32 CERAMIC /MARBLE . . . . . 33 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 34 CEMENT/RED BRICKS . . . . . 35 CARPET . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
142A	What is the floor area of this house? ROUND UP TO SQUARE METERS. IF '995' OR MORE RECORD '995'	AREA . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
143	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION. CIRCLE APPROPRIATE CODE.	**NATURAL ROOFING** THATCH/PALM LEAF . . . . . 11 SOD . . . . . 12 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** RUSTIC MAT . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22 WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 23 **FINISHED ROOFING** ZINC . . . . . 31 ASBESTOS . . . . . 32 TILE . . . . . 33 CONCRETE . . . . . 34 CALAMINE . . . . . 35 WOOD . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
144	OBSERVE MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS OF THE DWELLING. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL WALLS** CANE/PALM/TRUNKS . . . . . 12 DIRT . . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** BAMBOO WITH MUD . . . . . 21 STONE WITH MUD . . . . . 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE . . . . . 23 PLYWOOD . . . . . 24 CARDBOARD . . . . . 25 REUSED WOOD . . . . . 26 **FINISHED WALLS** WOVEN BAMBOO 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT 32 CEMENT BLOCKS . . . . . 34 COVERED ADOBE . . . . . 35 WOOD PLANKS/SHINGLES 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

17IDHS-W

2017 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential

I. IDENTIFICATION	CODE
1. PROVINCE _____	
2. REGENCY/CITY *) _____	
3. SUB-DISTRICT _____	
4. VILLAGE _____	
5. URBAN/RURAL **) URBAN - 1 RURAL - 2	
6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER _____	B
7. IDHS SAMPLE CODE 2017 _____	
8. HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE NUMBER _____	
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____	
10. NAME OF RESPONDENT _____	
11. RESPONDENT"S LINE NUMBER _____	
12 RESPONDENT"S MOBILE PHONE NUMBEI _____	

II. INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE OF INTERVIEW				DATE / MONTH / YEAR (2017)
INTERVIEWER"S NAME				INT. NUMBER
RESULT ***)				RESULT
NEXT VISIT DATE				
TIME				TOTAL NO. OF VISIT

***) RESULT CODES
1 COMPLETED
2 NOT AT HOME
3 POSTPONED
4 REFUSED
5 PARTLY COMPLETED
6 INCAPACITATED
7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

	FIELD EDITOR	SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME				
DATE				

*) Cross out category not used
**) Circle selected category

INTRODUCTION AND PARENTAL CONSENT
(READ TO PARENT OR GUARDIAN OF ADOLESCENT RESPONDENT AGE 15-17)

In this survey, we are going to interview never married women age 15-24 individually. We are interested in their knowledge, attitudes and practice in reproductive health care. This information will be useful to the government in developing plans to provide health services tailored specifically to address the needs of young people.

We would very much appreciate your permission to have your daughter(s) to participate in this survey. The survey usually takes about 30 to 40 minutes to complete. Whatever information your children provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

May we interview (NAME OF CHILDREN) in private? If you decide not to allow your child(ren) to be interviewed, we will respect your decision. What is your decision?

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 → SECTION 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____. I am working with Statistics Indonesia. We are conducting a survey about the health of women, men and children in Indonesia. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you about your health (and the health of your children). The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. The survey usuallyThe information we collect will help the government to plan health services. The intyerview usually takes about 30 to 40 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know.
Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD „00" YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 105
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	
104	Before you moved here, which (PROVINCE/STATE) did you live in?	PROVINCE/STATE*) ☐☐ _____ DISTRICT/CITY*) ☐☐ _____ CODES FILLED BY OFFICE EDITOR	
104A	Where did you live five years ago?	PROVINCE/STATE*) ☐☐ _____ DISTRICT/CITY*) ☐☐ _____ CODES FILLED BY OFFICE EDITOR	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	

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Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII . . . . . 4 DIV/UNIVERSITY 5	
109	What is the highest [GRADE/YEAR] you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'. COMPLETED = 7	GRADE/YEAR . . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW 8	
110	CHECK 108: CODE '1' CIRCLED ↓ CODES '2', '3' '4' OR '5 CIRCLED →		113
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 4	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2' OR 3' CIRCLED ↓ CODE '1' OR '4' CIRCLED →		114
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

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Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 → END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the Internet, including *browsing, Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, BBM, online game, Skype, Instagram and others?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 201
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 201
121	During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	a) How many sons live with you? b) And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	a) How many sons are alive but do not live with you? b) And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	a) SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL BIRTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH ☐ Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES ☐ NO ☐ PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY. NO LIVE BIRTH ☐ Just to make sure that I have this right: you had no live births during your life. Is that correct?		
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS ☐ NO BIRTHS ☐ → 226		

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not. Starting with the first one you had.
RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.

(IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW).

212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221
					IF ALIVE	IF ALIVE	IF ALIVE	IF DEAD	
What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: When is his/her birthday?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE AT COMPLETED YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSE-HOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD „00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSE-HOLD).	How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF "1 YEAR", PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS. IF LESS THAN 1 DAY, RECORD „00'	Were there any other live birth between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME)?
01 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	
02 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
03 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	LINE NUMBER (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
04 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
05 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
06 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH

212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221
					IF ALIVE	IF ALIVE	IF ALIVE	IF DEAD	
What name was given to your (first/next) baby? RECORD NAME BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	Were any of these births twins?	In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: When is his/her birthday?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE AT COMPLET-ED YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOL D LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD „00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSE-HOLD).	How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF "1 YEAR", PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS. IF LESS THAN 1 DAY, RECORD „00'	Were there any other live birth between (NAME OF PREVIOU S BIRTH) and (NAME)?
07 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
08 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
09 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
10 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
11 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
12 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH

222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)? IF YES, RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE.	YES . . . . . 1 RECORD IN TABLE NO 2

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN HISTORY ABOVE AND MARK √ : NUMBERS ARE SAME ☐ NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT ☐ (PROBE AND RECONCILE)		
224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN JANUARY 2012 OR LATER.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS . . . . . ☐☐ NONE	→ 226
225	C FOR EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2012, ENTER „L" IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE „L" CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THE PREGNNACY LASTED AND RECORD „H" IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF „H"s MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED).		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 230
227	How many months pregnant are you? C RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. ENTER „H"S IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
228	When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 230
229	CHECK 208: TOTAL NUMBER OF ONE OR MORE ☐ NONE ☐ a) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want b) Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE 2	
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that ended with miscarriage, abortion, or still birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 239
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
232	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN JANUARY 2012 OR LATER ☐ → SKIP TO 234 LAST PREGNANCY ENDED BEFORE JANUARY 2012 ☐ → 238A		

LINE NO.	233 In what month and year did the preceding such pregnancy end?	234 How many months pregnant were you when that pregnancy ended?	234A How did the pregnancy end, miscarriage, abortion, or stillbirth?	235 Since January 2012, have you had any other pregnancies that did not a live birth?	
01		NUMBER OF MONTHS ☐☐	MISCARRIAGE . . . 1 ABORTION . . . . . 2 STILLBIRTH 3	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
02	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	NUMBER OF MONTHS ☐☐	MISCARRIAGE . . . 1 ABORTION . . . . . 2 STILLBIRTH 3	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
03	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	NUMBER OF MONTHS ☐☐	MISCARRIAGE . . . 1 ABORTION . . . . . 2 STILLBIRTH 3	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ NEXT LINE → 236
04	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	NUMBER OF MONTHS ☐☐	MISCARRIAGE . . . 1 ABORTION . . . . . 2 STILLBIRTH 3	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 236

236	IF THERE ARE MORE THAN FOUR PREGNANCIES THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE STARTING ON THE SECOND LINE. **C** FOR EACH PREGNANCY THAT DID NOT END IN A LIVE BIRTH IN 2012-2017, ENTER 'K' IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED, 'A' FOR A PREGNANCY THAT WAS ABORTED, OR 'S' FOR A PREGNANCY THAT ENDED IN STILLBIRTH, AND 'H' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS OF PREGNANCY	
237	Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended before January 2012?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 239
238	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before 2012 end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
238A	Before January 2012 how many times did you have: a. Miscarriage? b. Abortion? c. Stillbirth?	MISCARRIAGE . . . . . ☐☐ ABORTION . . . . . ☐☐ STILLBIRTH . . . . . ☐☐	
239	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO . . . 4 ☐☐ MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY . . . 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH/LAST MISCARRIAG . . . . . 995 NEVER MENSTRUATE 996	
240	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she had have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 242
241	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
242	After the birth of a child, can a woman become pregnant before her menstrual period has returned?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	Female Sterilization. PROBE: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	Male Sterilization. PROBE: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUD. PROBE: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse which can prevent pregnancy for 8 years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	Injectables. PROBE: Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	Implants. PROBE: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for 3 years or more	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	Pill. PROBE: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	Condom. PROBE: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	Intravag/Diaphragm. PROBE: Women can place a contraceptive tissue or a thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	Emergency Contraception. PROBE: As an emergency measure, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding day and night.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	Rhythm Method. PROBE: To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Withdrawal. PROBE: Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES _____ A (SPECIFY) _____ B (SPECIFY) NO . . . . . Y

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	CHECK 226: CODE '2' OR '8' CIRCLED ↓ CODE '1' CIRCLED →		312
303	Are you or your partner currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 312
304	Which method are you using? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTION 1 MONTH . . . . . D INJECTION 3 MONTHS . . . . . E IMPLANTS . . . . . F PILL . . . . . G CONDOM . . . . . H LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . I RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . J WITHDRAWAL . . . . . K OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	A → 307 B C → 309 D → 306 E F → 306D G H I J → 309 K X Y
305	Do you have a package of pills in the house?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 305B
305A	Please show me the package of pills you are now using. (RECORD TYPE OF PILLS). COMBINATION: - ANDALAN - DIANE - ESTELLE - GRACIAL - GYNERA - KOMBINASI - LEVORDIOL - LYNDIOL - MARVELON - MERCILON - MICRODIOL - MICROGYNON - NORDETTE - OVOSTAT - PILKAB - PIL KB - PLANAK - PLANOTAB - TRINORDIOL - YASMIN - YAZ SINGLE: - EXCLUTON - MICROLUT - ANDALAN LAKTASI - CERAZETTE	PACKAGE SEEN COMBINATION . . . . . 1 SINGLE . . . . . 2 OTHER . . . . . 6 PACKAGE NOT SEEN 8	→ 305C
305B	Why don"t you have a (can not show the) package of pills?	RAN OUT OF PILL . . . . . 1 PILLS LOST . . . . . 2 PILLS MISPLACED . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 305E
305C	CHECK THE PACKET FOR PILL USE AND CIRCLE THE CORRECT CODE.	PILLS MISSING IN ORDER . . . . . 1 PILLS MISSING OUT OF ORDE . . . . . 2 NO PILLS MISSING 3	→ 305E
305D	Why is it that you have not taken the pill (in order)?	DOESN'T KNOW WHAT TO D(. . . . . 1 HEALTH REASONS . . . . . 2 FIELDWORKER"S INSTRUCTION . . . . . 3 NEW PACKAGE . . . . . 4 MENSTRUATING . . . . . 5 OTHER 6	
305E	When was the last time you took a pill? IF PILL IS TAKEN TODAY, ENTER '00'	DAYS AGO . . . . . ☐☐ MORE THAN ONE MONTH AGO 97	
305F	CHECK 305E: MORE THAN TWO DAYS AGO ↓ TWO DAYS AGO OR LESS →		309

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
305G	Why aren"t you taking the pills these days?	HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY . . . . . 01 FORGOT . . . . . 02 HEALTH REASONS . . . . . 03 COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 04 NO NEED TO TAKE DAILY . . . . . 05 RAN OUT . . . . . 06 MENSTRUATING . . . . . 07 OTHER 96	→ 309
306	How many weeks ago did you have an injection?	WEEKS AGO . . . . . ☐☐	
306A	CHECK 304: CODE 'D' CIRCLED ☐ ↓	CODE 'E' CIRCLED ☐ ↓	
306B	CHECK 306: MORE THAN 4 WEEKS AGO ☐ ↓ 4 WEEKS OR LESS ☐ → 309	MORE THAN 13 WEEKS AGO ☐ ↓ 13 WEEKS OR LESS ☐ → 309	
306C	Why haven"t you had an injection recently?	HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY . . . . . 1 FORGOT . . . . . 2 HEALTH REASONS . . . . . 3 COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	→ 309
306D	When did you start using implant?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
306E	CHECK 306D: COMPUTE DURATION OF IMPLANT USE.	DURATION IN MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
306F	CHECK 306E: MORE THAN 36 MONTHS ☐ ↓	36 MONTHS OR LESS ☐ → 309	
306G	Why haven"t you had the implant taken out?	HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY . . . . . 01 FORGOT . . . . . 02 HEALTH REASONS . . . . . 03 COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 04 NO ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 05 AFRAID OF PROCEDURE . . . . . 06 OTHER 96	→ 309

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
307	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 CLINIC . . . . . 12 PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 13 SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE . . . . . 14 FAMILY PLANNING MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 15 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL/MOTHER AND CHILD HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 PRIVATE CLINIC/MATERNITY CLIN . . . . . 22 PRIVATE OBSTETRICIAN/GYNECOLOGIST . . 23 PRIVATE DOCTOR/GENERAL PRACTITIONEI . . 24 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
308	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	→ 309B
309	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
309A	CHECK 304: CODE 'A" TO 'H' CIRCLED ☐	CODE 'A" TO 'H' NOT CIRCLED ☐ →	310
309B	How much did you (your husband/partner) pay in total for the contraceptives/ sterilization, including any consultation you (he) may have had?	Rp. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	
309C	When you obtained the (CURRENT METHOD), did you use the National Health Insurance (JKN or BPJS) or any other health insurance?	YES, NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE WITH NO PREMIUM . . . . . 1 YES, NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE WITH PREMIUM . . . . . 2 YES, OTHER HEALTH INSURANCI . . . . . 3 NO 4	
309D	CHECK 304: CODE 'A" OR 'B' CIRCLED ☐	CODE 'A" OR 'B' NOT CIRCLED ☐ →	310
309E	CHECK 304: CODE 'A" CIRCLED ☐ Before the sterilization operation, were you told that you would not able to have any (more) children because of the operation? CODE 'B' CIRCLED ☐ Before the sterilization operation, was your husband/ partner told that he would not able to have any (more) children because of the operation?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
309F	Have you ever heard about recanalisation, that is an operation to reverse sterilization?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 310
309G	Do you know where a person can have an operation to reverse sterilization?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
310	CHECK 308 AND 309, 215 AND 231: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 308 OR 309 NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → GO BACK TO 308 OR 309, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION).		

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

311 CHECK 308 AND 309:

SINCE JANUARY 2012 → ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.

THEN CONTINUE

EARLIER THAN JANUARY 2012 → ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2012 .

THEN

(SKIP TO 324)

312 I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years.

USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2012. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.

C IN **COLUMN 1**, ENTER METHOD USE CODE OR '0' FOR NONUSE IN EACH BLANK MONTH.

ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:
- When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that?
- When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)?
- How long did you use the method then?

IN **COLUMN 2**, ENTER METHOD SOURCE CODE IN FIRST MONTH OF EACH USE.

ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:
- Where did you obtain the method when you start using it?
- (for LAM or rhythm or withdrawal) Where did you get advice on how to use the method?

IN **COLUMN 3**, ENTER CODES FOR DISCONTINUATION NEXT TO THE LAST MONTH OF USE. NUMBER OF CODES IN COLUMN 3 MUST BE SAME AS NUMBER OF INTERRUPTIONS OF METHOD USE IN COLUMN 1.

ASK WHY SHE STOPPED USING THE METHOD. IF A PREGNANCY FOLLOWED, ASK WHETHER SHE BECAME PREGNANT UNINTENTIONALLY WHILE USING THE METHOD OR DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO GET PREGNANT.

ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:
- Why did you stop using the (METHOD)?
- Did you become pregnant while using (METHOD), or did you stop to get pregnant, or did you stop for some other reason?

IF DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO BECOME PREGNANT, ASK:
How many months did it take you to get pregnant after you stopped using (METHOD)? AND ENTER „0" IN EACH SUCH MONTH IN COLUMN 1.

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ↓	ANY METHOD USED ☐	→ 314A
314	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 326
314A	Now I would like to ask you about the first time that you did something or used a method to avoid getting pregnant. How many living children did you have at that time, if any? IF NONE RECORD '00'	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN . . . . . ☐☐	
315	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTION 1 MONTH . . . . . 04 INJECTION 3 MONTHS . . . . . 05 IMPLANTS . . . . . 06 PILL . . . . . 07 CONDOM . . . . . 08 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . . . 09 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 10 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 11 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 326 → 319 → 327 → 323
316	You first started using (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) in (DATE FROM 309). Where did you get (METHOD in 315) at that time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH CARE** VILLAGE HEALTH POST VILLAGE MATERNITY POST . . . . . 11 INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICE POST . . . . . 12 OTHER POST . . . . . 13 _____ (SPECIFY) **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 GOVT. CLINIC . . . . . 22 PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 23 SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE . . . . . 24 MOBILE HEALTH/FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC . . 25 FP FIELD WORKER . . . . . 26 VILLAGE FAMILY PLANNING POS . . . . . 27 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 28 OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . 29 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL/MOTHER AND CHILD HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOSPITA . . . . . 31 PRIVATE CLINIC MATERNITY CLINIC . . . . . 32 PRIVATE OBSTETRICIAN AND GYNECOLOGIST . . . . . 33 PRIVATE GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 34 PRIVATE MIDWIFE . . . . . 35 PRIVATE NURSE . . . . . 36 OTHER PRIVATE _____ (SPECIFY) 37 **OTHER** PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . 41 SHOP . . . . . 42 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 43	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
317	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUD	03	
		INJECTION 1 MONTH	04	
		INJECTION 3 MONTHS	05	
		IMPLANTS	06	
		PILL	07	
		CONDOM	08	→ 323
		OTHER MODERN METHOD	95	→ 322
		OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD	96	→ 323

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
318	At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 321 → 320
319	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 321
320	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 322
321	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
321A	Did you have any health problems in using (CURRENT METHOD IN 314) ?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 322
321B	What is the side effects or health problem did you experience from using the contracptive method?	WEIGHT GAIN . . . 01 WEIGHT LOSS . . . 02 BLEEDING . . . 03 HYPERTENSION . . . 04 HEADACHE . . . 05 NAUSEA . . . 06 NO MENSTRUATION . . . 07 WEAK/TIRED . . . 08 ACNE . . . 09 IRREGULAR PERIOD . . . 10 OTHER . . . 96 DON'T KNOW . . . 98	
322	CHECK 318 AND 319: ANY 'YES' → a) At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? OTHER → b) When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 315) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 316), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 324
323	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
324	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . 02 IUD . . . 03 INJECTION 1 MONTH . . . 04 INJECTION 3 MONTHS . . . 05 IMPLANTS . . . 06 PILL . . . 07 CONDOM . . . 08 LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD . . . 09 RHYTHM METHOD . . . 10 WITHDRAWAL . . . 11 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . 96	→ 327 → 327 → 327

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
325	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**UKBM** VILLAGE HEALTH POST/VILLAGE BIRTH FACILITY . . . . . 11 HEALTH POST . . . . . 12 FP POST . . . . . 13 OTHER POST 14 _____ (SPECIFY) **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 GOVT CLINIC . . . . . 22 PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 23 SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER 24 MOBILE HEALTH/AMILY PLANNING CLINIC 25 FP FIELD WORKER . . . . . 26 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 27 OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . 28 _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOSPITA . . . . . 31 PRIVATE MATERNITY CLINIC . . . . . 32 PRIVATE OBSTETRICIAN /GYNECOLOGIST 33 PRIVATE GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 34 PRIVATE MIDWIFE . . . . . 35 NURSE . . . . . 36 OTHER PRIVATE_____ 37 (SPECIFY) **OTHER** PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . 41 SHOP . . . . . 42 OTHER_____ 43 (SPECIFY)	→ 327
326	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 327

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
326A	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.	**UKBM** VILLAGE HEALTH POST/VILLAGE BIRTH FACILITY . . . . . A HEALTH POST . . . . . B FP POST . . . . . C OTHER POST _____ D (SPECIFY) **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL . . . . . E GOVT CLINIC . . . . . F PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER . . . . . G SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER H MOBILE HEALTH/AMILY PLANNING CLINIC I FP FIELD WORKER . . . . . J VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . K OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . L _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOSPITA . . . . . M PRIVATE MATERNITY CLINIC . . . . . N PRIVATE OBSTETRICIAN /GYNECOLOGIST O PRIVATE GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . P PRIVATE MIDWIFE . . . . . Q NURSE . . . . . R OTHER PRIVATE _____ S (SPECIFY) **OTHER** PHARMACY/DRUG STORE T SHOP U OTHER _____ V (SPECIFY)	
327	In the last 6 months, were you visited by a fieldworker?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 329
328	Did the fieldworker talk to you about family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
329	CHECK 202: LIVING CHILDREN YES ↓ NO ↓ a) In the last 6 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself or your children? b) In the last 6 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401
330	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS SINCE JANUARY 2012 ↓ NO BIRTHS SINCE JANUARY 2012 → 648		
402	CHECK 215. RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 403 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 404 FOR EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2012. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)		
403	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBE	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBEF . . . . .
404	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING ↓ DEAD ↓	NAME _____ LIVING ↓ DEAD ↓
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 407A) ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 407A) ← NO 2
406	CHECK 208: ONLY ONE BIRTH ↓ / MORE THAN ONE BIRTH ↓ a) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? b) Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 407A) ←	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 407A) ←
407	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTH . . . . . 1 YEARS . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 998	MONTHS . . . . . 1 YEARS . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 998
407A	Do you have a document that certifies his birth? Has (NAME)'s birth been registered?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 407D) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 407D) ← DON'T KNOW 8
407B	May I see the document? CHECK THE DOCUMENT(S) PRODUCED BY THE RESPONDENT. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN ONE DOCUMENT, CIRCLE THE HIGHEST CODE	NOT SEEN . . . . . 1 HOSPITAL RECORD . . . . . 2 VILLAGE RECORD . . . . . 3 PROOF OF BIRTH . . . . . 4 (SKIP TO 408) ← BIRTH CERTIFICATE 5	NOT SEEN . . . . . 1 HOSPITAL RECORD . . . . . 2 VILLAGE RECORD . . . . . 3 PROOF OF BIRTH . . . . . 4 (SKIP TO 408) ← BIRTH CERTIFICATE 5
407C	How old was (NAME) when you registered his/her birth?	DAYS 1 WEEEKS 2 MONTHS . 3 YEARS . 4 DON'T KNOW . 998 (SKIP TO 408)	DAYS 1 WEEEKS 2 MONTHS . 3 YEARS . 4 DON'T KNOW . 998 (SKIP TO 408)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
407D	Why was (NAME) not registered?	THE COST IS EXPENSIVE 1 THE PLACE IS FAR AWAY 2 DON'T KNOW TO BE REGISTERI 3 LATE, DID NOT WANT TO PAY FINE . . . . . 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO REGISTER . . . . . 5 OTHER 6	THE COST IS EXPENSIVE 1 THE PLACE IS FAR AWAY 2 DON'T KNOW TO BE REGISTERE[3 LATE, DID NOT WANT TO PAY FINE . . . . . 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO REGISTER . . . . . 5 OTHER 6
408	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 414)	
409	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** GENERAL PRACTITIONER A OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . B NURSE . . . . . C MIDWIFE . . . . . D VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . E **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
409A	CHECK 409: CODE „A", „B", „C",'D' OR „E" CIRCLED CODE 'A', 'B', 'C' D', 'E' NOT CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 413C)		
409B	Were you given an MCH book for this pregnancy? IF YES: May I see it, please?	YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
410	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME . . . A OTHER HOME . . . . . B **COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH CARE** VILLAGE HEALTH POST/ VILLAGE MATERNITY POST C INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICE POST . . . . . D OTHER _____ E (SPECIFY) **PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . F CLINIC . . . . . G PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER H SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE . . . . . I VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . J OTHER _____ K (SPECIFY **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL/MOTHER AND CHILD HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . L PRIVATE CLINIC/MATERNITY CLINIC . . . . . M PRIVATE OBSTETRICIAN AND GYNECOLOGIST . . . N PRIVATE GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . O PRIVATE MIDWIFE . . . . . P PRIVATE NURSE . . . . . Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
410A	Did your husband/partner accompany you in any antenatal care visits during this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
411	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
412	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
412A	CHECK 412: NUMBER OF TIMES RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE. MORE THAN ONCE ☐ ↓ ONCE ☐ → (SKIP TO 413)		
412B	You made (NUMBER IN 409) antenatal care visits during this pregnancy. How many times did you receive antenatal care in: a. The first 3 months? b. Between the fourth and sixth month? c. Between the seventh month and delivery? THE SUM IN a., b., and c. MUST BE THE SAME AS IN 412.	NUMBER OF ANTENATAL VISITS 0 - 3 MONTHS . . [ ][ ] 4 - 6 MONTHS . . [ ][ ] 7th MONTH TO DELIVERY [ ][ ]	
412C	How many months pregnant were you at last antenatal care check up?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
413	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: a) Was your weight measured? b) Was your height measured? c) Was your blood pressure measured? d) Was your mid-upper arm circumference measured? e) Was your fundus measured? f) Was your stomach examined ? g) Was your baby's heart examined? h) Did you give a blood sample? i) Did you give a urine sample? g) Consultation?	YES NO a) WEIGHT 1 2 b) HEIGHT 1 2 c) BLOOD PRESSURE 1 2 d) MUAC 1 2 e) FUNDUS 1 2 f) STOMACH 1 2 g) BABY'S HEART 1 2 h) BLOOD SAMPLE 1 2 i) URINE SAMPLE 1 2 j) CONSULTATION 1 2	
413A	During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), were you told about things to look out for that might suggest problems with the pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 413C) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
413B	Were you told where to go if you had these complications?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
413C	Did you have any complications during this pregnancy (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 413F) ←	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
413D	What are the signs of danger or complications? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	LABOR BEFORE 9 MONTHS . . . A VAGINAL BLEEDING . . . . . B HIGH FEVER . . . . . C CONVULSIONS AND FAINTING . . . . . D VOMITTING AND NUMB IN FACE OR HEADACHE WITH CONVULSIONS . . . . . F WATER BROKE EARLY . . . . . G OTHER _____ X SPECIFY	
413E	What did you do to overcome the complication? Anything else?	NOTHING . . . . . A REST . . . . . B TAKE MEDICATIO . . . . . C TAKE HERBAL DRINK . . . . . D SEE TBA . . . . . E SEE MIDWIFE . . . . . F SEE DOCTOR . . . . . G GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY . H OTHER . . . . . X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
413F	During your pregnancy with (NAME), did you discuss with anyone about: a) Where you plan to deliver? b) Transportation to the place of delivery? c) Who is going to assist the delivery? d) Payment for the delivery? e) Identifying a possible blood donor? f) Post partum family planning?	YES NO PLACE TO DELIVER 1 2 TRANSPORTATION 1 2 DELIVERY ASSISTANT 1 2 PAYMENT . . . . . 1 2 BLOOD DONOR . . 1 2 POST PARTUM FF 1 2	
414	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 417) DON'T KNOW 8	
415	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get a tetanus injection?	TIMES . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
416	CHECK 415:	ONCE OR DK → 2 OR MORE TIMES (SKIPTO 420)	
417	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 420) DON'T KNOW 8	
418	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '5'.	TIMES . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
419	CHECK 418: ONLY ONE → a) How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection? MORE THAN ONE → b) How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection prior to this pregnancy?	YEARS AGO . . . . . ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
420	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup? SHOW TABLETS/SYRUP.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 426) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
421	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
426	When (NAME) was born, was (NAME) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
427	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 428A) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 428A) ← DON'T KNOW 8
428	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	GRAM FROM CARD 1 [ ][ ][ ][ ] GRAM FROM RECALL 2 [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 99998	GRAM FROM CARD 1 [ ][ ][ ][ ] GRAM FROM RECALL 2 [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 99998
428A	At the time of the birth of (NAME), did you have:	YES NO DK	YES NO DK
	a) Labor, that is the strong and regular contractions lasting more than one day and one night?	a) PROLONGED LABOR 1 2 8	a) PROLONGED LABOR 1 2 8
	b) A lot more vaginal bleeding than normal following childbirth (more than 3 cloths)?	b) VAGINAL BLEEDING 1 2 8	b) VAGINAL BLEEDING 1 2 8
	c) A high fever and foul smelling vaginal discharge?	c) FEVER/FOUL SMELLING 1 2 8	c) FEVER/FOUL SMELLING 1 2 8
	d) Convulsions with loss of consciousness?	d) CONVULSIONS	d) CONVULSIONS
	e) Water breaks more than six hours before the baby was born?	e) WATER BREAKS 1 2 8	e) WATER BREAKS 1 2 8
	f) No strength to press?	f) NO STRENGTH 1 2 8	f) NO STRENGTH 1 2 8
	g) Anxious/in pain?	g) ANXIOUS 1 2 8	g) ANXIOUS 1 2 8
	h) Any other complications?	h) OTHER 1 2 8	h) OTHER 1 2 8
	IF YES, SPECIFY.	SPECIFY	SPECIFY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
429	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** GENERAL PRACTITIONER A OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . B NURSE . . . . . C MIDWIFE . . . . . D VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . E **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . F RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTE . . . . . Y	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** GENERAL PRACTITIONER A OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . B NURSE . . . . . C MIDWIFE . . . . . D VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . E **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . F RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE ASSISTEI . . . . . Y
430	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 (SKIP TO 434) OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH CARE** VILLAGE HEALTH POST VILLAGE MATERNITY POST 21 INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICE POST . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 23 (SPECIFY) **PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 CLINIC . . . . . 32 PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 33 SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE . . . . . 34 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 36 SPECIFY **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . 41 PRIVATE CLINIC MATERNITY CLINIC . . . 42 PRIVATE OBSTETRICIAN AND GYNECOLOGIST . . . 43 PRIVATE GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 44 PRIVATE MIDWIFE . . . . . 45 PRIVATE NURSE . . . . . 46 OTHER _____ 47 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 SPECIFY (SKIP TO 434)	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 (SKIP TO 434) OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH CARE** VILLAGE HEALTH POST VILLAGE MATERNITY POST 21 INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICE POST . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 23 (SPECIFY) **PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 CLINIC . . . . . 32 PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 33 SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE . . . . . 34 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 36 SPECIFY **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . 41 PRIVATE CLINIC MATERNITY CLINIC . . . 42 PRIVATE OBSTETRICIAN AND GYNECOLOGIST . . . 43 PRIVATE GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 44 PRIVATE MIDWIFE . . . . . 45 PRIVATE NURSE . . . . . 46 OTHER _____ 47 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 SPECIFY (SKIP TO 434)
431	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
431A	Was your husband/partner with you when you delivered (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
432	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 434)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 434)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
433	Was the decision to have the caesarean section made prior to the operation?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
434	Immediately after the birth, was (NAME) put on your chest?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 434B) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 459) DON'T KNOW 8
434A	Was (NAME)'s bare skin touching your bare skin?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
434B	When was the baby first bathed?	< 1 HOUR AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 1 1-6 HOURS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 2 > 6 HOURS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	< 1 HOUR AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 1 1-6 HOURS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 2 > 6 HOURS AFTER BIRTH . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
434C	CHECK 430: PLACE OF DELIVERY OTHER THAN CODE 11', '12', OR '96' CIRCLED CODE 11', '12', OR '96' CIRCLED (SKIP TO 449)		
435	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health while you were still in the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 438)	
436	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS;	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAY . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
437	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 11 GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . 12 MIDWIFE/ VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 NURSE . . . . . 14 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
438	Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. Did anyone check on (NAME)'s health while you were still in the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 441) DON'T KNOW 8	
439	How long after delivery was (NAME)'s health first checked? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAY . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
440	Who checked on (NAME)"s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . 11 OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 12 GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . 13 MIDWIFE/ VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 14 NURSE . . . . . 15 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
441	Now I want to talk to you about what happened after you left the facility. Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 445) ←	
442	How long after delivery did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAY . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
443	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 11 GENERAL PRACTITIONER 12 MIDWIFE/ VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 NURSE . . . . . 14 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
444	Where did the check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH CARE** VILLAGE HEALTH POST/ VILLAGE MATERNITY POST 21 INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICE POST . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 23 (SPECIFY) **PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 CLINIC . . . . . 32 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE . . . 33 SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE . . . . . 34 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 36 SPECIFY **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/MOTHER AND CHILDREN HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOSPITAL 41 PRIVATE CLINIC/BIRTH CENTER CLINIC . . . . . 42 PRIVATE OBSTETRICIAN 43 PRIVATE GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 44 PRIVATE MIDWIFE . . . . . 45 PRIVATE NURSE . . . . . 46 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
445	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)"s health after you left (FACILITY IN 430). Did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)"s health in the two months after you left (FACILITY IN 430)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 457) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
446	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did that check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAY . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
447	Who checked on (NAME)"s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . 11 GENERAL PRACTITIONER 12 OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 13 MIDWIFE / VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 14 NURSE . . . . . 15 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
448	Where did this check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH CARE** VILLAGE HEALTH POST/ VILLAGE MATERNITY POST 21 INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICE POST . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 23 (SPECIFY) **PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 CLINIC . . . . . 32 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE . . . 33 SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE . . . . . 34 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 35 OTHER 36 _____ SPECIFY **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/MOTHER AND CHILDREN HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOSPITAL 41 PRIVATE CLINIC/BIRTH CENTER CLINIC . . . . . 42 PRIVATE PEDIATRICIAN 43 PRIVATE OBSTETRICIAN AND GYNECOLOGIST 44 PRIVATE GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 45 PRIVATE MIDWIFE . . . . . 46 PRIVATE NURSE . . . . . 47 OTHER _____ 48 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 457)	
449	I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 453)	
450	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAY . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
451	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 11 GENERAL PRACTITIONER .. 12 MIDWIFE / VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 13 NURSE . . . . . 14 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
452	Where did this first check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH CARE** VILLAGE HEALTH POST/ VILLAGE MATERNITY POST 21 INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICE POST . . . . . 22 OTHER _____ 23 (SPECIFY) **PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 CLINIC . . . . . 32 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE . . . 33 SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE . . . . . 34 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 36 SPECIFY **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/MOTHER AND CHILDREN HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOSPITAL 41 PRIVATE CLINIC/BIRTH CENTER CLINIC . . . . . 42 PRIVATE OBSTETRICIAN AND GYNECOLOGIST . . . 43 PRIVATE GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 44 PRIVATE MIDWIFE . . . . . 45 PRIVATE NURSE . . . . . 46 OTHER _____ 47 (SPECIFY)	
453	I would like to talk to you about checks on (NAME)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (NAME), checking the cord, or seeing if (NAME) is OK. In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 457) DON'T KNOW 8	
454	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS; IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAY . . . . . 2 ☐☐ WEEKS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
455	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . 11 OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 12 GENERAL PRACTITIONER 13 MIDWIFE / VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 14 NURSE . . . . . 15 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
456	Where did this first check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 **COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH CARE** VILLAGE HEALTH POST/ VILLAGE MATERNITY POST 21 INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVIC 22 OTHER _____ 23 (SPECIFY) **PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 CLINIC . . . . . 32 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE . . . 33 SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE . . . . . 34 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 35 OTHER 36 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/MOTHER AND CHILDREN HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . 41 PRIVATE CLINIC/BIRTH CENTER CLINIC . . . . . 42 PRIVATE PEDIATRICIAN . . . 43 PRIVATE OBSTETRICIAN AND GYNECOLOGIST . . . . . 44 PRIVATE GEN. PRACTIONER 45 PRIVATE MIDWIFE . . . . . 46 PRIVATE NURSE . . . . . 47 OTHER 48 (SPECIFY)	
457	During the first two days after (NAME)'s birth, did any health care provider do the a) Examine the cord? b) Measure (NAME)'s temperature? c) Counsel you on danger signs for newborns? d) Counsel you on breastfeeding? e) Observe breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a CORD . . . . . 1 2 8 b TEMP. . . . . 1 2 8 c SIGNS . . . . . 1 2 8 d COUNSEL BREAST-FEEDING 1 2 8 e OBSERVE BREAST-FEEDING 1 2 8	
457A	What did you do to care for the cord?	LEFT OPEN UNTIL DRY AND CLEAN . . . . . 1 APPLIED SOMETHIN(. . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
457B	CHECK 457A:	CODE '2' CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 457D) CODE '1' OR '8' CIRCLED	
457C	What was applied to the cord after it was cut and tied?	ALCOHOL . . . . . A BETADINE . . . . . B ASH . . . . . C HERBS . . . . . D OTHER _____ X SPECIFY DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
457D	In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on (NAME)'s health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
457E	In the first two months after delivery, did you receive a vitamin A dose like this? SHOW RED CAPSULE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
458	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 → (SKIP TO 460) NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 461)	
459	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 463)
460	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
461	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREGNANT ↓ PREGNANT OR UNSURE → (SKIP TO 463)	
462	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 464)	
463	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
464	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 466)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 466)
464A	How long did you breastfeed (NAME)?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 466) DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ → (SKIP TO 466) DON'T KNOW 98
465	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING → (SKIP TO 470) DEAD → (SKIP TO 471)	
466	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00' HOURS; IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS; OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 000 HOURS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ DAYS . . . . . 2 ☐☐	
467	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 468)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
467A	What was (NAME) given to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) . . . . . A PLAIN WATER . . . . . B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER C GRIPE WATER . . . . . D SUGAR-SALT SOLUTION . . . . . E FRUIT JUICE . . . . . F INFANT FORMULA . . . . . G TEA . . . . . H HONEY . . . . . I RICE WATER . . . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
468	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (SKIP TO 471)	LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (SKIP TO 471)
469	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
470	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
471		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501A.

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501A	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY BIRTHS IN 2014-2017? ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 ☐ NO BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 ☐		→ 601
502A	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE LAST CHILD BORN IN 2014-2017. NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐		
503A	CHECK 216: LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐		→ 501B
504A	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY IMMUNIZATION CARD . . . . . 1 YES, HAS ONLY MOTHER AND CHILD CARD . . 2 YES, HAS OTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 3 YES, HAS IMMUNIZATION, MOTHER AND CHILD, AND OTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 4 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT . . 5	→ 507A → 507A → 507A
505A	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506A	CHECK 504A: CODE '3' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '5' CIRCLED ☐		→ 511A
507A	May I see the immunization card, mother and child card, or the other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY IMMUNIZATION CARD SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, ONLY MOTHER AND CHILD CARD SEEN . . 2 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . . . . 3 YES, IMMUNIZATION CARD, MOTHER AND CHILD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . . . . 4 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 5	 → 511A

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	
508A	COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE „44' IN „DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.		

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
HEPATITIS B0								
BCG								
POLIO 1								
DPT 1								
HEPATITIS B1								
POLIO 2								
DPT 2								
HEPATITIS B2								
POLIO 3								
DPT 3								
HEPATITIS B3								
POLIO 4								
MEASLES								

509A	CHECK 508A: HEPATITIS B0 TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED? NO ☐ YES ☐		→ 501B
510A	In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508A THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES . . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE „66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508A THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 501B) NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 501B
511A	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 501B
512A	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
513A	Within 24 hours after birth, did (NAME) receive a Hepatitis B0 vaccination, that is, an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 5A. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
514A	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517A
515A	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	
516A	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
517A	Has (NAME) ever received a DPT vaccination, that is, an injection to prevent diptheria, pertussis and tetanus, given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 518A
517AA	How many times did (NAME) receive the DPT vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
518A	Has (NAME) ever received a hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 523A
518AA	How many times did (NAME) receive the hepatitis B vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
523A	Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 501B
524A	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
	CONTINUE WITH 501B.		

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501B	CHECK 215 IN THE BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017? MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 ☐ NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 ☐		→ 601
502B	RECORD THE NAME AND BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 OF THE NEXT-TO-LAST CHILD BORN IN 2014-2017. NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____ BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐		
503B	CHECK 216 FOR CHILD: LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐		→ 526B
504B	Do you have a card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY IMMUNIZATION CARD . . . . . 1 YES, HAS ONLY MOTHER AND CHILD CARD . . 2 YES, HAS OTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 3 YES, HAS IMMUNIZATION, MOTHER AND CHILD, AND OTHER DOCUMENT . . . . . 4 NO, NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT . . 5	→ 507B → 507B → 507B
505B	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
506B	CHECK 504B: CODE '3' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '5' CIRCLED ☐		→ 511B
507B	May I see the card or other document where (NAME)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, ONLY IMMUNIZATION CARD SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, ONLY MOTHER AND CHILD CARD SEEN . . 2 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . . . . 3 YES, IMMUNIZATION CARD, MOTHER AND CHILD AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . . . . 4 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN . . 5	 → 511B

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	
508B	COPY DATES FROM THE CARD. WRITE „44' IN „DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A DOSE WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.		
509B	CHECK 508B: HEPATITIS 0 TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED?	NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ → 525B	
510B	In addition to what is recorded on (this document/these documents), did (NAME) receive any other vaccinations, including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days or child health days? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 508B THAT ARE NOT RECORDED AS HAVING BEEN GIVEN.	YES . . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE „66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 508B THEN WRITE '00' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN FOR ALL VACCINATIONS NOT GIVEN) (THEN SKIP TO 525B) NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 526B
511B	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (NAME) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in national immunization campaigns?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 526B
512B	Has (NAME) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
513B	Within 24 hours after birth, did (NAME) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

	DAY		MONTH		YEAR			
HEPATITIS B0								
BCG								
POLIO 1								
DPT 1								
HEPATITIS B1								
POLIO 2								
DPT 2								
HEPATITIS B2								
POLIO 3								
DPT 3								
HEPATITIS B3								
POLIO 4								
MEASLES								

SECTION 5B. CHILD IMMUNIZATION (NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
	NAME OF NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH _____	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
514B	Has (NAME) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 517B
515B	Did (NAME) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	
516B	How many times did (NAME) receive the oral polio vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
517B	Has (NAME) ever received a DPT vaccination, that is, an injection to prevent diptheria, pertussis and tetanus, given in the thigh sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 519B
517BB	How many times did (NAME) receive the DPT vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
518B	Has (NAME) ever received a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 521B
518BB	How many times did (NAME) receive the Hepatitis vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
523B	Has (NAME) ever received a measles vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent measles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
524B	How many times did (NAME) receive the measles vaccine?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐	
526B	CHECK 215 IN BIRTH HISTORY: ANY MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017? MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 ☐ → (GO TO 502B IN AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE) NO MORE BIRTHS IN 2014-2017 ☐		→ 601

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

601	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS SINCE JANUARY 2012 ☐ ↓ NO BIRTHS SINCE JANUARY 2012 ☐ → 648		
602	CHECK 215: RECORD THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER IN 603 AND THE NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS IN 604 FOR EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2013. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). Now I would like to ask some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)		
603	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY.	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐
604	FROM 212 AND 216:	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ → (SKIP TO 646)	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ → (SKIP TO 646)
605	In the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like this/any of these? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES, RED . . . . . 1 YES, BLUE . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	YES, RED . . . . . 1 YES, BLUE . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8
607	Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
608	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 618) DON'T KNOW 8
608A	CHECK 469: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING?	YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → (SKIP TO 608D)	608
608B	During the diarrhea, did you change how much was (NAME) given breastmilk?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 608D)	
608C	Was he/she given less than usual to drink, more than usual to drink or stopped breastfeeding?	LESS . . . . . 1 MORE . . . . . 2 STOPPED 3	
608D	Was there any blood in the stools?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
609	CHECK 469: CURRENTLY BREASTFEEDING? YES → a) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea including breastmilk. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or NO/ NOT ASKED → b) Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea. Was (NAME) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
610	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was (NAME) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was (NAME) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8
611	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 615)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 615)

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
612	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH CARE** VILLAGE HEALTH POST/ VILLAGE MATERNITY POST ... A INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICE POST ... B OTHER ... C _____ (SPECIFY) **PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL ... D CLINIC ... E PRIMARY HEALTH CARE ... F SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE ... G VILLAGE MIDWIFE ... H OTHER ... I _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/MOTHER AND CHILD HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOSPITAL ... J PRIVATE CLINIC/BIRTH CENTER CLINIC ... K PEDIATRICIAN ... L GENERAL PRACTITIONER ... M PRIVATE MIDWIF ... N PRIVATE ... O PHARMACY/DRUG STORE ... P OTHER ... Q _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ... R SHOP ... S OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	**COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH CARE** VILLAGE HEALTH POST/ VILLAGE MATERNITY POST A INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICE POST ... B OTHER C _____ (SPECIFY) **PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL ... D CLINIC ... E PRIMARY HEALTH CARE ... F SUB/MOBILE PRIMAF HEALTH CARE ... G VILLAGE MIDWIFI ... H OTHER ... I _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/MOTHER AND CHILD HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOSPIT ... J PRIVATE CLINIC/BIRTH CENTER CLINIC ... K PEDIATRICIA ... L GENERAL PRACTITIONE ... M PRIVATE MI ... N PRIVATE ... O PHARMACY/DRUG STOI ... P OTHER ... Q _____ (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ... R SHOP ... S OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X
613	CHECK 612:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 615)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 615)

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
614	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 612.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐
615	Was (NAME) given any of the following at any time since (NAME) started having the diarrhea: a) ORALIT? b) A government-recommended home-made fluid (sugar and salt solution)? d) Zinc tablets or syrup?	YES NO DK a) ORALIT 1 2 8 b) HOMEMADE FLUID . . . . . 1 2 8 d) ZINC 1 2 8	YES NO DK a) ORALIT 1 2 8 b) HOMEMADE FLUID . . . . . 1 2 8 d) ZINC 1 2 8
616	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ☐ → a) Was anything else given to treat the diarrhea? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ☐ → b) Was anything given to treat the diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 618) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 618) ← DON'T KNOW 8
617	CHECK 615: ANY 'YES' ☐ → a) What else was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? ALL 'NO' OR 'DK' ☐ → b) What was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) . . . . . C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . D **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . E NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . G (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . H HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC OR ANTIMOTILITY) . . . . . C UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . . D **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . E NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . G (IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . H HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MEDICINE . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
618	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
620	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 623) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 623) ← DON'T KNOW 8
621	Has (NAME) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 623) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 623) ← DON'T KNOW 8

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
622	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 624)	CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 624)
623	CHECK 618 and 620: HAD FEVER/CAUGH?	YES ☐ NO OR DK ☐ (SKIP TO 646)	YES ☐ NO OR DK ☐ (SKIP TO 646)
623A	Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the FEVER/CAUGH (including breastmilk). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LE . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAI . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
623B	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was he/she offered less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she offered much less than usual to eat (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LE . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAI . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOI . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8
624	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 629)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 629)

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
625	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE(S). _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH CARE** VILLAGE HEALTH POST/ VILLAGE MATERNITY POST A INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICE POST . . . . . B OTHER C _____ (SPECIFY) **PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . D CLINIC . . . . . E PRIMARY HEALTH CARE . . . . . F SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE . . . . . G VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . H OTHER I _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/MOTHER AND CHILD HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . J PRIVATE CLINIC/BIRTH CENTER CLINIC . . . . . K PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . L GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . M PRIVATE MIDWIF . . . . . N PRIVATE . . . . . O PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . P OTHER _____ Q (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . . . R SHOP . . . . . S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	**COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH CARE** VILLAGE HEALTH POST/ VILLAGE MATERNITY POST A INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICE POST . . . . . B OTHER C _____ (SPECIFY) **PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . D CLINIC . . . . . E PRIMARY HEALTH CARE . . . . . F SUB/MOBILE PRIMAR HEALTH CARE . . . . . G VILLAGE MIDWIFI . . . . . H OTHER I _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/MOTHER AND CHILD HOSPITAL/ MATERNITY HOSPIT . . . . . J PRIVATE CLINIC/BIRTH CENTER CLINIC . . . . . K PEDIATRICIA . . . . . L GENERAL PRACTITIONE . . . . . M PRIVATE MI . . . . . N PRIVATE . . . . . O PHARMACY/DRUG STOI . . . . . P OTHER Q (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDAN . . . . . R SHOP . . . . . S OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
626	CHECK 625:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 628)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 628)
627	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 625.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐
628	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY RECORD „00".	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
629	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 646) ← DON'T KNOW 8
630	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS** SP/FANSIDAR . . . . . A CHLOROQUINE . . . . . B AMODIAQUINE . . . . . C QUININE . . . . . D ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) . . . . . E OTHER ANTIMALARIAL F _____ (SPECIFY) **ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS** PILL/SYRUP . . . . . G INJECTION/IV . . . . . H **OTHER DRUGS** ASPIRIN . . . . . I PARACETAMOL ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . . J IBUPROFEN . . . . . K COUGH MEDICINE COUGH SYRUP . . . . . L AMBROXOL . . . . . M OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	**ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS** SP/FANSIDAR . . . . . A CHLOROQUINE . . . . . B AMODIAQUINE . . . . . C QUININE . . . . . D ARTEMISININ COMBINATION THERAPY (ACT) . . . . . E OTHER ANTIMALARIAL F _____ (SPECIFY) **ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS** PILL/SYRUP . . . . . G INJECTION/IV . . . . . H **OTHER DRUGS** ASPIRIN . . . . . I PARACETAMOL ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . . J IBUPROFEN . . . . . K COUGH MEDICINE COUGH SYR . . . . . L AMBROXOL . . . . . M OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z
646		GO BACK TO 604 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.	GO TO 604 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 647.

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
647	CHECK 615(a) ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD RECEIVED ORALIT ☐ ↓ ANY CHILD RECEIVED ORALIT ☐ →		648A
648	Have you ever heard of a special product called ORALIT you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
648A	CHECK 218: LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT HAS ONE OR MORE CHILDREN LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ☐ ↓ NO CHILD LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ☐ →		701
648B	When (your child/one of your children) is seriously ill, can you decide by yourself whether or not the child should be taken for medical treatment? IF SAYS NO CHILD EVER SERIOUSLY ILL, ASK: If (your child/one of your children) became seriously ill, could you decide by yourself whether or not the child should be taken for medical	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 3	
648C	Who makes the final decision on whether or not the child should be taken for medical treatment?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 01 HUSBAND . . . . . 02 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND JOINTLY . . . . . 03 HUSBAND & SOMEONE ELSE JOINTLY . . . . . 04 RESPONDENT & SOMEONE ELSE JOINTLY . . . . . 05 OTHER 6	
649	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2013-2015 LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT HAS AT LEAST ONE CHILD SINCE JANUARY 2015 LIVING WITH RESPONDENT ☐ ↓ NO CHILD SINCE JANUARY 2015 LIVING WITH RESPONDENT ☐ → (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER) ↓		701

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
650	Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 649) had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods.	YES NO DK	
	a) Plain water?	a) 1 2 8	
	b) Fruit juice or juice drinks?	b) 1 2 8	
	c) Clear broth?	c) 1 2 8	
	d) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	d) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐	
	e) Infant formula? IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	e) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK ☐	
	f) Any other liquids?	f) 1 2 8	
	g) Yogurt? (excluding Yakult, Vitacarm and others) IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	g) . . . . . 1 2 8 NUMBER OF TIMES DRINK YOGURT ☐	
	h) Any baby food such as Sun, Milna or Cerelac?	h) 1 2 8	
	i) Cooked rice, bread, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains like corn, rice, sorghum, sago, etc.?	i) 1 2 8	
	j) Pumpkin, carrots, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	j) 1 2 8	
	k) White potatoes, white yams, cassava, or any other foods made from roots?	k) 1 2 8	
	l) Any dark green, leafy vegetables (spinach, kangkung, katuk, cassava leaf, or squash leaf)?	l) 1 2 8	
	m) Fruits rich in vitamin A such as ripe mango, papaya, jackfruit, cempedak, persimmon, yellow	m) 1 2 8	
	n) Any other fruits or vegetables, such as apple, avocado, peas, eggplant, squash?	n) 1 2 8	
	o) Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	o) 1 2 8	
	p) Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck?	p) 1 2 8	
	q) Eggs?	q) 1 2 8	
	r) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish?	r) 1 2 8	
	s) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils or nuts, such as mung beans, red beans, soy beans, peanuts, tofu or tempeh??	s) 1 2 8	
	t) Cheese or other food made from milk?	t) 1 2 8	
	u) Solids, semi-solid, or soft food including cakes like banana fritters, bowsprit, pancong, corn fritters, risoles or candy?	u) 1 2 8	
651	CHECK 650 (CATEGORIES 'g' THROUGH 'u'): NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ ↓ AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ →		653

SECTION 6. CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
652	Did (NAME FROM 649) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF „YES" PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 650 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) (THEN GO TO 653) NO 2	→ 654
653	How many times did (NAME FROM 649) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD „7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
654	The last time (NAME FROM 649) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	CHILD USED TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 01 PUT/RINSED INTO TOILET OR LATRINE . . . . . 02 PUT/RINSED INTO DRAIN OR DITCH . . . . . 03 THROWN INTO GARBAGE . . . . . 04 BURIED . . . . . 05 LEFT IN THE OPEN . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 704
702	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 711C
703	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 709
704	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
705	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO.	
709	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	→ 710
709A	What was the main reason you have been married/living together more than once?	HUSBAND/PARTNER DEAD . . . . . 01 UNFAITHFUL . . . . . 02 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE . . . . . 03 HUSBAND UNABLE TO FULFILL MATERIAL NEEDS . . . . . 04 HUSBAND/PARTNER UNABLE TO FULFILL BIOLOGICAL NEEDS . . . . . 05 FREQUENT QUARRELS . . . . . 06 LONG SEPARATION . . . . . 07 NO CHILDREN . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
710	CHECK 709: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE → a) In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE → b) Now I would like to ask about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH . . . . . DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 711A
711	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE	
711A	Did you receive tetanus toxoid (TT) injection?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW YEAR 8	→ 711C

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
711B	a) How many TT injections did you receive before you got married? a. How many TT injections have you received after you get married/started living together? NEVER HAD TT INJECTION, RECORD '0' IF 5 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD „5' IF DON'T KNOW RECORD '8'	a) NUMBER OF INJECTIONS BEFORE MARRIED . . . . . [ ] b) NUMBER OF INJECTIONS AFTER MARRIED . . . . . [ ]	
711C	DETERMINE MONTHS MARRIED LIVING TOGETHER SINCE JANUARY 2012. ENTER “X” IN COLUMN 4 OF CALENDAR FOR EACH MONTH MARRIED OR "B" FOR EACH MONTH LIVING TOGETHER, AND ENTER “0" FOR EACH MONTH NOT MARRIED, SINCE JANUARY 2012. K FOR WOMEN WITH MORE THAN ONE UNION: PROBE FOR DATE WHEN CURRENT UNION STARTED AND, IF APPROPRIATE, FOR STARTING AND TERMINATION DATES OF ANY PREVIOUS UNIONS. FOR WOMEN NOT CURRENTLY IN UNION: PROBE FOR DATE WHEN LAST UNION STARTED AND FOR TERMINATION DATE AND, IF APPROPRIATE, FOR THE STARTING AND TERMINATION DATES OF ANY PREVIOUS UNIONS.		
712	**CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.**		
713	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER 95	→ 731
714	I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ]	
714A	Can you say 'no' to your husband/partner if you don't want to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
714B	Can you ask your husband/partner to use condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
714C	Do you know the signs of danger during pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 714F
714D	What kind of health problems can a woman have when she is pregnant? Any other problems? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PROLONGED LABOR . . . . . A VAGINAL BLEEDING . . . . . B FEVER . . . . . C CONVULSIONS . . . . . D BABY IN WRONG POSITION . . . . . E SWOLLEN LIMBS . . . . . F FAINT . . . . . G BREATHLESSNESS . . . . . H TIREDNESS . . . . . I OTHER X	

SECTION 7. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP
714E	What should she do if she experienced this problem? Any other way? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	NOTHING REST TAKE MEDICATION TAKE HERBS SEE TBA SEE MIDWIFE SEE DOCTOR GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY OTHER DON"T KNOW	A B C D E F G H X Z	
714F	Can you tell me what kind of problems can happen to a woman during labor and delivery? Any other problems? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	WATER BREAKS TOO EARLY EXCESSIVE BLEEDING DURING AND AFTER DELIVERY FEVER LONG LABOR FAINT CONVULSIONS PLACENTA DOES NOT COME OUT STILLBIRTH OTHER DON"T KNOW	A B C D E F G H X Z	→ 714H
714G	What action should be taken to the woman? Any other way? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	NOTHING REST TAKE MEDICATION TAKE HERBS SEE TBA SEE MIDWIFE SEE DOCTOR GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY OTHER DON"T KNOW	A B C D E F G H X Z	
714H	Can you tell me what kind of problems can happen to a woman during postpartum period? Any other problems? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	EXCESSIVE BLEEDING DURING AND AFTER DELIVERY FAINT CONVULSIONS HIGH FEVER FOUL SMELLING VAGINAL DISCHARGE PAIN IN BREASTS DEPRESSED OTHER DON"T KNOW	A B C D E F G X Z	→ 731
714I	What action should be taken to the woman? Any other way? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	NOTHING REST TAKE MEDICATION TAKE HERBS SEE TBA SEE MIDWIFE SEE DOCTOR GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY OTHER DON"T KNOW	A B C D E F G H X Z	
731	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		YES / NO	
		CHILDREN < 10 YEARS	1 / 2	
		ADULT MALE	1 / 2	
		ADULT FEMALE	1 / 2	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 304: NOT ASKED OR NEITHER STERILIZED ↓ HE OR SHE STERILIZED →		813
802	CHECK 226: PREGNANT ↓ NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE →		804
803	Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 805 → 812
804	Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 807 → 813 → 811
805	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ↓ a) How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? PREGNANT ↓ b) After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 YEARS . . . . . 2 SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 994 AFTER MARRIAGE . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 996 DON'T KNOW 998	→ 811 → 813 → 811
806	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ↓ PREGNANT →		812
807	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT CURRENTLY USING ↓ CURRENTLY USING →		813
808	CHECK 805: '24' OR MORE MONTHS OR '02' OR MORE YEARS ↓ NOT ASKED ↓ '00-23' MONTHS OR '00-01' YEAR →		812
809	CHECK 714: DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS AGO ↓ YEARS AGO → NOT ASKED →		811 811

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	CHECK 804: WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD ↓ a) You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? WANTS NO MORE/ NONE ↓ b) You have said that you do not want any (more) children. Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	NOT MARRIED . . . . . A **FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS** NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . D CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . E NOT MENSTRUATED SINCE LAST BIRTH . . . . . F BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC . . . . . H **OPPOSITION TO USE** RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . . . . . J OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . . K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . L **LACK OF KNOWLEDGE** KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . . M KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N **METHOD-RELATED REASONS** SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . O LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . . P COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . Q PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE . . . . . R NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . . S INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . T INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . . U GET FAT/THIN V OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
811	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NO ASKED OR, NOT CURRENTLY USING ↓ YES, CURRENTLY USING →		813
812	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 813

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
812A	What is the main reason that you think you will not use a method at any time in the future?	**FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS** INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . 11 MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY . . . . . 12 CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 13 WANT AS MANY AS CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE 14 UP TO GOD/FATALISTIC . . . . . 15 **OPPOSITION TO USE** RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . 21 HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . . . . . 22 OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . . 23 RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . 24 **LACK OF KNOWLEDGE** KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . . 31 KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . 32 **METHOD-RELATED REASONS** HEALTH CONCERNS 41 SIDE EFFECTS 42 LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . . 43 COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . 44 INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . 45 GAIN/LOSE WEIGHT 46 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
813	CHECK 216: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ ↓ / NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ ↓ a) If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? b) If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 → 815 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 → (SPECIFY)	815
814	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER . . ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
815	In the last six months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Read about family planning in a poster or a pamphlet? e) Read about family planning in a billboard, banner, pennant or mural ? f) Read about family planning on the Internet?	YES NO a) RADIO . . . . . 1 2 b) TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . . . . 1 2 d) POSTER OR PAMPHLET . . . . . 1 2 e) BILLBOARD, BANNER, PENNANT OR MURAL . . . . . 1 2 d) INTERNET 1 2	
816A	In the last six months, have you discussed the practice of family planning with your friends, neighbors, or relatives?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→816C
816B	With whom? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SISTER(S) . . . . . D BROTHER(S) . . . . . E DAUGHTER . . . . . F SON . . . . . G MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . H FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
816C	In the last six months, did you obtain about family planning information from: a) FP officer? b) Teacher? c) Religious leader? d) Doctor? e) Nurse or midwife? f) Village/community leader? g) Women"s group (PKK)? h) Pharmacist?	YES NO a) FP OFFICER . . . . . 1 2 b) TEACHER . . . . . 1 2 c) RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . 1 2 d) DOCTOR . . . . . 1 2 e) NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 1 2 f) VILLAGE/COMMUNITY LEADER . . . . . 1 2 g) WOMEN"S GROU . . . . . 1 2 h) PHARMACIST 1 2	
816D	In the last six months, did you obtain about family planning information from: a) Mobile information unit? b) Art?	YES NO a) MOBILE INFO. UNIT 1 2 b) ART 1 2	
817	CHECK 701: MARITAL STATUS YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED YES, LIVING WITH A MAN NO, NOT IN A UNION → 901		
818	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? CURRENTLY USING NOT CURRENTLY USING → 820 NOT ASKED → 822		

SECTION 8. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
819	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 820A
820	Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
820A	Now I want to ask you about your husband"s/partner's views on family planning. Do you think that your husband/partner approves or disapproves of couples using a contraceptive method to avoid pregnancy?	APPROVES . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVES . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
820B	How often did you talk to your husband/partner about family planning in the past year?	NEVER . . . . . 1 ONCE OR TWICE . . . . . 2 OFTEN 3	
821	CHECK 304: NEITHER ARE STERILIZED ↓ HE OR SHE ARE STERILIZED → 901		
822	Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK 701: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ →		909
902	How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
903	Did your (husband/partner) ever attend school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 906
904	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII . . . . . 4 DIV/UNIVERSIT\ . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 906
905	What was the highest [GRADE/YEAR] he completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'. COMPLETED = 7	GRADE/YEAR . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
906	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 7 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 908
907	Has your (husband/partner) done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 909
908	What is your (husband's/partner's) occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do? _____ _____ _____ ☐☐ (FILLED BY BPS)	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL . . . . . 01 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION . . . . . 02 CLERICAL . . . . . 03 SALES . . . . . 04 SERVICE . . . . . 05 AGRICULTURAL WORKER . . . . . 06 INDUSTRIAL WORKER . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
909	Now I want to ask you about your activities in the last seven days. Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
910	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
911	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
912	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 917

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
913	What is your occupation? That is, what kind of work do you mainly do? _____ _____ _____ (FILLED BY BPS)	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL . . . . . 01 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION . . . . . 02 CLERICAL . . . . . 03 SALES . . . . . 04 SERVICE . . . . . 05 AGRICULTURAL WORKER . . . . . 06 INDUSTRIAL WORKER . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
914	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
915	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . . . . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
916	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
917	CHECK 701: MARITAL STATUS CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ →		925
918	CHECK 916: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		921
919	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
920	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM . . . . . 1 LESS THAN HIM . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 922
921	Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
922	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
923	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
924	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

SECTION 9. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
925	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 928
926	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	YES, RESPONDENT'S NAME . . . . . 1 YES, HUSBAND/PARTNER'S NAME . . . . . 2 YES, OTHER PERSON'S NAME 3 NO 4	
928	Do you own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 931
929	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES, RESPONDENT'S NAME . . . . . 1 YES, HUSBAND/PARTNER'S NAME . . . . . 2 YES, OTHER PERSON'S NAME 3 NO 4	
931	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ LISTEN. / PRES./ NOT LISTEN. / NOT PRES. CHILDREN < 10 . . . . . 1 2 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALES . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER FEMALES 1 2 3	
932	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	YES / NO / DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN . . 1 2 8 c) ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1042
1001A	From which sources of information have you learned about HIV/AIDS? Any thing else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C FLYER/POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVE . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1002	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV-AIDS by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1003	Can people get HI-AIDS from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Can people reduce their chance of getting HIV-AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1005	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006	Can people get HIV-AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1006A	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1007	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the HIV-AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1008	Can the HIV-AIDS virus be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY . . . . . 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
1008A	How to identify someone who was infected with HIV-AIDS? Any thing else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PHYSICAL . . . . . A BEHAVIOR . . . . . B BLOOD TEST . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1008B	Do you know about HIV-AIDS test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1032A

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1031	Do you know of a place where people can go to get an HIV test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1032A
1032	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B PUBLIC MOBILE CLINI . . . . . C CLINIC . . . . . D VCT CLINIC . . . . . E OTHER F _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . G CLINIC . . . . . H VCT CLINIC . . . . . I PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . J MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . K OTHER L _____ (SPECIFY) OTHER X _____ (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1032A	CHECK 701: MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER ↓ NOT MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER →		1035
1032B	Have you ever talked about ways to prevent getting the virus that causes HIV-AIDS with your husband/partner?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1035	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV-AIS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1035A	If a member of your family got infected with the HIV-AIDS virus would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1035B	If a member of your family became sick with HIV-AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1036	Do you think children living with HIV-AIDS should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1037	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1038	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV-AIDS, or who are thought to be living with HIV-AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1039	Do people living with HIV-AIDS, or thought to be living with HIV-AIDS, lose the respect of other people?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1040	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1041	Do you fear that you could get HIV-AIDS if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV-AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
1042	CHECK 1001: HEARD ABOUT HIV-AIDS ↓ a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV-AIDS ↓ b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1043
1042A	What kind of infection that you know? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	SIPHILIS/RAJA SINGA . . . . . A GONORRHEA . . . . . B GENITAL WARTS/CONDYLOMATA . . . . . C CHANROID . . . . . D CLAMYDIA . . . . . E CANDIDA . . . . . F GENITAL HERPES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1042B	From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted infection (STIs)? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C FLYER/POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVE . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1042C	If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K IMPOTENCE . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOMS . . . . . Y DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1042D	If a woman has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have? Anything else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K HARD TO GET PREGNANT/HAVE A CHILD . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOMS . . . . . Y DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1043	CHECK 713: SEXUAL INTERCOURSE HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ ↓ NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ → 1051		
1044	CHECK 1042: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ → 1046		

SECTION 10. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1045	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1046	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1047	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1048	CHECK 1045, 1046, AND 1047: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY CODE '1' CIRCLED) ☐	NO CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ →	1051
1049	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 1045/1046/1047), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	1051
1050	Where did you go? Any other place? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B PUBLIC MOBILE CLINI . . . . . C CLINIC . . . . . D OTHER _____ E (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . F CLINIC . . . . . G PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . H MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) SHOP . . . . . L SELF-MEDICATED . . . . . M TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1051	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1052	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 1104
1102	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 1104
1103	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1104	Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1106
1105	On average, how many cigarettes do you currently smoke each day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . ☐☐	
1106	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 1108
1107	What other type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE . . . . . A CIGAR . . . . . B SHISHA/WATER PIPE . . . . . C INHALED THROUGH MOUTH . . . . . D INHALED THROUGH NOSE . . . . . E CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . F CHEW BETEL LEAF WITH TOBACCO . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1108	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not a big problem: a) Getting permission to go to the doctor? b) Getting money needed for advice or treatment? c) The distance to the health facility? d) Not wanting to go alone?	BIG PROBLEM / NOT A BIG PROBLEM a) PERMISSION TO GO . . . . . 1 2 b) GETTING MONEY . . . . . 1 2 c) DISTANCE . . . . . 1 2 d) GO ALONE 1 2	

SECTION 11. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1109	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1201
1110	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	REGIONAL HEALTH . . . . . A HEALTH SECURITY INSURANCE . . . . . B HEALTH SECURITY INSURANCE NON CONTRII C PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . D EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1110A	CHECK 1110: HAS HEALTH INSURANCE CODE 'B' CIRCLED ↓	CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED →	1201
1110B	What type of services did you use the health insurance card (JKN/BPJS PBI) for?	ANTENATAL CARE . . . . . A DELIVERY CARE . . . . . B POSTPARTUM CARE . . . . . C NEWBORN CARE . . . . . D FAMILY PLANNING . . . . . E INPATIENT CARE . . . . . F OUTPATIENT CARE/CHECK UP . . . . . G NEVER USED . . . . . H	

12. RESPONDENT'S ADDITIONALBACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1201	CHECK 106: AGE 15-24 ☐ 25 OR OLDER ☐ → 1735		
1202	CHECK 701 AND 702: NEVER MARRIED ☐ YES, FORMERLY MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ → 1735		
1203	Are you currently attending school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1205
1204	What is the reason you are not currently attending school any more?	GRADUATED/HAD ENOUGH SCHOOLING . . . . . 01 GOT PREGNANT . . . . . 02 TO CARE FOR ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 03 FAMILY NEEDED HELP ON FARM OR BUSINESS . . . . . 04 COULD NOT PAY SCHOOL FEES . . . 05 NEEDED TO EARN MONEY . . . . . 06 DID NOT LIKE SCHOOL/ DID NOT WANT TO CONTINUE . . . 07 DID NOT PASS EXAMS . . . . . 08 SCHOOL NOT ACCESSIBLE/ TOO FAR . . . . . 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1205	CHECK 113: READ NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '3' CIRCLED ☐ → 1207		
1206	In the last 6 months did you read an article in a newspaper or magazine:	YES NO	
	a) About postponement of age at marriage?	a) POSTPONE MARRIAGE 1 2	
	b) About HIV/AIDS?	b) HIV/AIDS 1 2	
	c) About sexually transmitted infections?	c) STI 1 2	
	d) About the condom/condom advertisement?	d) CONDOM 1 2	
	e) About drugs?	e) DRUGS 1 2	
	f) About alcoholic beverages?	f) ALCOHOL 1 2	
	g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	g) FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	
1207	CHECK 114: LISTENED TO THE RADIO CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '3' CIRCLED ☐ → 1209		
1208	In the last 6 months did you hear on the radio:	YES NO	
	a) About postponement of age at marriage?	a) POSTPONE MARRIAGE 1 2	
	b) About HIV/AIDS?	b) HIV/AIDS 1 2	
	c) About sexually transmitted infections?	c) STI 1 2	
	d) About the condom/condom advertisement?	d) CONDOM 1 2	
	e) About drugs?	e) DRUGS 1 2	
	f) About alcoholic beverages?	f) ALCOHOL 1 2	
	g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	g) FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1209	CHECK 115: WATCHED ON THE TELEVISION CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED CODE '3' CIRCLED → 1301		
1210	In the last 6 months did you watch on television: a) About postponement of age at marriage? b) About HIV/AIDS? c) About sexually transmitted infections? d) About the condom/condom advertisement? e) About drugs? f) About alcoholic beverages? g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO a) POSTPONE MARRIAGE 1 2 b) HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2 c) STI . . . . . 1 2 d) CONDOM . . . . . 1 2 e) DRUGS . . . . . 1 2 f) ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2 g) FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	

13. KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE ABOUT HUMAN REPRODUCTION SYSTEM

Now I want to ask you about changes from childhood to adolescence, the reproductive system, and related issues.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1301	When a boy begins to change from childhood to adolescence, also known as puberty, he experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are? Any other change? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DEVELOP MUSCLES . . . . . A CHANGE IN VOICE . . . . . B GROWTH OF FACIAL HAIR, PUBIC HAIR, UNDERARM HAIR, CHEST, LEGS AND ARMS . . . . . C INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D WET DREAMS . . . . . E GROWTH OF ADAM"S APPLE . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON"T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1302	When a girl begins to change from childhood to adolescence, she experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are? Any other change? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	GROWTH OF PUBIC AND UNDERARM HAIR . . . . . A GROWTH IN BREASTS . . . . . B GROWTH IN HIPS . . . . . C INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D START MENSTRUATION . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON"T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1303	CHECK 1301 AND 1302: NO CODE 'Z' CIRCLED OR CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN ONE QUESTION ONLY ☐ CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN BOTH 1301 AND 1302 ☐		→ 1305
1304	Where did you get the information about the physical changes from childhood to adolescence? Any other source? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H TELEVISION . . . . . I RADIO . . . . . J BOOK/MAGAZINE/NEWSPAPER . . . K INTERNET . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON"T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1305	How old were you when you had your first menstruation?	NEVER . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	→ 1309
1306	Before you menstruated, did anyone talk to you about menstruation?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1308

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1307	Who talked to you about menstruation? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1308	The first time you menstruated, did you talk to anyone? Who did you talk to? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE . . . . . Z	
1309	Can a woman become pregnant by having one sexual intercourse ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1310	Do you know how to avoid pregnancy? If "YES": What is it? Any other way? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ABSTAIN FROM SEX . . . . . A USE CONTRACEPTION . . . . . B OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1311	What service of family planning do you think should be made available to unmarried youth? a) Information about reproductive health and family planning methods? b) Consultation about how to use family planning methods? c) Provision and family planning services	YES NO a) INFORMATION . . . . . 1 2 b) COUNSELLING . . . . . 1 2 c) SERVICE 1 2	
1312	I will now read you some statements about condom use. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: a) Condoms can be used to prevent pregnancy b) A condom can protect against getting HIV-AIDS and other sexually transmihed diseases c) A condom can be reused	DIS- DON'T AGREE AGREE KNOW a) PREVENT PREGNANCY . 1 2 8 b) PREVENT HIV/AIDS AND STI . . . . . 1 2 8 c) CAN BE REUSED 1 2 8	
1313	Now I want to talk about a disease called anemia. Have you ever heard of anemia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1401

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1314	What is anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LOW HEMOGLOBIN (Hb) . . . . . A IRON DEFICIENCY . . . . . B DEFICIT IN RED BLOOD CELLS . . . C BLOOD DEFICIT . . . . . D VITAMIN DEFICIENCY . . . . . E LOW BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1315	What do you think is the cause of anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . A LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUIT . . . . . B BLEEDING . . . . . C MENSTRUATION . . . . . D MALNUTRITION . . . . . E INFECTIOUS DISEASE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1316	Can anemia be treated?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1401
1317	How is anemia treated? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	TAKE PILL TO INCREASE BLOOD A TAKE IRON TABLET . . . . . B INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, CHICKEN, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . C INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF IRON-RICH VEGETABLES AND FRUITS . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

14. MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN

Now I want to ask your opinion about marriage and having children.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1401	At what age would you like to be married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ NEVER . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
1402	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to get married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1403	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to get married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1404	Do you think a couple who wants to get married needs to have their health examined?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1406
1405	What kind of examination? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PHYSICAL . . . . . A BLOOD . . . . . B URINE . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1406	Who is going to choose the person you will marry: your parents, yourself, or together ?	SELF . . . . . 1 PARENTS . . . . . 2 RELATIVES . . . . . 3 JOINTLY 4	
1409	Who do you think should decide on how many children a couple should have: the wife, the husband, the wife and husband or other people?	WIFE . . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . . 2 WIFE AND HUSBAND . . . . . 3 OTHERS . . . . . 6 DON'TKNOW 8	
1410	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1411	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1412	How long do you think a woman should wait after one birth before she has another birth?	MONTH . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1413	If a woman has an unwanted pregnancy, what do you think she should do; have the baby and keep it, have the baby and give it away, have an abortion, or up to her?	HAVE THE BABY AND KEEP IT . . . . . 1 HAVE THE BABY AND GIVE IT AWAY 2 HAVE AN ABORTION . . . . . 3 UP TO HER . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
1414	I'm going to read some statements about times when a woman might consider having an abortion. Please tell me, in your opinion, is it acceptable for a woman to have an	AGREE / DISAGREE / DON'T KNOW	
	a) The pregnancy endangers her health and the baby's health?	a) ENDANGER HEALTH 1 2 8	
	b) The pregnancy endangers her life and the baby's life?	b) ENDANGER LIFE 1 2 8	
	c) The fetus has physical deformity?	c) FETUS DEFORMED 1 2 8	
	d) The pregnancy has resulted from rape?	d) RAPED 1 2 8	
	e) She is unmarried?	e) UNMARRIED . . . 1 2 8	
	f) The couple can not afford to have a child?	f) CAN NOT AFFORD 1 2 8	
	g) She is attending school?	g) ATTENDING SCHOOL 1 2 8	

15. ROLE OF FAMILY, SCHOOL, COMMUNITY, AND MASS MEDIA

Now I'd like to ask you about the role of family, school and community as sources of information on reproductive health, which includes issues related to sexuality and sexually transmitted infections, such as HIV/AIDS; and use of illegal drugs and NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs, and other addictive substances).

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1501	I would like to know about the people with whom you have talked about or asked questions about reproductive health. Have you talked about these things with: a) Friend? b) Mother? c) Father? d) Siblings? e) Relatives? f) Teacher? g) Health service provider? h) Religious leader?	YES NO a) FRIEND . . . . . 1 2 b) MOTHER . . . . . 1 2 c) FATHER . . . . . 1 2 d) SIBLINGS . . . . . 1 2 e) RELATIVES . . . . . 1 2 f) TEACHER . . . . . 1 2 g) HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDEF 1 2 h) RELIGIOUS LEADER 1 2	
1502	If you want to know more about reproductive health, who would you like to ask? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1503	CHECK 107: EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL/ATTENDING SCHOOL YES ☐ NO ☐ → 1506		

TOPIC	1504. Have you ever been taught at school about (TOPIC)?	1505 In what level of schooling were you when you first were taught at school about (TOPIC)?
A. How the human reproductive system works.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII . . . . . 4 DIV/UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
B. Methods of birth control.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII . . . . . 4 DIV/UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
C. HIV/AIDS.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII . . . . . 4 DIV/UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
D. Other sexually transmitted infections.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII . . . . . 4 DIV/UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
E. NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs and other addictive substances).	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8 1506	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII . . . . . 4 DIV/UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1506	Have you ever attended a community-sponsored meeting about reproductive health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1508
1507	What kind of meeting did you attend? Any other? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	YOUTH GROUP . . . . . A RELIOUS GATHERING . . . . . B YOUTH FAMILY GUIDANCE/BKR . . . C NGO . . . . . D GOVT. EXTENSION SERVIC . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1508	Have you heard of a place for young adults to obtain information and counselling about young adult reproductive health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1601
1509	What places have you heard about? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	CENTER OF INFORMATION AND COUNSELING FOR YOUTH . . . A PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER-YOUTH FRIENDLY HEALTH . . . B YOUTH CENTEF . . . . . C OTHER . . . . . X DON'T REMEMBER/DON'T KNOV . . . Z	
1510	Do you know where this place is (any of these places are)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1601
1511	Have you ever visited this place (any of these places)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1601
1512	What services did you find there? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A COUNSELING . . . . . B MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C STI TREATMENT . . . . . D CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1513	Apart from services you mentioned before, what other services do you want to be available in that place (those places)? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A COUNSELING . . . . . B MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C STI TREATMENT . . . . . D CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

16. SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUGS

Now I"d like to ask you some question about the use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs. As we discussed earlier, you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, I hope you will answer these questions because your views are important. The information you give will be confidential and will only be used for scientific study.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1601	CHECK 1104: SMOKING CODE '3' CIRCLED CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED		1603
1602	Have you ever tried to smoke a cigarette?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	1605
1603	How old were when you smoked a cigarette for the first time?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T REMEMBEF 98	
1604	How old were you when you started smoking fairly regularly?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ JUST TRIED . . . . . 94 NEVER SMOKED REGULARLY . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
1605	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to smoke?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1606	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to smoke?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1607	Now I have some questions about drinking alcohol such as arak, tuak, beer, and others. Have you ever drunk an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	1611
1608	How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1609	In the last three months, on how many days did you drink an alcohol-containing beverage? IF EVERY DAY: RECORD „90".	NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . ☐☐ DID NOT DRINK 95	
1610	Have you ever gotten “drunk” from drinking an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1611	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1612	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1613	There are drugs such as ganja, putau, shabu-shabu, and others drugs which can be used for fun or get high (*ngehai, ngeboat, berfantasi,* etc). Do you know someone who takes drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1614	Have you yourself ever tried to use those kinds of drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1622
1615	How did you use the drug? Any other way? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SMOKED . . . . . A INHALED . . . . . B INJECTED . . . . . C DRUNK/SWALLOWED . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1616	CHECK 1615: CODE 'A', 'B', 'D' OR 'X' CIRCLED ☐ CODE 'C' CIRCLED ☐ →		1618
1617	Have you ever injected drugs which can make you *teler, flai, hai, or on*?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1622
1618	How old were you when you first injected drugs?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T REMEMBER 98	
1619	Did you inject drugs in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1621
1620	How often did you inject the drugs?	EVERYDAY . . . . . 01 A FEW TIMES A WEEK . . . . . 02 EVERY WEEK . . . . . 03 LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK . . . 04 ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 05 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1621	Have you ever shared needles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1622	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to use drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1623	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to use drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1624	Have you ever heard of IPWL (Institution For Compulsory Reporting Programme)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

17. DATING AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Now I want to ask questions about sexual activity. We are interested in finding out whether people your age are sexually active. Your responses will be treated confidentially and will only be used for scientific research.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1701	Do you currently have a boyfriend?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1703
1702	Did you ever have a boyfriend?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1705
1703	How old were you when you first had a boyfriend?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1704	When you were dating, when you are with your (current or past) boyfriend, to show love or out of curiousity, have you ever done any of the following: a) Hold hands? b) Embraced? c) Kissed lips? d) Touched (or being touched) on your sensitive body parts such as genitals, breast, thigh, etc.?	YES NO a) HOLD HANDS . . . . . 1 2 b) EMBRACED . . . . . 1 2 c) KISS LIPS . . . . . 1 2 d) TOUCHED/BEING TOUCHED 1 2	
	IF THE RESPONDENT IS UNCOMFORTABLE WITH THE QUESTIONS, TELL HER THAT YOU KNOW THE QUESTIONS ARE SENSTIVE BUT IT IS IMPORTANT TO GET ACCURATE INFORMATION. ASSURE THE RESPONDENT AGAIN THAT THE INFORMATION WILL BE CONFIDENTIAL.		
1705	CHECK 713: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE YES ☐ (↓) NO ☐		→ 1712
1706	What is the main reason for having sexual intercourse the first time? IF THERE ARE MORE THAN ONE REASONS, CIRCLE CODE FOR THE MAIN REASON.	LOVE EACH OTHER . . . . . 01 JUST HAPPENED . . . . . 02 CURIOUS/ANXIOUS TO KNOW . . . . . 03 FORCED BY PARTNER . . . . . 04 FOR MONEY . . . . . 05 WANTED TO MARRY . . . . . 06 INFLUENCED BY FRIENDS . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON"T REMEMBER 98	
1707	Where did you have sexual intercourse the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	OWN HOUSE . . . . . 01 PARTNER"S HOUSE . . . . . 02 HOTEL/MOTEL . . . . . 03 BOARDING HOUSE . . . . . 04 PROSTITUTE'S PLACE . . . . . 05 VEHICLE . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON"T REMEMBER 98	
1708	How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON"T REMEMBER 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1709	With whom did you have sex the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	FRIEND . . . . . 01 BOY/GIRLFRIEND . . . . . 02 RELATIVE . . . . . 03 FATHER . . . . . 04 PROSTITUTE . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1710	The first time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use anything to prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . 8	→1712
1711	What contraceptive method did you or your partner use? Any other method? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	CONDOM . . . . . A PILL . . . . . B EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . C WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D RHYTHM/PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1712	Do you have any friends who have had sex before marriage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→1714
1713	Because you have friends who have had sex, are you motivated to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1714	Do you agree or disagree with the following statements: a) A man has many concurrent partners/girlfriends b) A woman has many concurrent patners/boyfriends	YES NO DE-PENDS a) MAN HAS MANY CONCURRENT GIRLFRIENDS . . . 1 2 8 b) WOMAN HAS MANY CONCURRENT BOYFRIENDS 1 2 8	
1715	Do you approve if a woman has sexual intercourse before marriage?	APPROVE . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
1716	Do you approve if a man has sexual intercourse before marriage?	APPROVE . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1717	Do you approve of someone having sexual intercourse before marriage because: a) They both like to have sex. b) They love each other. c) They plan to get married d) The woman is an adult and knows the consequences e) They want to show their love	APPROVE / DISAPPROVE a) BOTH LIKE SEX ..... 1 2 b) LOVE EACH OTHER . 1 2 c) PLAN TO MARRY ... 1 2 d) WOMAN KNOWS CONSEQUENCES ... 1 2 e) SHOW LOVE 1 2	
1718	Do you strongly agree, agree or disagree with the opinion that women should maintain their virginity before marriage?	STRONGLY AGREE ..... 1 AGREE ..... 2 DISAGREE 8	
1719	Do you think men in general still value virginity in a woman?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1720	CHECK 713: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE NO ☐ ↓ YES ☐ →		1722
1721	If you have not had sexual intercourse, do you have an intention to have sexual intercourse before marriage?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DEPENDS 8	
1722	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone to have sexual intercourse before marriage?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
1723	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone not to have sexual intercourse before marriage?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
1724	Have you ever been pregnant that you didn't want?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 →	1732
1725	How many times did you become pregnant when you did not want to?	ONCE ..... 1 SEVERAL TIMES 2	
1726	CHECK 1725: ONCE ↓ When you had the unwanted pregnancy, what did you do? SEVERAL TIMES ↓ When you had an unwanted pregnancy(ies), what did you do?	CONTINUED THE PREGNANCY ... 1 FAILED TO STOP ..... 2 ABORTED THE PREGNANCY ..... 3 HAD A MISCARRIAGE ..... 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	1732
1727	Who made the decision to keep the pregnancy or to terminate the pregnancy when you did not want the pregnancy? Any other person? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	RESPONDENT ..... A PARTNER ..... B PARENTS ..... C SIBLING ..... D RELATIVES ..... E FRIEND ..... F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1728	CHECK 1726: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ↓ CODE '3' CIRCLED ☐ →		1731

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1729	What did you do with the baby?	KEPT THE BABY . . . . . 1 BABY CARED BY OTHER PEOPLE . . . . . 2 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
1730	CHECK 1726: CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ →		1732
1731	Who helped you in stopping the pregnancy or attempting to stop the pregnancy? Any other person? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DOCTOR . . . . . A MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . B TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . C PHARMACIST . . . . . D FRIEND/RELATIVES . . . . . E SELF . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1732	Do you personally know any young unmarried adult who has tried to abort her pregnancy or has ever aborted her pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1733	Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone to abort a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1734	Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone not to abort a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1735	RECORD THE TIME	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT INTERVIEW:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S NAME: _____ DATE: _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

EDITOR'S NAME: _____ DATE: _____

CALENDAR

INSTRUCTIONS:
ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
FOR COLUMNS 1 AND 4, ALL MONTHS SHOULD BE FILLED IN.

INFORMATION TO BE CODED FOR EACH COLUMN:

COL. 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE

L	BIRTH
H	PREGNANCIES
K	MISCARRIAGE
A	ABORTION
S	STILLBIRTH
0	NO METHOD
1	FEMALE STERILIZATION
2	MALE STERILIZATION
3	IUD
4	INJECTABLES
5	IMPLANTS
6	PILL
7	CONDOM
M	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD
P	PERIODIC ABSTINENCE
T	WITHDRAWAL
X	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

COL. 2: SOURCE OF CONTRACEPTION

1	GOVT. HOSPITAL
2	GOVT. CLINIC
3	PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER
4	PUSTU/PUSLING
5	DELIVERY POST (POSKESDES/POLINDES)
6	HEALTH POST (POSYANDU)
7	FP MOBILE CLINIC 9TKBK/TMK/MUYAN/BAKSOS
8	FP FIELDWORKER
9	FP POST/PPKBD
10	VILLAGE MIDWIFE
A	PVT. HOSPITAL
B	PVT. CLINIC/MATERNITY OSPITAL
C	PVT. OBGYN
D	PRIVATE DOCTOR
E	MIDWIFE
F	NURSE
G	PHARMACY/DRUGSTORE
H	SHOP
X	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

COL. 3: REASON FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

0	INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY
1	BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING
2	WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT
3	HUSBAND DISAPPROVED
4	WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD
5	HEALTH CONCERNS
6	SIDE EFFECTS
7	LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR
8	COSTS TOO MUCH
9	INCONVENIENT TO USE
F	DON'T KNOW/MIND
M	MENOPAUSAL
C	MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION
N	IUD EXPELLED
X	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)
Z	DON'T KNOW

COL. 4: MARITAL STATUS

X	MARRIAGE
B	LIVING TOGETHER
0	NOT MARRIAGE

			1	2		3	4			
	DES	01						01	DES	
	NOV	02						02	NOV	
2	OKT	03						03	OKT	2
	SEP	04						04	SEP	
0	AGT	05						05	AGT	0
	JUL	06						06	JUL	
1	JUN	07						07	JUN	1
	MEI	08						08	MEI	
7	APR	09						09	APR	7
	MAR	10						10	MAR	
	PEB	11						11	PEB	
	JAN	12						12	JAN	
	DES	13						13	DES	
	NOV	14						14	NOV	
2	OKT	15						15	OKT	2
	SEP	16						16	SEP	
0	AGT	17						17	AGT	0
	JUL	18						18	JUL	
1	JUN	19						19	JUN	1
	MEI	20						20	MEI	
6	APR	21						21	APR	6
	MAR	22						22	MAR	
	PEB	23						23	PEB	
	JAN	24						24	JAN	
	DES	25						25	DES	
	NOV	26						26	NOV	
2	OKT	27						27	OKT	2
	SEP	28						28	SEP	
0	AGT	29						29	AGT	0
	JUL	30						30	JUL	
1	JUN	31						31	JUN	1
	MEI	32						32	MEI	
5	APR	33						33	APR	5
	MAR	34						34	MAR	
	PEB	35						35	PEB	
	JAN	36						36	JAN	
	DES	37						37	DES	
	NOV	38						38	NOV	
2	OKT	39						39	OKT	2
	SEP	40						40	SEP	
0	AGT	41						41	AGT	0
	JUL	42						42	JUL	
1	JUN	43						43	JUN	1
	MEI	44						44	MEI	
4	APR	45						45	APR	4
	MAR	46						46	MAR	
	PEB	47						47	PEB	
	JAN	48						48	JAN	
	DES	49						49	DES	
	NOV	50						50	NOV	
2	OKT	51						51	OKT	2
	SEP	52						52	SEP	
0	AGT	53						53	AGT	0
	JUL	54						54	JUL	
1	JUN	55						55	JUN	1
	MEI	56						56	MEI	
3	APR	57						57	APR	3
	MAR	58						58	MAR	
	PEB	59						59	PEB	
	JAN	60						60	JAN	
	DES	61						61	DES	
	NOV	62						62	NOV	
2	OKT	63						63	OKT	2
	SEP	64						64	SEP	
0	AGT	65						65	AGT	0
	JUL	66						66	JUL	
1	JUN	67						67	JUN	1
	MEI	68						68	MEI	
2	APR	69						69	APR	2
	MAR	70						70	MAR	
	PEB	71						71	PEB	
	JAN	72						72	JAN	

17IDHS-MM

2017 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
MARRIED MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential

I. IDENTIFICATION	CODE
1. PROVINCE _____	
2. REGENCY/CITY *) _____	
3. SUB-DISTRICT _____	
4. VILLAGE _____	
5. URBAN/RURAL **) URBAN -1 RURAL -2	
6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER _____	B
7. 2017 IDHS SAMPLE CODE	
8. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____	
10. NAME OF RESPONDENT _____	
11. RESPONDENT"S LINE NUMBER	
12. RESPONDENT"S MOBILE PHONE NUMBE _____	

II. INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE OF INTERVIEW				DATE / MONTH / YEAR (2017)
INTERVIEWER"S NAME				INT. NUMBER
RESULT ***)				RESULT
NEXT VISIT DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

***) RESULT CODES

1	COMPLETED	4	REFUSED	7	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)
2	HOUSEHOLD MEMBER NOT AT HOME	5	PARTLY COMPLETED		
3	POSTPONED	6	INCAPACITATED		

	FIELD EDITOR	SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME				
DATE				

*) Cross out category not used
**) Circle selected category

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is ..... and I am working with BPS Statistics Indonesia. We are conducting a survey about the health of women, men and children all over Indonesia. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you about your health (and the health of your children). The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. The survey usually takes between 30 and 40 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓ RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 ➡ END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR,	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 105
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL ARI 3	
104	Before you moved here, which (PROVINCE/STATE) did you live in?	PROVINCE/STATE*) ☐☐ _____ DISTRICT/CITY*) ☐☐ _____ CODES FILLED BY OFFICE EDITOR	
104A	Where did you live five years ago?	PROVINCE/STATE*) ☐☐ _____ DISTRICT/CITY*) ☐☐ _____ CODES FILLED BY OFFICE EDITOR	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON"T KNOW MONT . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON"T KNOW YEAR 9998	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 106 IF INCONSISTENT. IF LESS THEN 15 OR OLDER THAN 54 END INTERVIEW. CORRECT 17IDHS-HH BLOCK III	AGE IN COMPLETED YEAR ☐☐	
106A	Are you now unmarried, married, living together, divorced, separated or widowed ?	NEVER MARRIED . . . . . 1 MARRIED . . . . . 2 LIVING TOGETHE . . . . . 3 DIVORCED . . . . . 4 SEPARATED . . . . . 5 WIDOWED 6	
106B	CHECK 106 AND 106A: AGE 15-54 AND MARRIED/ LIVING TOGETHER ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ →		END
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, junior high, senior high, academy or university?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOI . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOO . . . . . 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII . . . . . 4 DIV/UNIVERSIT` 5	
109	What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level? FIRST YEAR = 0 DON'T KNOW = 8 COMPLETED = 7	GRADE/YEAF . . . . . ☐	
110	CHECK 108: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '2', '3', '4' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ →		113
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me: SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read only part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALI . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIREC 4	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2' OR '3' CIRCLED ↓ CODE '1' OR '4' CIRCLED → 114		
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
114	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
115	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet, including *browsing, facebook, twitter, whatsapp,BBM, game online, skype, instagram and others?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 201
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 201
121	During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION HISTORY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Do you have biological children?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any biological sons or daughters who are living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD „00'.	SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any biological sons or daughters who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD „00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . [ ][ ]	
206	Do you have any biological son or daughter who was born alive but later died? If "NO" PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD „00'.	BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD „00'.	TOTAL . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208A	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____children born alive. Is that correct? YES ☐ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN		→ 211 → 301
210	Do the children that you have fathered all have the same biological mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 211
210A	In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOME	
211	CHECK 208 HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD: a) How old were you when your (first) child HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD: b) How old were you when your child was	AGE IN YEARS	
211A	CHECK 203: AT LEAST ONE DAUGHTER LIVES WITH FATHER NO DAUGHTER LIVES WITH FATHER		→ 212
211B	Do you have a daughter age 10 or older who lives with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 212
211C	Do you know when your daughter had her first menstruation?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 NOT YET MENSTRUATEI 3	
212	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE CHILD LIVES WITH FATHER NO CHILD LIVES WITH FATHER		→ 301
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD: a) How old is your (youngest) child? HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD: b) How old is your child?	AGE IN YEARS	
214	CHECK 213: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS CHILD IS AGE 3 YEARS OR OLDER		→ 301
215	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD: a) What is the name of your (youngest) child? HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD: b) What is your child's name?	_____ NAME OF CHILD	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
215A	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD a) What is the name of the mother of your (youngest) child? HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD b) What is the name of the mother of your child's	_____ \AME OF MOTHER OF (YOUNGEST) CHI	
216	When (NAME'S) mother) was pregnant with (YOUNGEST CHILD'S NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 219
217	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
218	Was (YOUNGEST CHILD'S NAME) born in a hospital or health	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	
219	When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drink at all?	MORE THAN USUAL . . . . . 1 ABOUT THE SAMI . . . . . 2 LESS THAN USUA . . . . . 3 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF FAMILY PLANNING

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning. The various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay, avoid a pregnancy. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	FEMALE STERILIZATION Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	MALE STERILIZATION Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	INJECTABLES Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	IMPLANTS Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	PILL Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	CONDOM Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM Women can place a contraceptive tissue or a thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM). PROBE: Up to six months after childbirth, before the menstrual period has returned, women use a method requiring frequent breastfeeding	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
13	OTHERS Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
302	In the last six months have you: a) Heard about family planning on the radio? b) Seen anything about family planning on the television? c) Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? d) Read about family planning in a poster or a e) Read about family planning in a billboard, banner, mural ? f) Read about family planning on the Internet?	YES NO a) RADIO . . . . . 1 2 b) TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 c) NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2 d) POSTER OR PAMPHLET . . . . 1 2 e) BILLBOARD, BANNER, PENNANT OR MURAL . . . . 1 2 f) INTERNET 1 2	
303	In the last six months, have you discussed family planning with: a) Wife/partner? b) Friend/neighbor? c) Relativee? d) Health provider? e) Family planning field worker? f) Religious leader? g) Community leader h) Women's group?	YES NO WIFE . . . . . 1 2 NEIGHBOR . . . . . 1 2 RELATIVE . . . . . 1 2 HEALTH PROVIDER . . . . . 1 2 FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . 1 2 RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . 1 2 COMMUNITRY LEADER . . . . . 1 2 WOMEN'S GROUP 1 2	
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306
305	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
306	After giving birth, can a woman become pregnant before resuming menstruation?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
307	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. A. Contraception is women"s business and a man should not have to worry about it. B. Women who are sterilized may become promiscuous. C. Being sterilized for a man is equivalent to being castrated. D. A woman is the one who gets pregnant, so she should be the one to get sterilized.	AGREE / DISAGREE / DK CONTRACEPTION WOMEN BUSINESS . . 1 2 3 STERILIZED WOMEN ARE PROMISCUOUS . . 1 2 3 MALE STERILIZATION IS CASTRATION . . . . . 1 2 3 WOMAN SHOULD BE THE ONE STERILIZED . . 1 2 3	
307A	Are you currently using any contraceptive method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 307C
307B	Which method are you using?	MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 1 CONDOM . . . . . 2 RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . 3 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
307C	Is your wife/partner currently using any contraceptive method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 307E

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
307D	Which method is she using?	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A IUD . . . . . B INJECTABLES . . . . . C IMPLANTS . . . . . D PILL . . . . . E LAM . . . . . F RHYTHM METHOD . . . . . G WITHDRAWAL . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
307E	CHECK 307B: NOT ASKED OR CODE '2', '3', '4' OR '6' CIRCLED CODE '1' CIRCLED		307G
307F	CHECK 307D: CODE 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' OR 'E' CIRCLED NOT ASKED OR CODE 'F', 'G', 'H' OR 'X' CIRCLED		308A
307G	When you obtained the (CURRENT METHOD), did you use the National Health Insurance (JKN or BPJS) or any other health insurance?	YES, JKN/BPJS-PBI . . . . . 1 YES, JKN/BPJS-NON PBI . . . . . 2 YES, OTHER HEALTH INSURANCE . 3 NO 4	
308A	CHEK 301(02), 307A AND 307B: RESPONDENT STERILIZED VER HEARD OF MALE STERILIZATION BUT \S NOT STERILIZED NEVER HEARD OF STERILIZATION		308D 404
308B	Once you have had all the children you want, would you yourself ever consider getting sterilized?	WIFE ALREADY STERILIZED . . . . . 1 WOULD CONSIDEF . . . . . 2 WOULD NOT CONSIDER . . . . . 3 UNSURE/DEPENDS 4	308D
308C	Why would you never consider getting sterilized? PROBE: Any other reasons? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	AGAINST RELIGION . . . . . A BAD FOR MAN'S HEALTH . . . . . B OPERATION NOT SAFE . . . . . C LESS INTRUSIVE WAYS AVAILABLE . . . D MAY WANT MORE CHILDREN . . . . . E MAY REMARRY SOME DAY . . . . . F COSTS . . . . . G LOSS OF SEXUAL FUNCTION . . . . . H WIFE DOESN'T AGREE . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
308D	In your opinion what are some of the advantages of male sterilization? PROBE: Any other advantages? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PUT MAN IN CONTROL . . . . . A EFFECTIVE METHOD . . . . . B OPERATION IS SAFE . . . . . C SAFER THAN FEMALE STERILIZATION D OPERATION INEXPENSIVE . . . . . E LESS EXPENSIVE THAN FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . F OPERATION IS SIMPLE . . . . . G GIVE MAN FREEDOM . . . . . H OTHER _____ X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
404	Is your (wife/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
405	Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 407
406	How many wives or live-in partners do you have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS . . .	
407	CHECK 405: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER → Please tell me the name of (your wife/the woman you are living with as if married). MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER → Please tell me the name of each of your wives or each woman you are living with as if married. RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE AND LIVE-IN PARTNER. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'. ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER ☐☐ 408 How old was (NAME) on her last birthday? AGE ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐	
409	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER →		→ 411
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	
411	CHECK 405 AND 411: BOTH CODE 2' → In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? OTHER → Now I want to ask about your first wife. In what month and year did you start living with her?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 412A
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
412A	Do you know when your wife had her last menstruation?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
412B	Did you ask her condition when she was having her menstruation, such as: a) Bled more than usual? b) Menstruation came on time? c) How long was the menstruation? d) Extra pain? e) Other?	YES NO a) BLED MORE THAN USUA 1 2 b) ON TIME 1 2 c) HOW LONG 1 2 d) EXTRA PAIN 1 2 e) OTHER 1 2	
413	CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
414	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER 95	→ 502
415	When did you have sexual intercouse for the last time? IF LESS THEN 12 MONTH, THE ANSWERED IS RECORDED IN MONTH, WEEK, OR DAY. IF 12 MONTHS OR MORE, THE ANSWER IS RECORDED IN YEAR	DAYS [ ][ ] WEEKS [ ][ ] MONTHS [ ][ ] YEARS [ ][ ]	
427	In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 429
428	Have you ever paid anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 431
429	The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 431
430	Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 502
431	In the last 12 months, did you compensate anyone with gifts or in kind in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 432A
432	Have you ever given anyone with gifts or other goods in order exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 502
432A	The last time you have given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 502
432B	Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you have given any gifts or other goods in order to have sex or to become sexually involved, in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 502

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
436	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH CARE** VILLAGE HEALTH POST/ VILLAGE MATERNITY POS . . . 11 INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICE POST . . . . . 12 OTHER POST _____ 14 **PUBLIC** PUBLIC HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 CLINIC . . . . . 22 PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER . . . . 23 SUB/MOBILE CLINIC PRIMARY HEALTH CENTE . . . 24 MOBILE HEALTH/FP CLINIC . . . 25 FP FIELD WORKER . . . . . 26 VILLAGE FP POST . . . . . 27 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 28 OTHER _____ 29 (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL/MOTHER AND CHILD HOSPITAL/MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 CLINIC/MATERNITY HOM . . . . . 32 PRIVATE OBSTETRICIAN AND OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 33 PRIVATE GENERAL PRACTICIONER . . . . . 34 PRIVATE MIDWIFE . . . . . 35 PRIVATE NURSE . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 37 (SPECIFY) **OTHER** DRUGSTORE . . . . . 41 SHOP . . . . . 42 OTHER _____ 43 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
502	CHECK 307B: NOT ASKED OR RESPONDENT NOT STERILIZED ☐ RESPONDENT STERILIZED ☐		514
503	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE ☐ MORE THAN ONE WIFE ☐		509
504	Is your wife pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	507
505	Now I have some questions about the future. After the (child/children) you and your (wife(wives)/partner(s)) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not have any more children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED 8	514
506	How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	514
507	CHECK 208: HAS CHILD(REN) ☐ Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not have any more children? NO CHILD ☐ Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 WIFE/PARTNER CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED 8	514
508	CHECK 208: WIFE/PARTNER NOT PREGNANT OR DON'T KNOW ☐ How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? WIFE/PARTNER PREGNANT ☐ After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	514
509	Is any one of your wives pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	512

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
510	Now I have some questions about the future. After the (child/children) you and your (wife(wives)/partner(s)) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not have any more children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED 8	→ 514
511	How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 YEARS . . . . . 2 SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 514
512	CHECK 208: HAS CHILD(REN) → Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not have any more children? NO CHILD → Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have a child, or would you prefer not have any children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 WIFE/PARTNER CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 WIFE/PARTNER STERILIZED . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED 8	→ 514
513	CHECK 208: HAS CHILD(REN) → How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? NO CHILD → How long would you like to wait before the birth of a child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 YEARS . . . . . 2 SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	
514	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN → If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life. How many children would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN → If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life. How many children would that be? PROBE FOR NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 TOTAL . . . . . OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 601 → 601

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
515	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it"s a boy or a girl? "ANY" IS THE DESIRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITHOUT A SPECIFIC GENDER PREFERENCE	BOY GIRL EITHER TOTAL ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 999996 (SPECIFY)	
515A	CHECK 307A: CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ →		601
515B	Do you think you will use a method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 515D
515C	Which contraceptive method would you prefer to use?	MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 1 CONDOM . . . . . 2 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . 3 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) UNSURE 8	→ 601
515D	What is the main reason that you think you will not use a method at any time in the future?	FERTILITY-RELATED REASON NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . 11 MENOPAUSE/HISTERECTOMY . . . 12 SUBFECUND/INFECUND . . . . . 13 WANT AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE . . . . . 14 FATALISTIC . . . . . 15 OPPOSITION TO USE RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . 21 WIFE/PARTNER OPPOSED . . . . . 22 OTHER OPPOSED . . . . . 23 RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . 24 LACK OF KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO METHODS . . . . . 31 KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . 32 METHOD RELATED REASON HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . 41 FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . 42 TOO FAR . . . . . 43 COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 44 INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . 45 GAIN/LOSS WEIGHT . . . . . 46 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days for at least one hour continuously?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 610
604	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work (do/did) you mainly do? DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES. _____ _____ ☐☐ (FILLED BY BPS)	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL . . . . . 01 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02 CLERICAL . . . . . 03 SALES . . . . . 04 SERVICE . . . . . 05 AGRICULTURAL WORKER . . . . . 06 INDUSTRIAL WORKER . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
604A	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FAMILY WORKER . . . 1 LABORER/EMPLOYEE . . . . . 2 SELF EMPLOYED 3	
605	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
606	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ →		610
609	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/ PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 SPECIFY	
610	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (wife/partner), you and your (wife/partner) jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/ PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE 4 OTHER _____ 6 SPECIFY	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/ PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 SPECIFY	
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 615
613	Do you have a title deed for any house you own?	YES, RESPONDENT'S NAME . . . . . 1 YES, RESPONDENT'S WIFE/ PARTNER'S NAME . . . . . 2 YES, SOMEONE ELSE'S NAME . . . . . 3 NO 4	
615	Do you own any land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	→ 618
616	Do you have a title deed for any land you own?	YES, RESPONDENT'S NAME . . . . . 1 YES, RESPONDENT'S WIFE/ PARTNER'S NAME . . . . . 2 YES, SOMEONE ELSE'S NAME . . . . . 3 NO 4	
618	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with e) If she burns the food? READ OUT THE QUESTIONS SLOWLY. THIS IS THE RESPONDENT'S OPINION, NOT HER EXPERIENCE.	YES NO DK a) GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 b) NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1 2 8 c) ARGU . . . . . 1 2 8 d) REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 e) BURNS FOOD 1 2 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
701	Now I want to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called HIV-AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 727
701A	From which sources of information have you learned about HIV-AIDS? Any other sources? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C FLYER / POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVE . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
702	Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV-AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
703	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV-AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706A	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the HIV-AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Can the HIV-AIDS virus be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY . . . . . 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING . . 1 2 8	
708A	How to identify someone who was infected HIV-AIDS? Any thing else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PHYSICAL . . . . . A BEHAVIOR . . . . . B BLOOD TEST . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
708B	Do you know about HIV-AIDS test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 717A
716	Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 717A

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
717	Where is that? Any other place? IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . A PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C CLINIC . . . . . D STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . E OTHER _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . G CLINIC . . . . . H STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . I PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . J MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . K OTHER _____ L (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
717A	Have you ever talked about ways to prevent getting the virus that causes AIDS with your wife?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
720	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV-AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
720A	If a member of your family got infected with the HIV-AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
720B	If a member of your family became sick with HIV-AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
721	Do you think children living with HIV-AIDS should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV-AIDS	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
722	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
723	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV-AIDS, or who are thought to be living with HIV-AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
724	Do people living with HIV-AIDS, or thought to be living with HIV-AIDS, lose the respect of other people?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
725	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV-AIDS.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
726	Do you fear that you could get HIV-AIDS if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV-AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
727	CHECK 701: EVER HEARD ABOUT AIDS ☐↓ / NEVER HEARD ABOUT AIDS ☐↓ a) Apart from HIV, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual b) Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 728

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
727A	What infection have you heard about? Any other? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SYPHILIS . . . . . A GONORRHEA . . . . . B GENITAL WARTS/CONDYLOMATA . . . C CHANROID . . . . . D CLAMYDIA . . . . . E CANDIDA . . . . . F GENITAL HERPES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
727B	From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted infection (STIs)? Any other place? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVE . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
727C	If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have? Any others? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K IMPOTENCE . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOM . . . . . Y DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
727D	If a woman has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have? Any others? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K HARD TO CONCEIVE . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOM . . . . . Y DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
728	CHECK 414: CODE '00' NOT CIRCLED ↓ CODE '00' CIRCLED →		736
729	CHECK 727: CODE '1' CIRCLED ↓ CODE '2' CIRCLED →		731
730	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
731	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
732	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
733	CHECK 730, 731 AND 732: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') ↓ HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW →		736
734	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 730/731/732), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 736
735	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . A PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER . . B SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C CLINIC . . . . . D OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) E **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . F CLINIC . . . . . G PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . H MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) K **OTHER** SHOP . . . . . L SELF-MEDICATE . . . . . M TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . N OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	
736	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
737	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows he has sex with other women?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
805	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 808
806	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 808
807	The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
808	Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all??	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 811 → 810
809	In the past, have you smoked tobacco every day?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 811A
810	In the past, have you ever smoked tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 811A
811	On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke every day? IF NOT SMOKED, RECORD "00"	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . ☐☐	
811A	Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco every day, some days or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 SOME DAYS . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 816
811B	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED	PIPE . . . . . A CIGAR . . . . . B SHISHA . . . . . C INHALED THROUGH MOUTH . . . . . D INHALED THROUGH NOSE . . . . . E CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . F CHEW BETEL LEAF AND TOBACCO . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
816	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 818
817	What type of health insurance? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. AND CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED	REGIONAL HEALTH I . . . . . A HEALTH SECURITY INSURANCE . . . . . B HEALTH SECURITY INSURANCE NON CONTRIBUTION . . . . . C PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE . . D EMPLOYER'S INSURANCE . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
817A	CHECK 817: CODE 'B' CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED →		818
817B	What type of services did you use the JKN/BPJS PBI card for?	FAMILY PLANNING . . . . . A INPATIENT CARE . . . . . B OUTPATIENT CARE/CHECK UP . . . . . C NEVER USED . . . . . D	
818	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ **DATE:** _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF EDITOR: _____ **DATE:** _____

17IDHS-YM

2017 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
NEVER-MARRIED MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Confidential

IDENTIFICATION	CODE
1. PROVINCE _____	
2. REGENCY/CITY*) _____	
3. SUBDISTRICT _____	
4. VILLAGE _____	
5. URBAN/RURAL**) URBAN -1 RURAL -2	
6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER _____	B
7. 20171 IDHS SAMPLE CODI	
8. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____	
10. NAME OF RESPONDENT _____	
11. RESPONDENT LINE NUMBER	
12. RESPONDENT'S MOBILE PHONE NUMBER _____	

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
				MONTH
				YEAR 2017
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NUMBER
RESULT***)				RESULT
NEXT VISIT DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

***) RESULT CODES

1 COMPLETED 3 POSTPONED 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____
2 NOT AT HOME 4 REFUSED 6 INCAPACITATED (SPECIFY)

FIELD EDITOR	SUPERVISOR	CBS OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____	NAME _____		
DATE _____	DATE _____		

*) Cross out category not used
**) Circle selected category

PARENT/GUARDIAN CONSENT

(READ TO PARENTS OR GUARDIAN OF MEN AGE 15-17)

In this survey, we are interviewing never married men between the ages of 15 and 24 individually. We are interested in their knowledge, attitudes, and practice in reproductive health care. This information will be useful to the government in developing plans to provide health services tailored specifically to address the needs of young people.

We would very much appreciate your permission to have your child(ren) to participate in this survey. The survey usually takes about 25 minutes to complete. Whatever information your children provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

May we interview (NAME OF CHILDREN) in private? If you decide not to allow your child(ren) to be interviewed, we will respect your decision. What is your decision?

PARENT/GUARDIAN AGREES . . . . . 1 ⇓ SECTION 1

PARENT/GUARDIAN DOES NOT AGREE . . . . . 2 → END

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello.
My name is..... I am working with Badan Pusat Statistik. We are conducting a national survey of unmarried men between age 15 and 24. We are interested in your knowledge of, attitudes toward and practice in health care.

This information will be used to help the government in developing plans to provide health services tailored specifically to address the needs of young people. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. The survey usually takes about 25 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey? (GIVE CLEAR AND BRIEF RESPONSE)

May I interview (NAME) now?

RESPONDENT AGREES . . . . . 1 ⇓ SECTION 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE . . . . . 2 → END
TO BE INTERVIEWED

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD	YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 106
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	
104	Before you moved here, which (PROVINCE/STATE) did you live in?	PROVINCE/STATE*) [ ][ ] _____ DISTRICT/CITY*) [ ][ ] _____)DES FILLED BY OFFICE EDITOR	
105	Where did you live five years ago?	PROVINCE/STATE*) [ ][ ] _____ DISTRICT/CITY*) [ ][ ] _____)DES FILLED BY OFFICE EDITOR	
106	In what month and year were you	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEA . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 106 AND 107 IF INCONSISTENT. IF AGE IS LESS THAN 15 OR OVER 24, END INTERVIEW. CORRECT 17IDHS-HH SECTION III COL (8).	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS [ ][ ]	
108	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 114
109	What is the highest level of school you attended: elementary, junior high school, senior high school, academy or university?	PRIMARY SCHOOL . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY/D1/DII/DIII . . . . . 4 DIPLOMA/UNIVERSITY 5	
110	What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level? IN FIRST YEAR = 0, COMPLETED = 7, DON'T KNOW = 8	GRADE . . . . . [ ]	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
111	Are you currently attending school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 113
112	What is the reason you are not currently attending school any more? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE THE MAIN REASON.	GRADUATED/HAD ENOUGH SCHOOLING . . . . . 01 TO CARE FOR ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 02 FAMILY NEEDED HELP ON FARM OR BUSINESS . . . . . 03 COULD NOT PAY SCHOOL FEES . . . . . 04 NEEDED TO EARN MONEY . . . . . 05 DID NOT LIKE SCHOOL/ DID NOT WANT TO CONTINUE . . . . . 06 DID NOT PASS EXAMS . . . . . 07 SCHOOL NOT ACCESSIBLE/ TOO FAR . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
113	CHECK 109: CODE '1' CIRCLED → CODE '2', '3', '4' OR '5' CIRCLED		116
114	Now I would like you to read this sentence. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE. . 3 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 4	
115	CHECK 114: CODE '2' OR '3' CIRCLED → CODE '1' OR '4' CIRCLED		118
116	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 118
117	In the last 6 months did you read an article in a newspaper or magazine: a) About postponement of age at marriage? b) About HIV-AIDS? c) About sexually transmitted infections? d) About the condom/condom advertisement? e) About drugs? f) About alcoholic beverages? g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO a) POSTPONE MARRIAGE 1 2 b) HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2 c) STI . . . . . 1 2 d) CONDOM . . . . . 1 2 e) DRUGS . . . . . 1 2 f) ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2 g) FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	
118	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 120
119	In the last 6 months did you hear on the radio: a) About postponement of age at marriage? b) About HIV-AIDS? c) About sexually transmitted infections? d) About the condom/condom advertisement? e) About drugs? f) About alcoholic beverages? g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO a) POSTPONE MARRIAGE 1 2 b) HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2 c) STI . . . . . 1 2 d) CONDOM . . . . . 1 2 e) DRUGS . . . . . 1 2 f) ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2 g) FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	
120	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 122

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
121	In the last 6 months did you watch on television: a) About postponement of age at marriage? b) About HIV/AIDS? c) About sexually transmitted infections? d) About the condom/condom advertisement? e) About drugs? f) About alcoholic beverages? g) About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO a) POSTPONE MARRIAGE 1 2 b) HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2 c) STI . . . . . 1 2 d) CONDOM . . . . . 1 2 e) DRUGS . . . . . 1 2 f) ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2 g) FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	
122	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
123	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
124	Have you ever used the Internet, including *browsing, Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, BBM, online game, Skype, Instagram and others?*	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 127
125	In the last 12 months, have you used the Internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 127
126	During the last one month, how often did you use the Internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
127	Have you done any work in the last seven days for at least one hour continuously?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
128	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 130
129	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 201
130	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do? DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES. _____ _____ [ ][ ] (FILLED BY BPS)	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL . . . . . 01 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02 CLERICAL . . . . . 03 SALES . . . . . 04 SERVICE . . . . . 05 AGRICULTURAL WORKER . . . . . 06 INDUSTRIAL WORKER . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
131	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
132	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
133	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	

2. KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE ABOUT HUMAN REPRODUCTION SYSTEM

Now I want to ask you about changes from childhood to adolescence, the reproductive system, and related issues.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
201	When a boy begins to change from childhood to adolescence, also known as puberty, he experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are? Any other change? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DEVELOP MUSCLES . . . . . A CHANGE IN VOICE . . . . . B GROWTH OF FACIAL HAIR, PUBIC HAIR, UNDERARM HAIR, CHEST, LEGS AND ARMS . . . . . C INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D WET DREAMS . . . . . E GROWTH OF ADAM'S APPLE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
202	When a girl begins to change from childhood to adolescence, she experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are? Any other change? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	GROWTH OF PUBIC AND UNDERARM HAIR . . . . . A GROWTH IN BREASTS . . . . . B GROWTH IN HIPS . . . . . C INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D MENSTRUATION . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
203	CHECK 201 AND 202: NO CODE 'Z' CIRCLED OR CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN ONE QUESTION ONLY ☐ CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN BOTH 201 AND 202 ☐		205
204	Where did you get the information about the physical changes from childhood to adolescence? Any other source? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIEND . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLING . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H TELEVISION . . . . . I RADIO . . . . . J BOOK/MAGAZINE/NEWSPAPER . . . . . K INTERNET . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
205	How old were you when you had your first wet dream?	NEVER . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	→ 209
206	Before you had wet dreams, did anyone talk to you about wet dreams?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
207	Who talked to you about wet dreams? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIEND . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLING . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
208	The first time you had wet dreams, did you talk to anyone? If 'YES', who did you talk to? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIEND . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLING . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW Z	
209	Now I want to talk to you about the risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→211
210	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
211	Can a woman become pregnant by having one sexual intercourse ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
212	Do you know how to avoid pregnancy? If "YES": What is it? Any other way? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ABSTAIN FROM SEX . . . . . A USE CONTRACEPTION . . . . . B OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
213	Can a woman become pregnant after giving birth before she resumes menstruation?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
	Now I would like to talk about family planning . The various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. 212. Have you ever heard about (METHOD)?		
214	01. **Female sterilization.** Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	02. **Male sterilization.** Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	03. **IUD** Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	04. **Injectables** Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	05. **Implants** Women can have several small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	06. **Pill** Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	07. **Condom** Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	08. **Intravag/Diaphragm** Women can place at thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	09. **Emergency Contraception.** As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills at any time within three days to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	10. **Lactational amenorrhea methode (LAM)** Women Breastfeed the baby with condition: the age of the baby less than 6 months, the baby just consume breast milk, and the mother haven't had menstruated yet.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	11. **Rhythm or periodic abstinence** Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	12. **Withdrawal.** Men can be careful and pull out before climax	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	13. **Other methods.** Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
215	CHECK 214: ANY CODE '1' CIRCLED ↓ CODE '1' NOT CIRCLED →		219
216	Now I want to talk about family planning use in the future. Do you think you will use a family planning method some time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
217	What service of family planning do you think should be made available to unmarried youth? a) Information about reproductive health and family planning methods? b) Consultation about how to use family planning methods? c) Provision and family planning services	YES NO a) INFORMATION . . . . . 1 2 b) COUNSELLING . . . . . 1 2 c) SERVICE 1 2	
218	I will now read you some statements about condom use. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each. a) Condoms can be used to prevent pregnancy b) A condom can protect against getting HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases c) A condom can be reused	DIS- DON'T AGREE AGREE KNOW a) PREVENT PREGNANCY . 1 2 8 b) PREVENT HIV/AIDS AND STI . . . . . 1 2 8 c) CAN BE REUSED 1 2 8	
219	Now I want to talk about a disease called anemia. Have you ever heard of anemia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 301
220	What is anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LOW HEMOGLOBIN (Hb) . . . . . A IRON DEFICIENCY . . . . . B DEFICIT IN RED BLOOD CELLS . . . . . C BLOOD DEFICIT . . . . . D VITAMIN DEFICIENCY . . . . . E LOW BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
221	What do you think is the cause of anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . A LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS . . . . . B BLEEDING . . . . . C MENSTRUATION . . . . . D MALNUTRITION . . . . . E INFECTIOUS DISEASE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
222	Can anemia be treated?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 301
223	How is anemia treated? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	TAKE PILL TO INCREASE BLOOD . . A TAKE IRON TABLET . . . . . B INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . C INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF IRON-RICH VEGETABLES AND FRUITS . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

3. MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN

Let us now talk about marriage and having children.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
301	At what age would you like to be married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ NEVER . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
302	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to get married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
303	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to get married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
304	Do you think a couple who wants to get married needs to have a medical test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306
305	What kind of test ? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PHYSICAL . . . . . A BLOOD . . . . . B URINE . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
306	Who is going to choose the person you will marry: yourself, your parents, other relatives, or jointly?	SELF . . . . . 1 PARENT . . . . . 2 OTHER RELATIVES . . . . . 3 JOINTLY 4	
307	If you could choose exacly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be?	DO NOT WANT CHILDREN . . . . . 00 → 309 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 → 309 (SPECIFY)	
308	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it was boy or girl? "ANY" IS THE DESIRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITHOUT A SPECIFIC GENDER PREFERENCE	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 999996 (SPECIFY)	
309	Who do you think should decide on how many children a couple should have : the wife, the husband, or both?	WIFE . . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 DON'TKNOW 8	
310	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
311	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
312	How long do you think a woman should wait after one birth before she has another birth?	MONTH . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] YEARS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
313	If a woman has an unwanted pregnancy, what do you think she should do, have the baby and keep it, have the baby and give it away, have an abortion, or up to her?	HAVE THE BABY AND KEEP IT . . . . . 1 HAVE THE BABY AND GIVE IT AWA`. 2 HAVE AN ABORTION . . . . . 3 UP TO HER. . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
314	I'm going to read some statements about times when a woman might consider having an abortion. Please tell me, in your opinion, is it acceptable for a woman to have an abortion	AGREE / DIS-AGREE / DON'T KNOW	
	a) The pregnancy endangers her health and the baby's health?	a) ENDANGER HEALTH 1 2 8	
	b) The pregnancy endangers her life and the baby's life?	b) ENDANGER LIFE 1 2 8	
	c) The fetus has physical deformity?	c) FETUS DEFORMED 1 2 8	
	d) The pregnancy has resulted from rape?	d) RAPED 1 2 8	
	e) She is unmarried?	e) UNMARRIED . . . 1 2 8	
	f) The couple can not afford to have a child?	f) CAN NOT AFFORD 1 2 8	
	g) She is attending school?	g) ATTENDING SCHOOL 1 2 8	

4. ROLE OF FAMILY, SCHOOL, COMMUNITY, AND MASS MEDIA

Now I'd like to ask you about the role of family, school and community as sources of information on reproductive health, which includes issues related to sexuality and sexually transmitted infections, such as HIV/AIDS; and use of illegal drugs and NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs, and other addictive substances).

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
401	We would like to know about the people with whom you have talked about or asked questions about sexual matters. Have you talked about these things with: a Friend? b) Mother? c) Father? d) Siblings? e) Relatives? f) Teacher? g) Health service provider? h) Religious leader?	YES NO a) FRIEND . . . . . 1 2 b) MOTHER . . . . . 1 2 c) FATHER . . . . . 1 2 d) SIBLINGS . . . . . 1 2 e) RELATIVE . . . . . 1 2 f) TEACHER . . . . . 1 2 g) HEALTH SERVICE PROVID 1 2 h) RELIGIOUS LEADER 1 2	
402	If you want to know more about reproductive health, who would you like to ask? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIEND . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLING . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
403	CHECK 108: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ →		406

TOPIC	404. Have you ever been taught at school about (TOPIC)?	405. In what level of schooling were you when you first were taught at school about (TOPIC)?
A. How the human reproductive system works.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII . . . . . 4 DIPLOMA IV/UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
B. Methods of birth control.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII . . . . . 4 DIPLOMA IV/UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
C. HIV-AIDS.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII . . . . . 4 DIPLOMA IV/UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
D. Other sexually transmitted infections.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII . . . . . 4 DIPLOMA IV/UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
E. NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs and other addictive substances).	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY/DI/DII/DIII . . . . . 4 DIPLOMA IV/UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
406	Have you ever attended a community-sponsored meeting about reproductive health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 408
407	What kind of meeting did you attend? Any other? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	YOUTH GROUP . . . . . A RELIOUS GATHERING . . . . . B YOUTH FAMILY GUIDANCE/BKR . . . C NGO . . . . . D GOVT. EXTENSION SERVI(. . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
408	Have you heard of a place for young adults to obtain information and counselling about young adult reproductive health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 501
409	What places have you heard about? _____ (TULISKAN) DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	CENTER OF INFORMATION AND COUNSELING FOR YOUTH .. A PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER-YOUTH FRIENDLY HEALTH SERVICE .. B YOUTH CENTE . . . . . C OTHER . . . . . X DON'T REMEMBER/DON'T KNOW . . . Z	
410	Do you know where this place is (any of these places are)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 501
411	Have you ever visited this place (any of these places)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 501
412	What services did you find there? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A COUNSELLING . . . . . B MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C STI TREATMENT . . . . . D CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOV . . . . . Z	
413	Apart from services you mentioned before, what other services do you want to be available in that place (those Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A COUNSELLING . . . . . B MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C STI TREATMENT . . . . . D CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOV . . . . . Z	

5. SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUGS

Now I'd like to ask you some question about the use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs. As we discussed earlier, you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, I hope you will answer these questions because your views are important. The information you give will be confidential and will only be used for scientific study.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
501	Have you tried to smoke cigarettes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 506
502	How old were when you smoked a cigarette for the first time?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
503	How old were you when you started smoking fairly regularly?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ JUST TRIED . . . . . 94 NEVER SMOKED REGULARLY . . . 95 DON'T REMEMBER/DK 98	
504	Do you currently smoke every day, once in a while, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 ONCE IN A WHILE . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 506
505	On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke every day?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . ☐☐	
506	Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco every day, some days, or not at all?	EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 ONCE IN A WHILE . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 508
507	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE . . . . . A CIGAR . . . . . B SHISHA . . . . . C INHALED THROUGH MOUTH . . . . . D INHALED THROUGH NOSE . . . . . E CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . F CHEW BETEL LEAF AND TOBACCO . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
508	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to smoke?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
509	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to smoke?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
510	Now I have some questions about drinking alcohol such as arak, tuak, beer, and others. Have you ever drunk an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 514
511	How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T REMEMBER 98	
512	In the last three months, on how many days did you drink an alcohol-containing beverage? IF EVERY DAY: RECORD '90'.	NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . ☐☐ DID NOT DRINK 95	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
513	Have you ever gotten “drunk” from drinking an alcohol-contain beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
514	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
515	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
516	There are drugs such as ganja, putau, shabu-shabu, and others drugs which can be used for fun or get high (LOCAL TERMS: fly, boat, fantasize, etc). Do you know someone who takes drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
517	Have you yourself ever tried to use drugs (LOCAL TERM)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 525
518	How did you use the drug? Any other way? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SMOKED . . . . . A INHALED . . . . . B INJECTED . . . . . C DRANK/SWALLOWED . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
519	CHECK 518: CODE 'A', 'B', 'D' OR 'X' CIRCLED ☐ CODE 'C' CIRCLED ☐		→ 521
520	Have you ever injected drugs which can make you LOCAL TERMS: fly, high, intoxicated, etc. ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 525
521	How old were you when you first injected drugs?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T REMEMBER 98	
522	Did you inject drugs in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 524
523	How often did you inject the drugs?	EVERYDAY . . . . . 01 A FEW TIMES A WEEK . . . . . 02 EVERY WEEK . . . . . 03 LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK . . . 04 ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 05 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
524	Have you ever shared needles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
525	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to use drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
526	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to use drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
527	Have you ever heard of IPWL (Institution For Compulsory Reporting Programme)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

6. HIV-AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called HIV-AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 624
602	From which sources of information have you learned about HIV-AIDS? Any thing else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
603	Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV-AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
604	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
605	Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV-AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
606	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
607	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
608	Can people get the HIV-AIDS virus by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
609	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the HIV-AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
610	Can the HIV-AIDS virus be transmitted from a mother to her baby: a) During pregnancy? b) During delivery? c) By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK a) DURING PREGNANCY . . . 1 2 8 b) DURING DELIVERY . . . 1 2 8 c) BREASTFEEDING . . . 1 2 8	
611	How do you know if someone who was infected HIV-AIDS? Any thing else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PHYSICAL CHANGES . . . . . A BEHAVIOR CHANGES . . . . . B BLOOD TEST C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
612	Do you know about HIV-AIDS test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 615

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
613	Do you know a place to get HIV-AIDS test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 615
614	Where is it? Any other place? IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . A PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C CLINIC . . . . . D STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . E OTHER _____ F (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . G CLINIC . . . . . H PRIVATE STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . I PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . J MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . K OTHER _____ L (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
615	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the HIV-AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
616	If a member of your family got infected with the HIV-AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
617	If a member of your family became sick with HIV-AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
618	Do you think children living with HIV-AIDS should be allowed to attend school with children who do not HIV-	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
619	Do you think people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
620	Do people talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
621	Do people living with HIV-AIDS, or thought to be living with HIV-AIDS, lose the respect of other people?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
622	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV-AIDS.	AGREE . . . . . 1 DISAGREE . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
623	Do you fear that you could get HIV-AIDS if you come into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV-AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT HAS HIV-AIDS . . . . . 3 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
624	CHECK 601: CODE '1' CIRCLED → Apart from HIV-AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? CODE '2' CIRCLED → Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 701
625	What other infections have you heard about? Any other? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SYPHILIS . . . . . A GONORRHEA . . . . . B GENITAL WARTS/CONDYLOMATA . . . C CHANROID . . . . . D CLAMYDIA . . . . . E CANDIDA . . . . . F GENITAL HERPES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
626	From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted infections (STIs)? Anywhere else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
627	If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have? Any thing else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K IMPOTENT . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOMS . . . . . Y DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
628	If a woman has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have? Any thing else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K HARD TO CONCEIVE . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
		NO SYMPTOMS . . . . . Y DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

7. DATING AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Now I want to ask questions about sexual activity. We are interested in finding out whether people your age are sexually active. Your responses will be treated confidentially and will only be used for scientific research.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
701	Do you currently have a girlfriend?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→703
702	Did you ever have a girlfriend?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→705
703	How old were you when you first had a girlfriend?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
704	Have you ever done any of the following with (any of) your girlfriend?	YES NO	
	a Hold hands?	a) HOLD HANDS 1 2	
	b) Embraced?	b) EMBRACED 1 2	
	c) Kissed lips?	c) KISS LIPS 1 2	
	d) Touched (or being touched) on your sensitive body parts such as genitals, breast, thigh, etc.?	d) TOUCHED/BEING TOUCHED 1 2	
	IF THE RESPONDENT IS UNCOMFORTABLE WITH THE QUESTIONS, TELL HER THAT YOU KNOW THE QUESTIONS ARE SENSTIVE BUT IT IS IMPORTANT TO GET ACCURATE INFORMATION. ASSURE THE RESPONDENT AGAIN THAT THE INFORMATION WILL BE CONFIDENTIAL.		
705	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→715
706	What is the main reason for having sexual intercourse the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	LOVE EACH OTHER . . . . . 01 JUST HAPPENED . . . . . 02 CURIOUS/ANXIOUS TO KNOW . . . . . 03 FORCED BY PARTNER . . . . . 04 FOR MONEY . . . . . 05 WISH TO MARRY . . . . . 06 INFLUENCED BY FRIENDS . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER 98	
707	Where did you have sexual intercourse the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	OWN HOUSE . . . . . 01 PARTNER'S HOUSE . . . . . 02 HOTEL/MOTEL . . . . . 03 BOARDING HOUSE . . . . . 04 PROSTITUTES PLACE . . . . . 05 VEHICLE . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER 98	
708	How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
709	What is your relationship to the person you had sex with the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	FRIEND . . . . . 01 BOY/GIRLFRIEND . . . . . 02 RELATIVE . . . . . 03 MOTHER . . . . . 04 PROSTITUTE . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
710	The first time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use anything to prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . 8	→ 712
711	What did you or your partner use? Any other method? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	CONDOM . . . . . A PILL . . . . . B EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . C WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D PERIODIC ABSTINENCE/CALENDAR . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
712	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 ☐☐	
713	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use anything to prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . 8	→ 715
714	What did you or your partner use? Any other method? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	CONDOM . . . . . A PILL . . . . . B EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION . . . . . C WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D PERIODIC ABSTINENCE/CALENDAR . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
715	Do you have any friends who have had sex before marriage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	→ 717
716	Because your friends have had sex, are you motivated to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/DON'T REMEMBER 8	
717	Do you agree or disagree with the following statements: a) Agree if a man has many concurrent partners/girlfriends b) Agree if a woman has many concurrent patners/boyfriends	YES NO DE-PENDS a) MAN HAS MANY CONCURRENT GIRLFRIENDS . . . . . 1 2 8 b) WOMAN HAS MANY CONCURRENT BOYFRIENDS 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
718	Do you approve if a woman has sexual intercourse before marriage?	APPROVE . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
719	Do you approve if a man has sexual intercourse before marriage?	APPROVE . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
720	Do you approve if someone has sexual intercourse before marriage if: a) They both like to have sex. b) They love each other. c) They plan to get married d) The woman is an adult and knows the consequences e) They want to show their love	APPROVE / DISAPPROVE a) BOTH LIKE SEX . . . . . 1 2 b) LOVE EACH OTHER . 1 2 c) PLAN TO MARRY . . . 1 2 d) WOMAN KNOWS CONSEQUENCES . . . 1 2 e) SHOW LOVE 1 2	
721	Do you strongly agree, agree or disgree of the opinion that women should maintain virginity before marriage?	STRONGLY AGREE . . . . . 1 AGREE . . . . . 2 DISAGREE 8	
722	Do you think men in general still value their partner's virginity?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
723	CHECK 705: NO/ DON'T KNOW ☐ ↓ YES ☐ →		725
724	If you have never had sexual intercourse, do you intend to have sexual intercourse before marriage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
725	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone to have sexual intercourse before marriage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
726	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone not to have sexual intercourse before marriage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
727	CHECK 705: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '2' OR '8' CIRCLED ☐ →		736
728	Sometimes a woman becomes pregnant when she doesn't want to be. In the past, have you ever had a sexual partner who became pregnant when you did not want her to be?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 736
729	How many times did you/your partner become pregnant when you did not want to be?	ONCE . . . . . 1 SEVERAL TIMES 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
730	CHECK 729: CODE '1' CIRCLED: When you had the unwante pregnancy(ies), what did you CODE '2' CIRCLED: When you had an unwanted pregnancy(ies), what did do?	CONTINUED THE PREGNANCY . . . . . 1 ATTEMPTED TO STOP THE PREGNANCY BUT FAILED . . . . . 2 ABORTED THE PREGNANCY . . . . . 3 HAD A MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 736
731	Who made the decision to keep the pregnancy or to terminate the pregnancy when you did not want the pregnancy? Any other person? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	RESPONDENT . . . . . A PARTNER . . . . . B PARENTS . . . . . C SIBLING . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E FRIEND . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
732	CHECK 730: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED	CODE '3' CIRCLED	→ 735
733	What did you do with the baby?	KEPT THE BABY . . . . . 1 BABY CARED BY OTHER PEOPLE . . . 2 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
734	CHECK 730: CODE '2' CIRCLED	CODE '1' CIRCLED	→ 736
735	Who helped you in stopping the pregnancy or attempting stop the pregnancy? Any other person? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DOCTOR . . . . . A MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . B TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . C PHARMACIST . . . . . D FRIEND/RELATIVES . . . . . E NO ONE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
736	Is there a young unmarried adult person you know personally who tried to or has ever aborted a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
737	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone to abort a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
738	Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone not to abort a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
739	CHECK 705: CODE '1' CIRCLED	CODE '2' CIRCLED	→ 746
740	CHECK 624: CODE '1' CIRCLED	CODE '2' CIRCLED	→ 742

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
741	Now I would like to ask you about your health in the past 12 months. In the past 12 months, have you experienced any disease transmitted during intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
742	Sometimes men have a problems with a form of genital During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near your genital?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
743	CHECK 741, 742 EVER HAD INFECTION (THERE IS CODE 'YES') ☐ NEVER HAD INFECTION OR DON'T KNOW ☐		746
744	The last time you get infected (PROBLEMS FROM 741 and 742), did you get advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 746
745	Where did you get advice or treatment? Any other else? PUSTU/PUSLING DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	**PUBLIC SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . A PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER . . B SUB/MOBILE PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C CLINIC . . . . . D OTHER E _____ (SPECIFY) **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** HOSPITAL . . . . . F CLINIC . . . . . G PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . H MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . I PHARMACY . . . . . J OTHER _____ K (SPECIFY) **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP/DRUGSTORE . . . . . L SELF MEDICATED . . . . . M TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . N OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
746	RECORD THE TIME	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF EDITOR: _____ DATE: _____

ADDITIONAL DHS PROGRAM RESOURCES

The DHS Program Website – Download free DHS reports, standard documentation, key indicator data, and training tools, and view announcements.	DHSprogram.com	
STATcompiler – Build custom tables, graphs, and maps with data from 90 countries and thousands of indicators.	Statcompiler.com	
DHS Program Mobile App – Access key DHS indicators for 90 countries on your mobile device (Apple, Android, or Windows).	Search DHS Program in your iTunes or Google Play store	
DHS Program User Forum – Post questions about DHS data, and search our archive of FAQs.	userforum.DHSprogram.com	
Tutorial Videos – Watch interviews with experts and learn DHS basics, such as sampling and weighting, downloading datasets, and how to read DHS tables.	www.youtube.com/DHSProgram	
Datasets – Download DHS datasets for analysis.	DHSprogram.com/Data	
Spatial Data Repository – Download geographically-linked health and demographic data for mapping in a geographic information system (GIS).	spatialdata.DHSprogram.com	

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